
White Paper

PlateSpin Transformation Manager
PlateSpin Migrate
PlateSpin Migration Factory

Best Practices for Migrating Servers to Amazon Web Services with PlateSpin Migrate

Updated for **PlateSpin Transformation Manager 1.1.1** and **PlateSpin Migrate 12.2.1**

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PlateSpin Migrate is a powerful server portability solution that automates the process of migrating servers over the network between physical machines, virtual hosts, and enterprise cloud platforms—all from a single point of control.

Introduction to Server Migrations

In today's dynamic world, the need for cost reduction and the desire to increase operational efficiency have a constant impact on the organization of IT resources. Enterprises are relentlessly looking for better ways to manage infrastructure, systems and applications—and this often leads to the execution of projects where large numbers of servers are moved from one platform or data center to another. Typical examples include the migration of physical servers onto a virtual platform, the migration of virtual machines from one virtual platform to another, traditional data center consolidations, and the migration of on-premise servers into a managed or public cloud, like Amazon Web Services (AWS).

This white paper contains best practices for migrating servers into the AWS cloud with PlateSpin® Migrate from Micro Focus®. PlateSpin Migrate is a powerful server portability solution that automates the process of migrating servers over the network between physical machines, virtual hosts, and enterprise cloud platforms—all from a single point of control. When migrating such servers, PlateSpin Migrate refers to these servers as “workloads.” A workload in this context is the aggregation of the software stack installed on the server: the operating system, applications and middleware, plus any data that resides on the server volumes. PlateSpin Migrate provides enterprises and service providers with a mature, proven solution for migrating, testing, and rebalancing workloads across infrastructure boundaries. Some of the key features in PlateSpin Migrate are:

- Anywhere-to-anywhere workload migration capabilities.
- Horizontal scalability with up to 40 concurrently active migrations per individual PlateSpin Migrate Server.
- Zero service downtime during replication phases, and near-zero service downtime during final cutover.
- Ability to fully test a migrated workload before cutting it over in production.

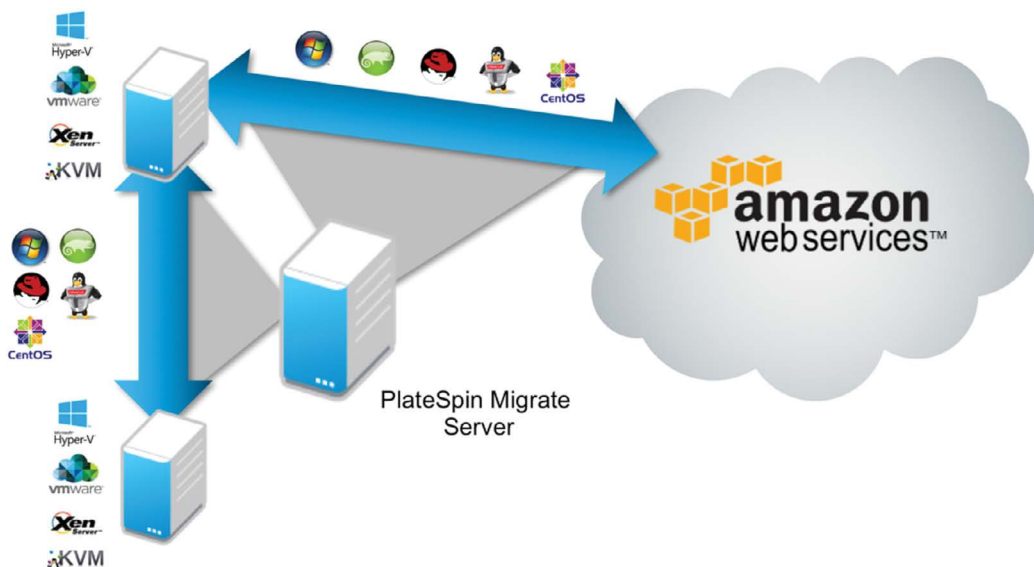


Fig. 1

PlateSpin Migrate performs anywhere-to-anywhere migrations

Before you can migrate workloads into AWS with PlateSpin Migrate, you need to set up your cloud environment correctly.

Minimum Prerequisites

Before you can migrate workloads into AWS with PlateSpin Migrate, you need to set up your cloud environment correctly. This means you need to have, as a minimum, the following items:

- An AWS account.
- An active AWS EC2 subscription. PlateSpin only supports Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
- A virtual private network (VPN) between your on-premise networks and an AWS-managed virtual private gateway (VPG). A VPG is the VPN device on the AWS side of the VPN connection (*see below*).
- An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in your AWS account, with an appropriate IAM role to perform migrations into the VPC. You also need the Access Key ID and Secret Access Key for to this user (*see below*).
- An EC2 key pair, including the .pem file (*see below*).
- A security group with appropriate inbound & outbound rules (*see below*).

While creating the VPN connection in the AWS portal, make a note of any required information and configure the on-premise physical router device on your side of the VPN connection.

- You need to set up a private PlateSpin Replication Environment (PRE) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for your VPC (*see below*).
- You need to install a PlateSpin Migrate Server on-premise, in a network that can access the source workloads properly (*see below*).
- You need to install the PlateSpin Migrate Client, either on the PlateSpin Migrate Server or on another machine. The PlateSpin Migrate Client must be able to connect to the PlateSpin Migrate Server as well as to the AWS portal.

Set Up Your VPC and Your VPN

Create a VPC With a VPN Connection

Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "VPC". On the VPC dashboard, use the "Start VPC Wizard" link and select the "VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access" option. Alternatively, to create a VPC with VPN access, you can use the individual menu items "Your VPCs", "VPN Connections" & "Virtual Private Gateways" listed at the left side of the page.

For more details visit these links:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-vpC.html>
- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpn-connections.html>
- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.html

Set Up an On-Premise VPN Gateway

While creating the VPN connection in the AWS portal, make a note of any required information and configure the on-premise physical router device on your side of the VPN connection.

For more details visit this link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/NetworkAdminGuide/Introduction.html>

Create an IAM User for Your Workload Migrations

Set Up the User

Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "IAM" -> "User" and click "Add User". Provide a username and check the "Programmatic access" check box to enable an Access Key ID and Secret Access Key. You can optionally check the AWS Management Console access

check box to allow the user to sign in to the AWS Management Console. For migration purposes PlateSpin Migrate only needs API access, but AWS Management Console access can be useful to troubleshoot issues.

Assign the Required Privileges

In this section, we will create a migration user, a migration (user) group and a migration policy (i.e., permissions set). We will associate the group with the user and the policy.

Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "IAM" -> "Policies" and click on the "Create Policy" button. On the "Create Policy" page, click on the "Select" button for the "Create Your Own Policy" section. The "Review Policy" dialog will open, where you can provide a "Policy Name" e.g., *Migration-User-Policy*, and provide a description. In the "Policy Document" section, add the following text:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeRegions",
        "ec2:CreateTags",
        "ec2:AttachVolumeRequest",
        "ec2:AttachVolumeResponse",
        "ec2:DeleteVolumeResponse",
        "ec2:DescribeAddresses",
        "ec2:DescribeImages",
        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeKeyPairs",
        "ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups",
        "ec2:DescribeSubnets",
        "ec2:DescribeTags",
        "ec2:DescribeVpcs",
        "ec2:RunInstances",
        "ec2:StartInstances",
        "ec2:StopInstances",
        "ec2:TerminateInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeAvailabilityZones",
```

For migration purposes PlateSpin Migrate only needs API access, but AWS Management Console access can be useful to troubleshoot issues.

```
        "ec2:DeleteTags",
        "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus",
        "ec2:CreateVolume",
        "ec2:DescribeVolumes",
        "ec2:AttachVolume",
        "ec2:DetachVolume",
        "ec2:DeleteVolume",
        "ec2:RebootInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeSnapshots",
        "ec2:GetConsoleOutput",
        "ec2:GetConsoleScreenshot",
        "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarms",
        "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics"
    ],
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "*"
}
]
```

Click on the “Validate Policy” button. If the policy is valid, click on the “Create Policy” button.

Note: You can exclude some permissions from above list, but they are useful to help troubleshoot migration issues. These permission are:

```
    "ec2:GetConsoleOutput",
    "ec2:GetConsoleScreenshot",
    "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarms"
    "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics"
```

Go to “Services” -> “IAM” -> “Groups” and click on “Create new Group”. On the “Set Group Name” page, provide a group name, e.g., *Migration-User-Group* and click the “Next Step” button. On the “Attach Policy” page, assign the policy you just created. Click the “Next Step” button. On the review page, click the “Create Group” button.

Go to "Services" -> "IAM" -> "Groups" and select the group you just created. For the selected group, click "Group Actions" -> "Add Users to Group". The "Add Users to Group" page will open. Search and select your migration user's name. Click "Add Users".

Create the Access Key ID and the Secret Access Key

Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "IAM" -> "User" and click on your migration user's link. This opens a summary page for your migration user. Click on the "Security Credential" tab, scroll down to "Access keys" and click on the "Create access key" button. In the "Create access key" dialog, make note of the "Access key ID". Click on the "Show" link for the "Secret access key" and make a note of the Secret Access Key. Please note that you can't retrieve the Secret Access Key later, so ensure that you make a note of it. You can also click on the "Download csv file" button on the "Create access key" dialog to download your Access Key ID and Secret Access Key in CSV format.

Create a Key Pair for AWS EC2

Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "EC2" -> "Key Pairs". Click on the "Create Key Pair" button. In the "Create Key Pair" dialog, provide a key pair name, e.g., *migration-key*. A .pem file will automatically get downloaded to your system. Make a note of the key pair name, and bear in mind that it is case sensitive. Save your .pem file securely, you will need this file to execute migrations.

Create a Security Group

Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "EC2" -> "Security Groups". Click on the "Create Security Group" button. In the "Create Security Group" dialog, provide a security group name, e.g., *ps-migration-sg*, provide a description, and select the VPC from the drop-down list for which you have setup a VPN connection. Click the "Create" button.

Go to "Services" -> "EC2" -> "Security Groups" and select the security group you just created. Scroll down and edit the inbound and outbound rules as explained below.

Inbound Rules

Type: Custom TCP Rule – Protocol: TCP – Port Range: 3725 – Source: Custom

Type: SSH – Protocol: TCP – Port Range: 22 – Source: Custom

Type: RDP – Protocol: TCP – Port Range: 3389 – Source: Custom

For the “Custom TCP Rule”, provide an address range covering all the source workloads. For the SSH inbound rule, list the IP address of the PlateSpin Migrate Server as the source. For the RDP rule, list the IP address from where you will launch RDP to the target workloads (PlateSpin will automatically enable RDP on target workloads).

Outbound Rules

Type: Custom TCP Rule – Protocol: TCP – Port Range: 3725 – Destination: Custom

Type: HTTPS – Protocol: TCP – Port Range: 443 – Destination: Custom

Type: AWS KMS Rule – Protocol: TCP – Port Range: 1688 – Destination: 169.254.169.250 and 169.254.169.251

For the “Custom TCP Rule,” provide an address range covering all the source workloads. For the HTTPS outbound rule, list the IP address of the PlateSpin Migrate Server. The AWS KMS rule is required for Windows OS license activation. Configuring this rule is not required for Linux migrations or if you choose to use the Windows BYOL licensing model (see below).

As a note, it is sufficient to provide one “Custom TCP Rule” for port 3725 as either an inbound or an outbound rule, based on how your PlateSpin Migrate Server is configured for the data transfer connection. By default, the data transfer connection is initiated from the target workload to the source workload, which means you can skip configuring an inbound rule. If you change the PlateSpin Migrate Server configuration to have the source workload initiate the data transfer connection, then you can skip configuring an outbound rule.

Set Up a Private PRE AMI

During any replication of a source workload to AWS, PlateSpin Migrate has the future target workload booted from a temporary helper VM. This helper VM is called the “PlateSpin Replication Environment” (PRE). PlateSpin has published three community PRE AMIs in AWS. Depending on the source workload OS and the desired licensing model for the target workload, you need to create a private copy of one or more of these PRE AMIs in your VPC. PlateSpin Migrate will use this/these private version(s) of the PRE AMI(s) to migrate workloads into your VPC.

- 1. PlateSpin Replication Environment—Linux:** Applicable for Linux workload migrations. AWS supports Linux operating systems migrations with Bring Your Own license (BYOL). PlateSpin migrates Linux workloads to AWS under the BYOL model, which means that AWS will not bill for the Linux OS license on the target workload.

Migrated Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) VMs must use Cloud Access (BYOL) licenses. For more information, see [Red Hat Cloud Access](#) on the Red Hat website. Migrated SUSE® Linux Enterprise Server VMs must use SUSE Public Cloud Program (BYOS) licenses. For more information, see [SUSE Public Cloud Program—Bring Your Own Subscription](#).

- 2. PlateSpin Replication Environment—Windows:** Applicable for Windows workloads that have the OS license bundled in the AWS instance. PlateSpin will automatically activate Windows OS licenses using the AWS KMS service. By default, PlateSpin recommends to use a private copy of this PRE AMI for Windows workload migrations.
- 3. PlateSpin Replication Environment—Windows (BYOL):** Applicable for Windows workloads with BYOL. Migration of Windows workload with BYOL onto AWS requires you to create a private copy of this PRE AMI. You also need to change the AWSActivateWindows value to False in the PlateSpin Configuration Service page (https://Your_PlateSpin_Server/PlateSpinConfiguration/). If you are planning to use the Windows BYOL licensing model, ensure your Windows OS licenses are valid for BYOL on AWS, as PlateSpin does not validate license for the BYOL model. Please review [Microsoft Licenses on AWS](#).

AWS supports BYOL for Windows Servers only on [Dedicated host](#). You must account for this fact in light of the limitations on license reassignment as described in the Microsoft Volume Licensing Product Use Rights (PUR)/Product Terms (PT) available at [Volume Licensing for Microsoft Products and Online Services](#), or consult your specific use rights to determine if your rights are consistent with this usage. You must be eligible to use the BYOL program for the applicable Microsoft software under your agreements with Microsoft, for example, under your MSDN user rights or under your Windows Software Assurance Per User Rights. You are solely responsible for obtaining all required licenses and for complying with all applicable Microsoft licensing requirements, including the PUR/PT. Further, you must have accepted Microsoft's End User License Agreement (Microsoft EULA), and by using the Microsoft Software under the BYOL program, you agree to the Microsoft EULA. PlateSpin recommends that you consult with your own legal and other advisers to understand and comply with the applicable Microsoft licensing requirements. Any use of the PlateSpin to migrate Windows operating systems with BYOL in violation of your agreements with Microsoft is not authorized or permitted.

As you make private copies of one or more of these PRE AMIs in your VPC, for each private copy, make a note of the AMI instance ID and the root volume snapshot ID. Here are the detailed steps on how to create a private copy:

1. Log in to your AWS account. Go to "Services" -> "EC2". Click on the "Launch Instance" button.
2. On the "Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)" page, click on the "Community AMIs" link, type "PlateSpin" in the search box, and click the search icon. Find the *PlateSpin Replication Environment – ami-xxxxxxx* AMI and click the "Select" button.
3. On the "Step 2: Choose an Instance Type" page, the default instance type "t2.micro, General Purpose family, 1 vCPU, 1 GiB Memory" will be selected. Keep this instance type and click on the "Review and Launch" button at the bottom right of the page.

-
4. On the "Step 7: Review Instance Launch" page, click on the "Launch" button at the bottom right of the page. In the "Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair" dialog, either select any existing key pair or create new key pair. Check the acknowledgment check box and click on the "Launch Instances" button. On the "Launch Status" page, under the "Your instances are now launching" message, the AMI instance ID ("i-xxxxxxxxxxxx") link will be listed. Click on the ID link, which opens the "Instances" page with the PRE instance selected.
 5. On this "Instances" page, while the running PRE instance is selected, click on "Actions" -> "Image" -> "Create Image" to create a private PRE AMI for your VPC. In the "Create Image" dialog, provide an "Image Name" e.g. ps-migrate-pre, provide a description, and check the "No reboot" check box. Click on the "Create Image" button. In the "Create Image" dialog, click on the ID link for the private PRE AMI to open the "Instances" page with the private PRE AMI selected. Scroll down to locate and make a note of the AMI instance ID on the "Detail" tab. You will need this AMI instance ID to run migrations.
 6. Go to "Services"->"EC2"->"Snapshots". Provide the AMI instance ID you noted down in step 5 in the search box and hit enter. This will list the snapshot of the root volume of the private PRE AMI. Scroll down to the "Description" tab to locate and make a note of the root volume snapshot ID. You will need this root volume snapshot ID to run migrations.
 7. Go to "Services"->"EC2"->"Instances", provide the PRE AMI instance ID in the search box and hit enter. Select the PRE instance, go to "Action"->"Instance State"->"Terminate" and click the "Yes, Terminate" button.

Minimum Network-Related Prerequisites for Successful Migrations

- Source and target workloads need to be able to communicate with the PlateSpin Migrate Server on port HTTPS (TCP/443). The target workload is the replica of the source workload, residing in AWS. PlateSpin Migrate will create this AWS target workload instance in EC2 during the initial full replication.
- The PlateSpin Migrate Server needs to be able to communicate with the target workload via SSH (TCP/22).
- The PlateSpin Migrate Client needs to be able to connect to the AWS portal via outbound port HTTPS (TCP/443).
- The PlateSpin Migrate Client needs to be able to connect to the PlateSpin Migrate Server over HTTPS (TCP/443).
- To discover Windows source workloads, the PlateSpin Migrate Server needs to be able to connect to them via WMI/RPC/DCOM (TCP/135,445) and NetBIOS (UDP/137,138 & TCP/139).
- To discover Linux source workloads, the PlateSpin Migrate Server needs to be able to connect to them via SSH (TCP/22).

- Each target workload needs to be able to connect to its source workload on port 3725 (TCP) or vice versa. This is the port over which the replication traffic is sent. The port number is configurable. The direction of the TCP connection is also configurable. By default, the target workload will connect to the source workload on port 3725.
- For Windows OS license activation, each Windows target workload needs to be able to connect to the AWS KMS service on IP addresses 169.254.169.250 and 169.254.169.251 on port 1688 (TCP). Earlier we created an outbound connection rule to allow for this connection to happen. This connection is not needed if the BYOL licensing model is used.

PlateSpin Migrate has an intuitive and easy-to-use Client, which allows you to drive migrations with just a couple of clicks.

Configuring and Executing Workload Migrations

Once all the prerequisites are fulfilled and your cloud resources are set up correctly, you can start migrating workloads.

PlateSpin Migrate has an intuitive and easy-to-use Client, which allows you to drive migrations with just a couple of clicks. The migration process consists of three parts:

- Source workload discovery.
- Preparation of a new AWS target workload instance, followed by an initial full replication.
- Preparation of the existing AWS target workload instance, followed by an incremental replication, potentially with cutover.

Source Workload Discovery

Before starting discovery operations, make sure that the PlateSpin Migration Server can communicate properly with the source workloads as described above.

In the PlateSpin Migrate Client toolbar, click “Discover Details”. In the “Discover Details” dialog, type the host name or IP address of the source workload. Select the machine type and provide administrator credentials for the workload. Click “Discover” and wait for the process to complete. Once completed, you will find your source workload listed in the Servers View pane.

If this is the very first workload that you are migrating to AWS, then you will be asked to provide some additional information.

Initial Full Replication

Prepare the AWS Target Workload Instance

In the Servers View, right-click on the source workload you want to replicate and select “Prepare AWS Target...” to start creating and preparing the target workload instance in AWS.

If this is the very first workload that you are migrating to AWS, then you will be asked to provide some additional information via a series of pop-ups:

Login to AWS Account:

- Here you need to provide the Access Key ID and the Secret Access Key corresponding to the user you created earlier to perform migrations with.
- You also need to select the AWS region which you are going to use for your migration. If the desired AWS region is not listed in the drop down list, then click on the “Update Region List” link to refresh the list and then select your region for migration.

Replication Environment Details:

- Here you need to provide the AMI instance IDs of the private PRE AMIs you created earlier, together with the snapshot ID of their respective root volumes. For each PRE AMI you also need to provide the name of its key pair and the local key file that corresponds to the key pair (*.pem file). Depending on the OS type(s) of the source workloads, you will add data for one of the Windows PRE AMIs, and for the Linux PRE AMI. Adding data for both the Windows PRE AMIs is not supported. Provide data for the appropriate Windows PRE AMI based on the licensing model for your windows workloads in AWS. You can edit the Windows PRE AMI details to change it. Consult the section “Set Up a Private PRE AMI” above for more information on licensing models in AWS.

Migrate Server Details:

- Here you need to provide the IP address or resolvable DNS name of the PlateSpin Migrate Server, and the username and password for its administrative account. The AWS target workload instance must be able to connect to your PlateSpin Migrate Server using the IP address provided here, over port HTTPS (TCP/443).

In the “Prepare AWS Target” dialog, select the “Full Replication” option and provide the details below:

- **VPC:** select the VPC you want to use for your migration.
- **Security Group:** select the security group you want to use for your migration. Please read the security group section above for the minimum required inbound & outbound rules.
- **Subnet:** select the subnet you want to use for your migration. Please ensure that the selected subnet meets the networking requirements for migrations, as described above.
- **Instance Type:** select the right instance type for your AWS target workload instance. PlateSpin Migrate will suggest the best matching instance type by default.

- **Target Host Name:** here you can provide a temporary host name for the target workload instance during the migration. This host name must be unique. The default host name used is "<SourceHostName>_RepEnv". The provided host name cannot be the same as the host name of the source workload, and cannot be a host name by which another AWS instance is already registered.
- **Network Interfaces:** for each migrated network interface, you can configure if the IP address should be obtained via DHCP, or you can set it manually. You can also add or remove network interfaces. Up to five network interfaces are allowed on an AWS target instance by default.
- **Target Instance Storage:** here you can provide details for the disks of the AWS target workload instance. By default, PlateSpin Migrate populates the disk list in a "same as source" fashion, but you can choose to add, remove or resize disks here.
- Click "Prepare" at the bottom of the dialog.

At this point PlateSpin Migrate will create a new target workload instance in AWS. As soon as the instance is created, PlateSpin Migrate will boot it from the private PRE. Once booted up completely, the PRE (with the AWS target workload instance disks attached to it) will connect to the PlateSpin Migrate Server using the information you provided in the pop-up called "Migrate Server Details" earlier. At that point, you will see the target workload instance appear in the PlateSpin Migrate Client. The name of the target workload instance will be "<host name of the source workload>_RepEnv".

Set Up the Full Replication Job

In the PlateSpin Migrate Client, drag and drop the source workload on the prepared AWS target workload instance. This will start the replication job configuration process, and launch the Action dialog.

In the Action dialog, select "Copy Workload" and then "Configure Job" at the bottom of the dialog.

In the "Peer-to-Peer Conversion Job" dialog, configure the replication job settings. Most of the settings in this dialog are not specific to cloud migrations, however it is important to point out that the host name that is set in the section "Network Configuration" -> "Network Identification" is not only used for the host name of the final target workload instance, but that it will also be used for the display name of the AWS target workload instance itself.

After testing, you can decide to run an incremental replication, to synchronize the source workload with the target workload, followed by more testing. There is no limit to how long you can test, and to how many incremental replications you can run.

Click “Start” to start the replication process. As long as the replication is running, the name of the target workload instance in AWS will remain <host name of the source workload>_RepEnv. When the replication is done, the target workload instance will be renamed using the host name provided during the configuration of the replication job.

Once the full replication process is finished, you can bring the target workload up in AWS for testing. After testing, you can decide to run an incremental replication, to synchronize the source workload with the target workload, followed by more testing. There is no limit to how long you can test, and to how many incremental replications you can run. Once all testing is satisfactory, you can run one last incremental replication, directly followed by a cutover.

Incremental Replication

Prepare the AWS Target Workload Instance

In the Servers View, right-click on the source workload you want to synchronize and select “Prepare AWS Target...” to start preparing the existing AWS target workload instance.

In the “Prepare AWS Target” dialog, select the “ServerSync” option and provide the details below:

- **Target Instance:** select or type the name of the AWS target workload instance with which you want to synchronize your source workload. This must be the same AWS instance that was created during the initial full replication of the source workload. Target instance details like VPC, Security Group and Subnet are now automatically populated.
- **Target Host Name:** specify the host name that the prepared AWS target workload instance will use to register itself to the PlateSpin Migrate Server with (*see below*). This cannot be the host name of the source workload, nor can it be a name that has been used previously to register another AWS target workload instance.

For incremental replication, PlateSpin Migrate will boot the existing AWS target workload instance using the private PRE AMI. Once booted up completely, the PRE (with the AWS target workload instance disks attached to it) will connect to the PlateSpin Migrate Server using the information you provided in the pop-up called “Migrate Server Details” earlier. At that point, you will see the target workload instance appear in the PlateSpin Migrate Client. The name of the target workload instance will be <target host name>_RepEnv.

Set Up the Incremental Replication Job

In the PlateSpin Migrate Client, drag and drop the source workload on the prepared AWS target workload instance. The system validates the selected source and target and, if it detects matching operating systems on them, it provides you with two transfer scope options, "Full Migration" and "Server Sync". Select the "Server Sync" option, then click "Configure Job".

In the "Peer-to-Peer Conversion Job" dialog, configure the replication job settings. Most of the settings in this dialog are not specific to cloud migrations, however it is important to point out that the host name that is set in the section "Network Configuration" -> "Network Identification" is not only used for the host name of the final target workload instance, but that it will also be used for the display name of the target instance itself.

If you want to perform the cutover at end of the incremental replication, then simply set the end state of the source workload as "Shutdown" and the end state of the target workload as "Power On" in the section "Job Configuration" -> "End States".

Click "Start" to start the replication process. As long as the replication is running, the name of the target workload instance in AWS will remain <target host name>_RepEnv. When the replication is done, the target workload instance will be renamed using the host name provided during the configuration of the replication job (this can be another host name than what was previously provided).

When the replication is done, the target workload instance will be renamed using the host name provided during the configuration of the replication job (this can be another host name than what was previously provided).

Useful Links

1. A Demo video for AWS migrations:
www.youtube.com/watch?v=d9gYP0-Bwik
2. Knowledgebase articles for AWS migrations:
www.netiq.com/support/kb/doc.php?id=7018743
3. PlateSpin Migrate documentation:
www.netiq.com/documentation/platespin-migrate
4. PlateSpin Migrate installation demo:
www.youtube.com/watch?v=FTSL2HTwSpl

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5. PlateSpin Migrate evaluation demo:
www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDoGZCtHCLs
 6. More PlateSpin Migrate resources:
www.microfocus.com/products/migrate/resources



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