DEMO SCRIPT: PLATESPIN MIGRATE

TIME	NARRATIVE	ACTION
	PRE-FLIGHT CHECKS	• Login as Administrator/n0v3ll • Launch PlateSpin Portability Suite from desktop icon. • Maximize then minimize to start with a clear desktop.
	INTRO PlateSpin Migrate is a workload Migration solution that allows you to move server workloads over the network between physical servers, virtual hosts and image archives. Migrate decouples the underlying server hardware and transfer them to and from any physical or virtual host. PlateSpin Migrate provides organizations with a mature, proven solution for testing, migrating and rebalancing workloads across infrastructure boundaries from desktop to servers.	Show Migrate Sample Environment.
	DEMO Once Migrate is installed, The first thing you see is the servers view, the console consists of two split panes and lists discovered sources and targets. Before you can begin you have discover a source and a target. A source and targets can be a physical or virtual machine. The back-end architecture consists of a Microsoft SQL Express database. WMI is used to communicate with windows servers and SSH is used to communicate with Linux and ESX servers.	Click on discover server. Just for show, don’t actually click discover.

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	To discover a server a host name or ip address is required. Once the source and the target have been discovered you can select anyone of the following functions copy, move, capture image and deploy an image. Now walk I will take you through the process of a physical to virtual server move. The Migrate wizard will pop up. The wizard will guide you through the process of migrating or converting a physical server to a virtual machine. For this demo I will Take the physical NY-SQL2005 server and walk you through the P2V process. As part of the P2V we can make changes to the workload. But before we can even begin we need to have the right credentials. So for windows servers we need a minimum equivalent of a local or domain admin account. For Linux and ESX server we need a root or SUDO account. **Transfer modes:** Take Control is a cold migration process. This involves shutting down the source machine in order to migrate the workload. This is usually used for Linux and Legacy Windows NT servers. In some case this process can be used to do Windows 2000 and 2003 servers. The Live migrations process is supported for windows 2000 and above server. The process copies data from the source to the target without production interruption to the source machine. The live migration process consists of 3 different options. The first option is your typical file transfer. The file option is typically used for low transactional servers like webserver and file server. This option is not recommended for database servers or highly transactional servers. The Block Base transfer option can be used for database servers and	Move mouse over copy move etc. on the left pane. On the left side click on Move Workload. On the left side choose the option to move workload. The step by step wizard will open. The move workload option in the middle should already be selected. On the left side you will see a list of servers. Select the NY-SQL2005 server. On the Right Side you will also have a list of servers. Select the LA-ESX3-64Bit server. Then click on Start Wizard First option should be credentials. Mouse over “Take Control” Click on Live Transfer on the right. File base transfer should be already selected.

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	highly transactional servers. Migrate captures and store the block layout of the drives and then streams the data block by block across the LAN or WAN without having to stop any services. The Blocks are then reassembled. The data blocks and the blank blocks are then Transferred and rebuild to match the same disk geometry. The Snapshot option utilizes VSS technology that is only available in windows 2003. This is a file base transfer option. The difference is we can take advantage of Volume Shadow Copy Service. This service allows Migrate to copy SQL database and Exchange Data bases without having to stop services. **Host Name:** The host name option is used mainly on the provisioning side or the purpose of cloning a server. You can change the name of the server, join a domain and generate a new SID if necessary. **Networking:** Networking allows you to keep the exciting network configurations such as the IP address(s), DNS and Wins settings. **Virtual Machine Configuration:** Virtual Machine configurations allow you pre configure the Virtual machine name and CPU, Memory settings for the target virtual machine. **Volumes:** Here you can select which drives will be part of the move. You can also increase and decrease the drive sizes before migrating the data. **Services:**	Click On Block option on the right Click on SnapShot option on the right Click on network option on the left panel Click on Virtual Machine Configuration option on the left

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	Under Services you can choose to stop, start or disable services. When migrating from a physical server to a virtual server some hardware manufacturers have windows services that depend on specific hardware. These services may cause the server to blue-screen.	Click on Volumes on the left
	Advanced Options: The advanced option allow for a more granular job configuration. The schedule option allows you to prepare migrations in advanced. So migrations do not have to be run immediately. I can setup a job and then have it run at a later time.	Click on Services on the left
	Notification: During the migration you can receive an email with an up to date progress report on the migration job. When notification is turned on the process will also alert you when a failed occurs and on completion.	
	At this point you have built a P2V job using PlateSpin Migrate. The only thing left to do is to click start and run the job.	At the bottom click on Advanced, select Yes Click on the general option. Select Schedule Select the Notification tab Click Cancel Click Cancel.

TIME	NARRATIVE	ACTION
	SUMMARY	
	RESET PROCEDURE	Revert the PlateSpin Demo vm to snapshot.