

# Introduction to migrating data

## Table of contents

<b>1 Migrating data from z/OS to Git</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction to migrating data . . . . .	1
1.2 Steps for migrating data from z/OS to Git . . . . .	1

## 1 Migrating data from z/OS to Git

### 1.1 Introduction to migrating data

Migrating your source code data from z/OS to Git is one of the first steps in implementing a modern CI/CD pipeline. Once you have planned your to-be Git repository layouts, you can use the steps in the following section to migrate your data from z/OS to Git. During the migration process, it is important to be aware of potential issues with migrating non-printable or non-roundtrippable characters, and to have a plan for how to handle them if you encounter them. You can read more about how to handle these characters in [Managing code page conversion](#).

### 1.2 Steps for migrating data from z/OS to Git

At a high level, the steps for migrating data from z/OS to Git are as follows:

1. Unload the source code from the legacy version control system to PDS libraries: Legacy version control systems often store data in a proprietary format, which IBM's Dependency Based Build (DBB) cannot directly access. Therefore, the source code should first be unloaded to PDS libraries.
2. Load files from PDS libraries to a Git repository on z/OS UNIX System Services (z/OS UNIX) using one of the following methods:

- [DBB migration tool](#): The DBB migration tool is provided with DBB, and is the most commonly-used method for migrating data from z/OS to Git.
  - [SCLM-to-Git migration tool](#): You can use the SCLM-to-Git migration tool if you are moving away from SCLM as your current library manager.
  - [Manual migration](#): Manual migration of source code from z/OS to Git is possible, but is generally not recommended since it tends to be slower, more tedious, and prone to human error.
3. Once your code is in z/OS UNIX, you can use Git to push it up to your central Git provider.