► Copy Export and Copy Export Recovery/Merge:

  – Used for data migration from one TS7700T to another TS7700T cluster
  – Target TS7700T can be a stand-alone or part of a different grid
  – Does not involve host for data movement
  – Uses physical tape volumes to export data to target TS7700T

► Grid to Grid Migration:

  – Used for data migration from a grid to another grid
  – Does not involve host for data movement
  – Does not use physical tape volumes

► Cloud Based Migration:

The following specific use cases are pertinent to the use of cloud storage tier:

  – Partition refresh for cloud migration

  Virtual volumes that were originally stored in the resident cache partition (CP0) of the
  TS7700C can be moved to a cache partition that is intended to use the Cloud Storage
  Tier in the same cluster. Consider the following points:

  • Requires modifying attributes of target virtual volumes in corresponding constructs
    (storage group and storage class).

  • Mount/demount operations are not needed for new attributes to be applied if the
    library request command (`LI REQ PARTRFSH,<volser>,MMOUNT`) is used.

  – Cloud ghost copy processing:

  Data is premigrated to cloud storage tier by one cluster can be made accessible to a
  newly joined TS7700C. Consider the following points:

  • Requires modifying copy mode attributes of target virtual volumes (management
    class), and ensuring corresponding storage groups and storage classes in target
    machine is properly configured to use the cloud storage tier.

  • Data that existed in the cloud is recognized by the new machine without copying
    data through grid links if library request command (`LI REQ
    COPYRFSH,<volser>,CLDGHOST`) is used.

If data is moved inside the same grid (after a join of a cluster or a merge), COPYRFSH is the
preferred method. For more information, see "Population of a new cluster (COPYRFSH)" on
page 287.

If data is moved from the Object Store in the cloud to another TS7700C (after a join or merge
of a new cluster), CLDGHOST is the preferred method. For more information, see *IBM
TS7700 R5.0 Cloud Storage Tier Guide*, REDP-5573.

8.2.1 Frame replacement migration for TS7700T

This procedure requires the intervention of an IBM SSR. It is an option to upgrade from an
older TS7700T technology to a newer one, which provides benefits to the user in terms of
performance and more disk cache capacity.

This operation implies the substitution of a "source" TS7700T by using a newer "target", which
takes the role of the machine being replaced (from a grid perspective). If host-related feature
codes that are installed in the target machine are equivalent to the codes that are in the
original source machine, no configuration changes from the connected host side are required.

A physical tape library that is attached to original source machine, and its entire inventory of
physical volumes, is kept for the new target TS7700T.