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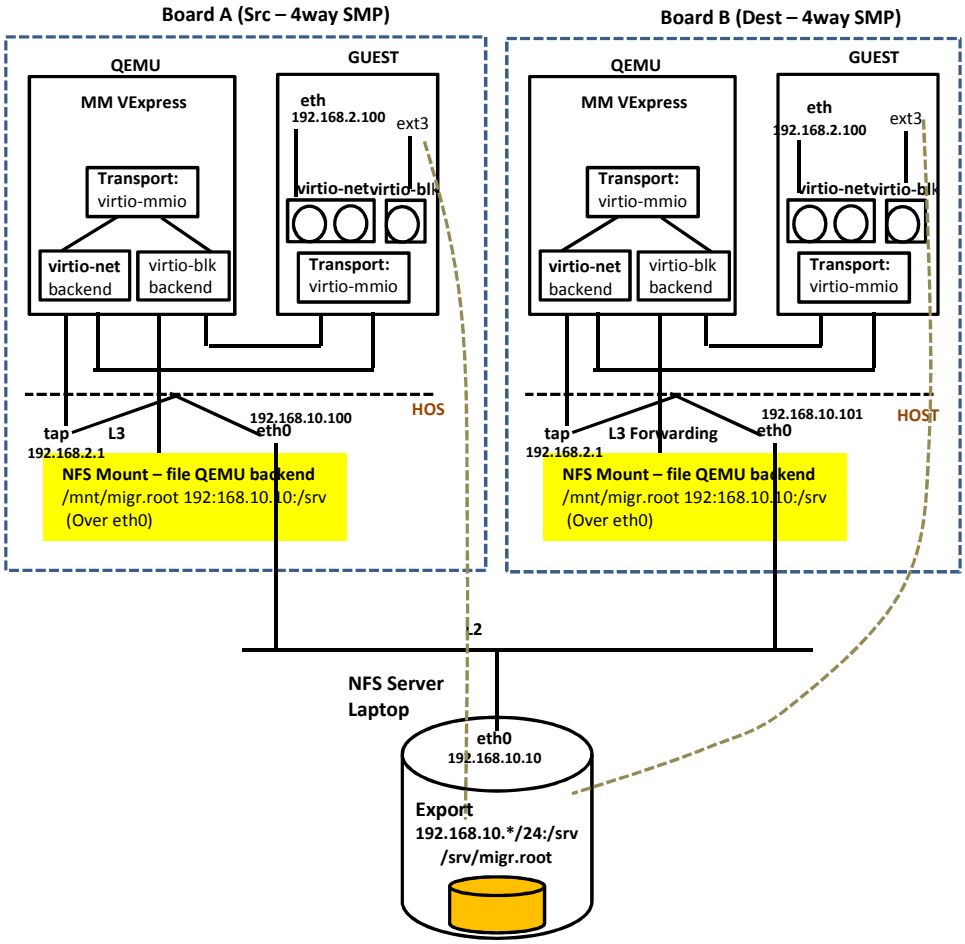
Current ARM Migration Test Setup



1) Routing

Routing Tables on both Guests:
default 192.168.2.1
192.168.2.0/24 eth0

Routing Tables on Gauss A
default 192.168.10.10
192.168.2.0/24 tap
192.168.10.0/24 eth0

Routing Tables on Gauss B
default 192.168.10.10
192.168.2.0/24 tap
192.168.10.0/24 eth0

Routing Tables on NFS Server
host route: 192.168.2.100 via 192.168.10.100
192.168.10.10/24 eth0

2) Additional Software

NFS Client – rpcbind, statd to mount NFS folder: mount.nfs –w 192.168.10.10:/srv /mnt

3) Disk Image preparation

Normal file created with ‘dd’, mkfs.ext3 on empty file, mount via loop, and copy contents of File System to mount. Used Filesystem from Linaro

4) Command on Target, Source

Target Board

Allocates 409600 * 4k pages, dirty 2048 pages every 50 ms in steps of 409600/2048, fastest dirty rate achieved 20mS over 1Gbps link
- run ./dirtyram 409600 2048 50 &
Print echo to console every one second interval
- run ./writeout.sh
- Break into monitor
- migrate –d tcp:192.168.10.101:4321
- info migrate – wait for completion

At this point Guest on Board B – will have full access to disk image, it’s network connectivity limited to 192.168.2.0/24 subnet and 192.168.10.101 host address. Can’t reach NFS Server or anything outside provided NFS Server is connected to outside. Switch host routes on NFS Server to 192.168.2.100 via 192.168.10.101.

The configuration is limited, due to one Ethernet interface.