



# Plan data migration

XCP

NetApp  
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# Plan data migration

You can plan your migration using the CLI or the File Analytics GUI.

Use the following commands to plan your migration:

- Show
- Scan

Use File Analytics to visualize the statistics for exports and shares.

## Plan NFS data migration

Plan your NFS data migrations.

### Show

The `show` command queries the RPC services and NFS exports of one or more storage servers. The command lists the available services and exports with the used and free capacity of each export, followed by the root attributes of each export.

Example:

- `xcp show <NFS file server IP/FQDN>`
- `xcp show nfs_server01.netapp.com`

Run `xcp help show` for more details.

### Scan

The `scan` command recursively scans the entire source NFSv3 exported paths and prints the statistics of file structure at the end of the scan. NetApp recommends putting the source NFS export mounts in read-only mode during the scan operation.

Example:

- `xcp scan NFS [server:/export path | file://<NFS mounted path> | hdfs://<hdfs mounted path> ]`
- `xcp scan nfs_server01.netapp.com:/export1`
- `xcp scan file:///mnt/nfs-source`
- `xcp scan hdfs:///demo/user1`

Run `xcp help scan` for more details.

Optionally, use File Analytics to view the results graphically.

## Plan SMB data migration

Plan your SMB data migrations.

## Show

The `show` command shows all SMB shares available on the server with the permissions and space available. Example:

- `xcp show \\<SMB file server IP/FQDN>`
- `xcp show smb_server01.netapp.com`

Run `xcp help show` for more details.

## Scan

The `scan` command recursively scans the entire SMB share and lists all the files at the end of the scan.



During the scan operation, you can use the `-preserve-atime` flag with the `scan` command to preserve access time at the source .

### Example :

- `xcp scan \\SMB server\share1`
- `xcp scan smb_server01.netapp.com:/share1`

Run `xcp help scan` for more details.

Optionally, use File Analytics to view the results graphically.

## Plan using File Analytics

Plan your data migration using File Analytics.



XCP is a CLI, whereas File Analytics has a GUI.

### Overview

XCP File Analytics uses the XCP scan API to collect data from NFS or SMB hosts. This data is then displayed on XCP File Analytics GUI. There are three main components involved in XCP File Analytics:

- XCP service
- File Analytics database
- File Analytics GUI to manage and view data

The deployment method for XCP File Analytics components depends on the solution required:

- Deploying XCP File Analytics solutions for NFS file systems:
  - You can deploy the File Analytics GUI, database, and XCP service in the same Linux host.
- Deploying XCP File Analytics solutions for SMB file systems:  
You must deploy the File Analytics GUI and database in a Linux host and deploy the XCP service on a Windows host.

## Access File Analytics

File Analytics provides a graphical view of scan results.

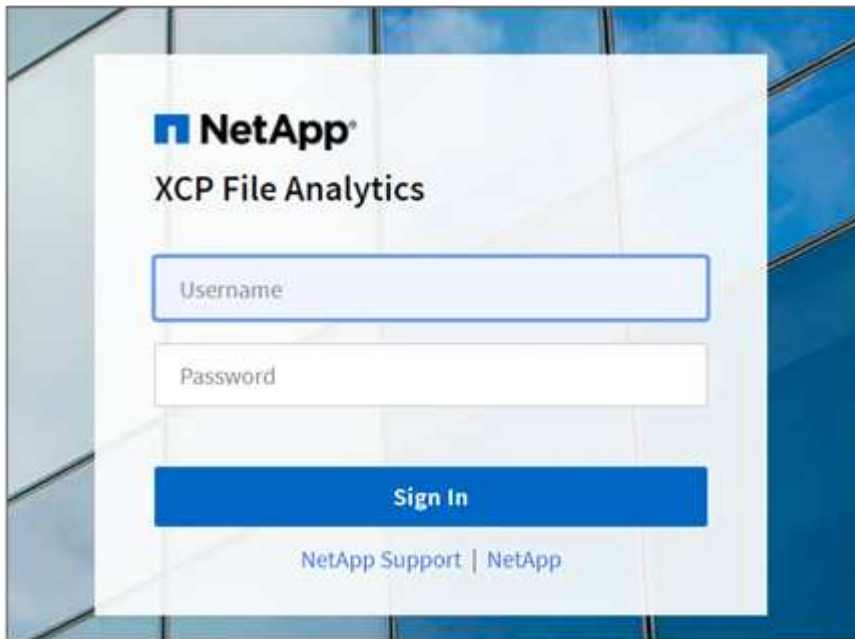
XCP File Analytics GUI provides a dashboard with graphs for visualizing File Analytics. The XCP File Analytics GUI is enabled when you configure XCP on a Linux machine.



To check the supported browsers for accessing File Analytics, see the [NetApp IMT](#).

### Steps

1. Use the link `https://<IP address of linux machine>/xcp` to access the File Analytics GUI. When prompted, accept the security certificate:
  - a. Select Advanced below the privacy statement.
  - b. Select the proceed to `<IP address of linux machine>` link.
2. Log in to the GUI using the username “admin” and the password you set during configuration



3. On login, you can see that the NFS agent is added: a green tick is present showing minimal system configuration of the Linux system and XCP version.
4. If you have configured an SMB agent, you can see the SMB agent added in the same agent card.

## Add file servers

You can configure NFS and SMB exported file systems in the XCP File Analytics GUI.

This enables XCP File Analytics to scan and analyze data on the file system. Use the following steps to add NFS or SMB file servers.

### Step

1. To add file servers, select **Add File Server**.

Add the file server IP address, select the NFS or SMB option and click **Add**.



If an SMB agent is not visible in the GUI, you will not be able to add SMB server.

After adding the file server, XCP displays:

- Total file shares available
- File shares with analytics data  
(The initial count is “0”, this updates when you run a successful scan)
- Total space utilization – the sum of space utilized by all the exports
- The data for file shares and space utilization is real-time data direct from the NFS/SMB server. Collecting and processing the data takes several seconds.



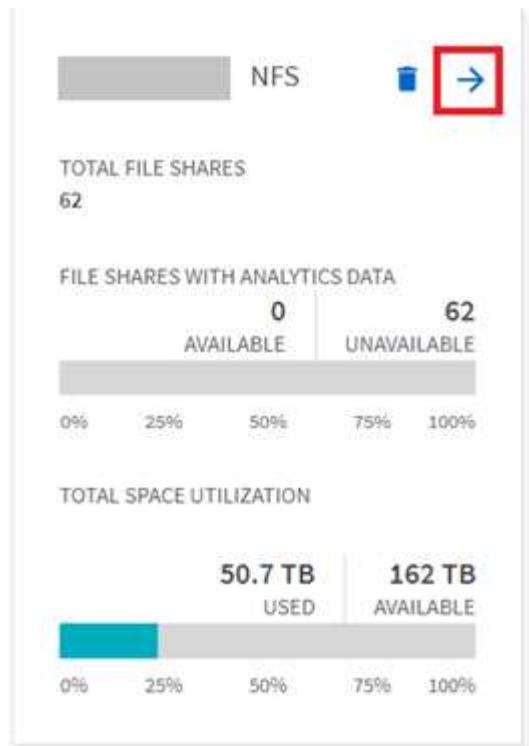
Space available versus space used in File Analytics is calculated from each exported file system available over NFS. For example, if the volumes consist of qtrees and the exports are created over a qtree, the overall space is the cumulative space of the volume size and the qtree size.

## Run a scan

When the NFS/SMB files system is added to the XCP File Analytics GUI, you can start a file system scan to analyze and represent the data.

### Steps

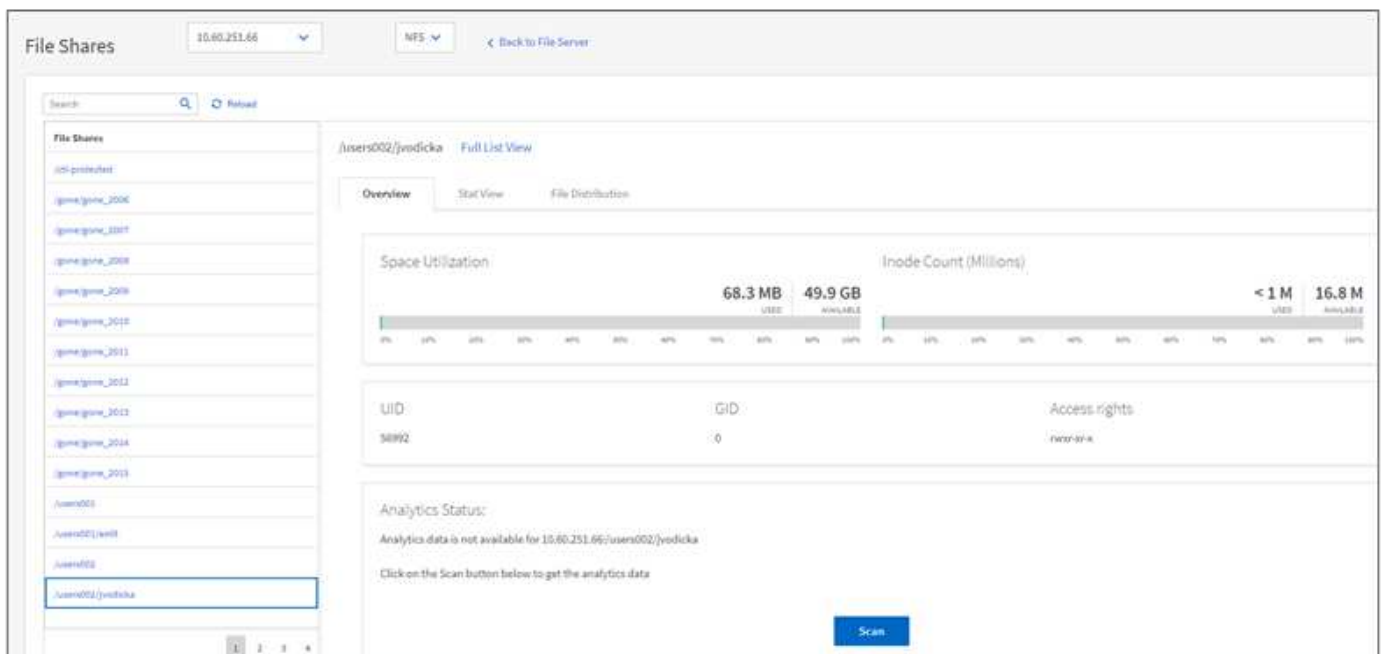
1. Select the arrow on the added file server card to view the file shares on the file server.



2. From the list of file shares, select the name of the file share to scan.
3. Select **Scan** to start the scan.

XCP displays a progress bar for the scan.

4. When the scan is complete the **stat view** and **file distribution** tabs are enabled to allow you to view graphs.

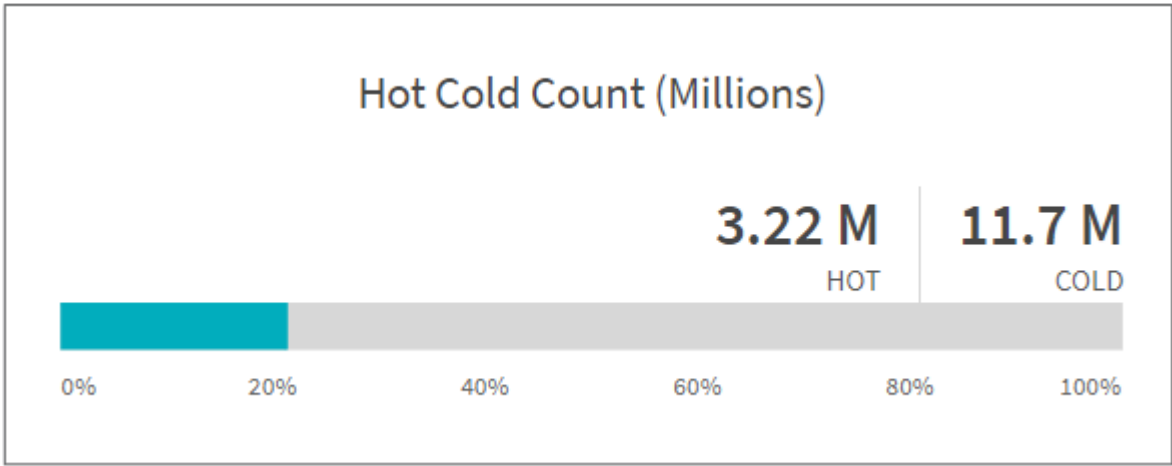


## Learn about graphs

The File Analytics GUI dashboard displays multiple graphs for visualizing File Analytics.

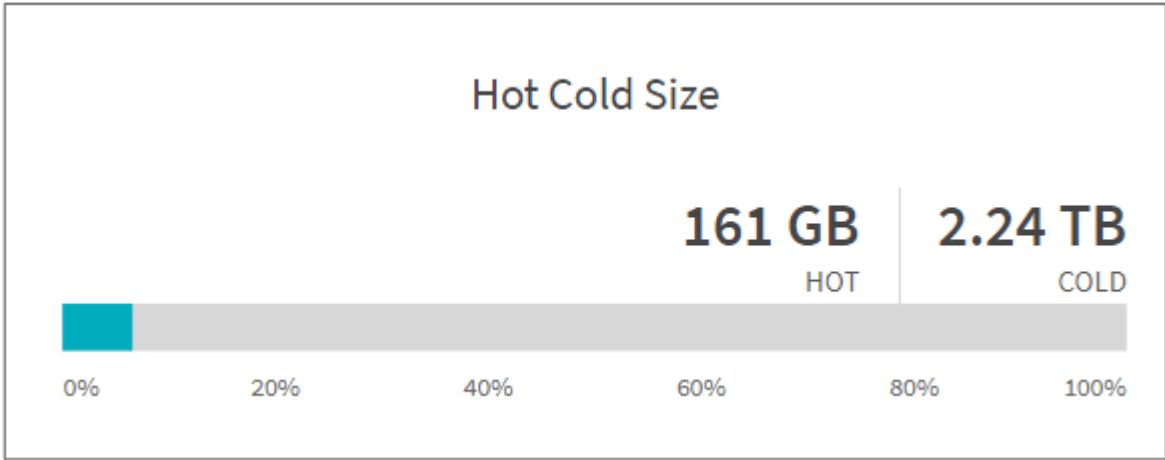
Hot Cold Count Graph

XCP File Analytics categorizes files not accessed for 90 days as cold data. Files accessed in the last 90 days are hot data. Criteria to define hot and cold data is based on access time only.



The Hot Cold Count graph displays the number of inodes (in millions) that are hot or cold in XCP NFS. In XCP SMB, this graph denotes the number of files that are hot or cold. The colored bar represents the hot data and shows the percentage of files accessed within 90 days.

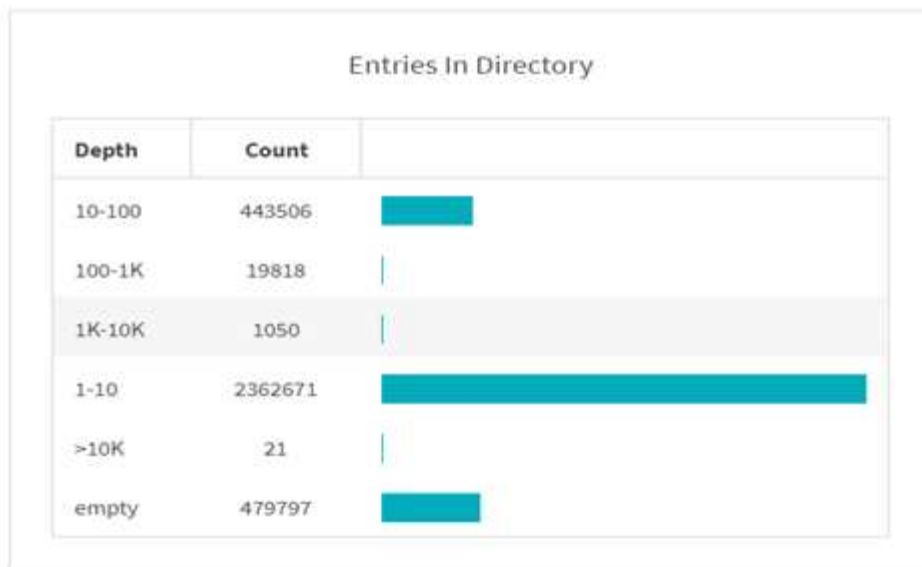
Hot Cold Size Graph



The Hot Cold Size graph displays the percentage of files that are hot and cold and the total size of the files in each category. The colored bar represents the hot data and the uncolored part represents the cold data. Criteria to define hot and cold data is based on access time only.

Entries in Directory Graph





The Entries in Directories graph displays the number of entries in directories. The Depth column contains different directory sizes and the Count column indicates the number of entries in each directory depth.

#### File Distribution by Size Graph



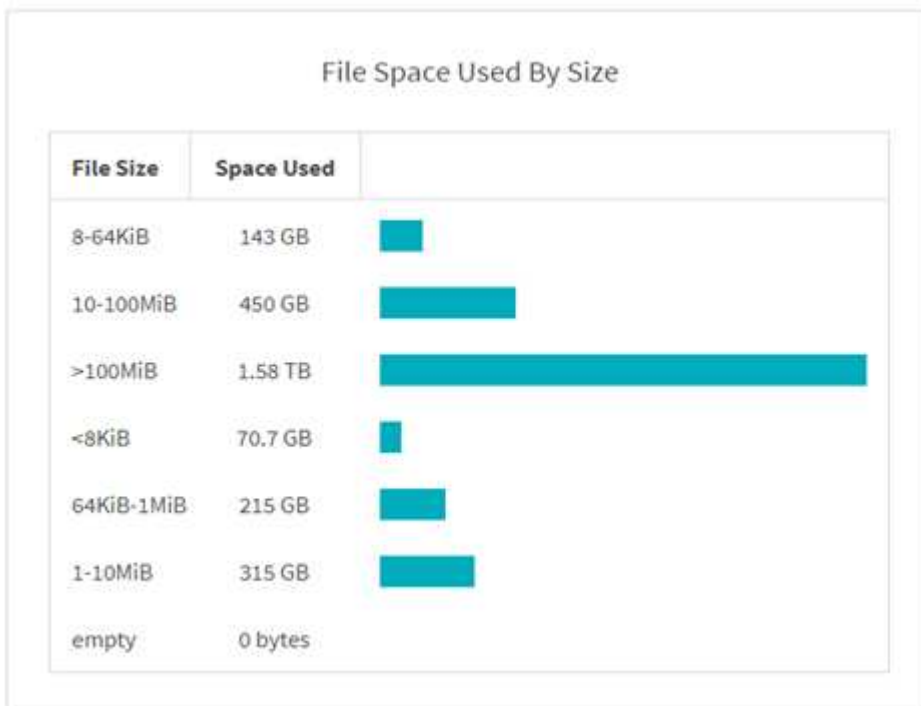
The File Distribution by Size graph displays the number of files that are under the given file sizes. The File Size column contains the categories of file size and the Count column indicates the distribution of the number of files.

#### Directory Depth Graph



The Directory Depth graph represents the distribution of the number of directories in various directory depth ranges. The Depth column contains various directory depths and the Count column contains the count of each directory depth in the file share.






#### File Space Used by Size Graph



The File Space Used by Size graph displays the number of files in different file-size ranges. The File Size column contains different file size ranges and the Space Used column indicates the space used by each file size range.

#### Space Occupied by Users Graph

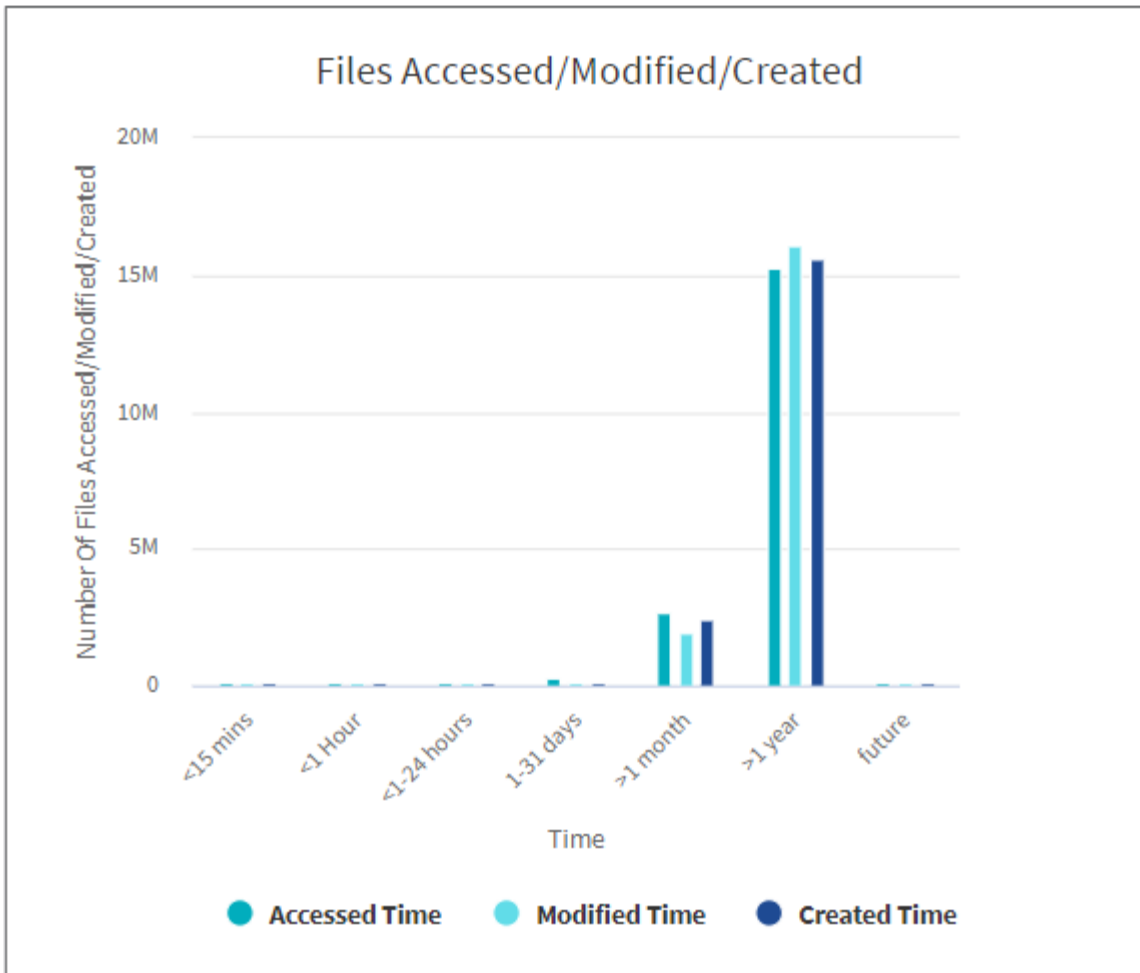
### Space Occupied By Users

Username	Space Used	
4568	47.8 GB	
14952	67.1 GB	
19592	48.2 GB	
48973	54.5 GB	
50900	47.3 GB	

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The Space Occupied by Users graph displays the space used by users. The Username column contains the names of users (UID when usernames cannot be retrieved) and the Space Used column indicates the space used by each username.

#### Files Accessed/Modified/Created Graph



The Files Accessed/Modified/Created graph displays the count of files changed overtime. The X-axis represents the period of time within which changes were made and the y- axis represents the number of files changed.



To get the access time (atime) graph in SMB scans, check the box for preserving atime before running a scan.

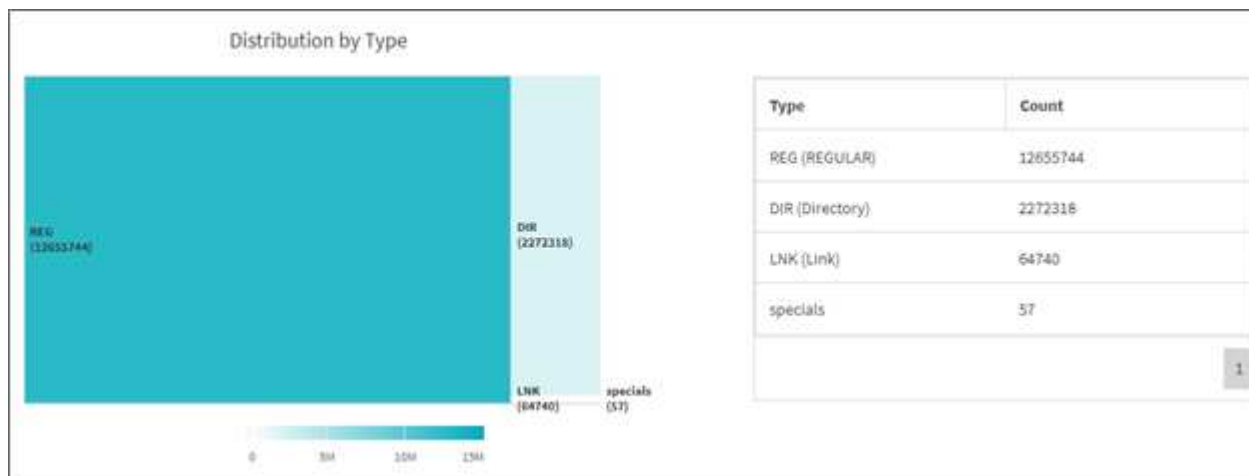
### File Distribution by Extension Graphic



The File Distribution by Extension graph represents the count of the different file extensions in a file share. The

size of the divisions representing the extensions is based on the number of files with each extension.

### File Distribution by Type Graph



The Distribution by Type graph represents the count of the following types of files:

- REG: Regular files
- LNK: Files with links
- Specials: Files with device files and character files.
- DIR: Files with directories
- Junction: Available in SMB only

## Filters

XCP provides filter options that can be used in XCP operations.

XCP uses filters for `-match` and `-exclude` options for NFS and SMB.

For NFS, run `xcp help info` and refer to the FILTERS section to see how to use `-match` and `-exclude` filters.

For SMB, run `xcp help -match` and `xcp help -exclude` to get more details on match and exclude filters.

If you want to use filters in XCP commands, run `xcp help <command>` to see if they are supported options.

## Logging for NFS and SMB (optional)

Logging for XCP NFS and SMB.

XCP supports configuring multiple optional features by using the `xcpLogConfig.json` JSON configuration file. To enable only specific features, manually create the `xcpLogConfig.json` configuration file. You can use the `xcpLogConfig.json` configuration file to enable:

- event log messages

- syslog client for XCP
- custom XCP logging

Event log messages and the syslog client are disabled in the default configuration. Configuration is common for both NFS and SMB.

Config JSON file location	NFS	SMB
Config file default location	/opt/NetApp/xFiles/xcp/	C:\NetApp\XCP\ConfigFile
Custom location requires the XCP_CONFIG_DIR environment variable	Use the location you have set against the XCP_CONFIG_DIR variable	N/A

The JSON configuration file options are case sensitive. These options are the same for XCP NFS and XCP SMB.

Sub options name	JSON data type	Default	Description
logConfig			Option to customize XCP logging.
“level”	String	INFO	Log message severity filter level. XCP log messages support five severity levels in order of decreasing severity: CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG (NetApp strongly recommends using INFO or DEBUG)
“maxBytes”	Integer	52428800	Size of each rotating log file. Max supported rotation files are 10.
“name”	String	xcp.log	Option to set custom log file name.
eventlog			Option to configure event log message.
“isEnabled”	Boolean	false	This boolean option is used to enable event messaging. Setting it to <code>false</code> will not generate any event messages and no event logs will be published to event log file.
“level”	String	INFO	Event message severity filter level. Event messaging support five severity levels in order of decreasing severity: CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG
syslog			Option to configure syslog messaging.
“isEnabled”	Boolean	false	This boolean option is used to enable syslog client in XCP.
“level”	String	INFO	Message severity filter level. XCP event log messages support five severity levels in order of decreasing severity: CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG
“serverIp”	String	None	Remote syslog server IP addresses or hostname.

Sub options name	JSON data type	Default	Description
"port"	Integer	514	Remote syslog receiver port. Syslog receivers accepting syslog datagrams on a different port can be configured with port option UDP port 514 but you can also configure to the desired port.
"sanitize"	Boolean	false	A common option for XCP support; setting its value to true hides sensitive information (IP and username) in the messages going to support (logging, events, syslog, and so on). For example, with the <code>sanitize</code> option as <code>false</code> : <pre>* 2020-07-17 03:10:23,779 - INFO - 12806 xcp xcp Paths: ['10.234.104.251:/cat_vol'] * 2020-07-17 03:10:23,778 - INFO - 12806 xcp xcp User Name: root</pre> With the <code>sanitize</code> option as <code>true</code> : <pre>* 2020-07-17 03:13:51,596 - INFO - 12859 xcp xcp Paths: ['IP: XX.XX.XX.XX:/cat_vol'] * 2020-07-17 03:13:51,595 - INFO - 12859 xcp xcp User Name: * * *</pre>

## Create the JSON configuration file

If you want to enable event log messages, the syslog client, or customer logging, complete the following steps.

### Steps

1. Open any text editor, such as notepad or vi.
2. Create a new file with the following JSON template.

```
{
  "logConfig": {
    "level": "INFO",
    "maxBytes": 52428800,
    "name": "xcp.log"
  },
  "eventlog": {
    "isEnabled": false,
    "level": "INFO"
  },
  "syslog": {
    "isEnabled": false,
    "level": "INFO",
    "serverIp": "10.234.219.87",
    "port": 514
  },
  "sanitize": false
}
```

3. For any features that you want to enable, change the `isEnabled` value to `true`.
4. Name the file `xcpLogConfig.json` and save it to the default location: `/opt/NetApp/xFiles/xcp/`

If the `XCP_CONFIG_DIR` environment variable is set, save the `xcpLogConfig.json` file in the same location that is set against the `XCP_CONFIG_DIR` variable.



Default configuration	Example json configuration file
<pre data-bbox="167 195 597 506">{   "logConfig": {     "level": "INFO",     "maxBytes": 52428800,     "name": "xcp.log"   },   "sanitize": false }</pre>	<pre data-bbox="850 195 1403 909">{   "logConfig": {     "level": "INFO",     "maxBytes": 52428800,     "name": "xcp.log"   },   "eventlog": {     "isEnabled": false,     "level": "INFO"   },   "syslog": {     "isEnabled": false,     "level": "INFO",     "serverIp": "10.234.219.87",     "port": 514   },   "sanitize": false }</pre>

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