

Oracle® Enterprise Manager Ops Center

Migrating Guest Domains

12c Release 2 (12.2.2.0.0)

E48170-03

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This guide provides an end-to-end example for how to use Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

Introduction

You can use Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center to provision Oracle VM Server for SPARC, create logical domains on them, and then provision operating systems on the logical domains.

To manage and operate the logical domains, Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center provides options, such as to modify configuration, add storage, connect to networks and migrate.

You can migrate guest domains from an Oracle VM Server to another Oracle VM Server using Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center UI.

The requirements and restrictions that affect the migration of the guest domains are:

- The source and the target servers must have access to common storage resource.
- The target machine must have sufficient free memory to accommodate the migration of a domain.
- The domain metadata must be stored on NFS storage that must be associated with the server pool or the stand-alone Oracle VM Servers.
- The guest domains that are created with native CPU architecture enable them to be migrated only between systems that have the same CPU architecture type. The logical domains that are created with generic CPU architecture enable them to migrate to systems independent of the CPU type.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center automatically selects the best option for guest domains with generic CPU architecture. When the destination server is Oracle SPARC T4 or later versions and Oracle M5 and M6 servers, the CPU architecture is automatically set to generic (migration-class1). For Fujitsu M10 systems, the CPU architecture is displayed as generic (sparc64-class1).
- For Oracle VM Server for SPARC 2.2 and earlier versions, the migration of logical domains are not supported when the source and target machines are set with elastic power management policy. You must change to Performance policy to migrate the logical domains.
- The logical domains that are attached to physical I/O devices, namely the I/O domains and root domains, cannot be migrated.
- Logical domains that are connected to virtual functions cannot be migrated.

- For Oracle VM Server for SPARC 1.2 version, you can migrate with only 1 MAU. For Oracle VM Server for SPARC 1.3 and later versions, you can migrate with any number of MAUs.
- When you migrate guest domains that are utilizing the storage services from an I/O or root domain, the virtual disk server must be available to the target server.
- When a guest domain is connected to a network configured with a VLAN ID, migration is not allowed between servers with the same VLAN network connected using different tagging mode.

Refer to *Oracle VM Server for SPARC 2.1 Release Notes* or *Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1, and 3.1 Release Notes* for more information about live migration requirements.

You can use domain migration in the following scenarios:

- To balance the load between the machines
- To perform hardware maintenance while the logical domain continues to run.

From Oracle VM Server for SPARC 2.1 version, the type of migration is live migration and for other older versions of Oracle VM Server for SPARC, it is a cold migration. In a cold migration, the logical domains are shut down and then restarted on the target Oracle VM Server. Whereas, in a live migration, the logical domain is migrated while the applications in it continue to run.

This example describes the migration of a logical domain on Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1 version. The servers are placed in a server pool. An Oracle VM Server for SPARC software is installed on Oracle SPARC T4 server and another Oracle VM Server for SPARC software is installed on Oracle SPARC T5 server. The guest domain has generic CPU architecture and the migration is independent of the CPU architecture type of the servers. The guest domain does not use any of the virtual I/O resources from the I/O domains or root domains in the Oracle VM Server for SPARC system.

Refer to the following documentation at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E38405_01/html/E38409/migrationissues.html for the requirements for a live migration of a domain between Oracle SPARC T4 and T5 system.

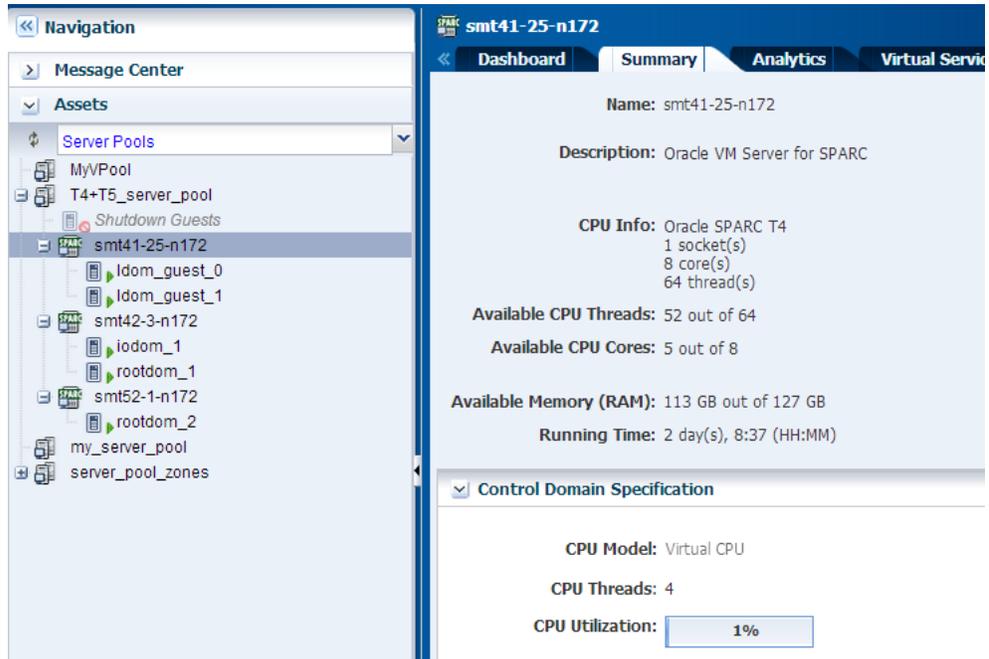
What You Will Need

You need the following resources to migrate a logical domain in Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center:

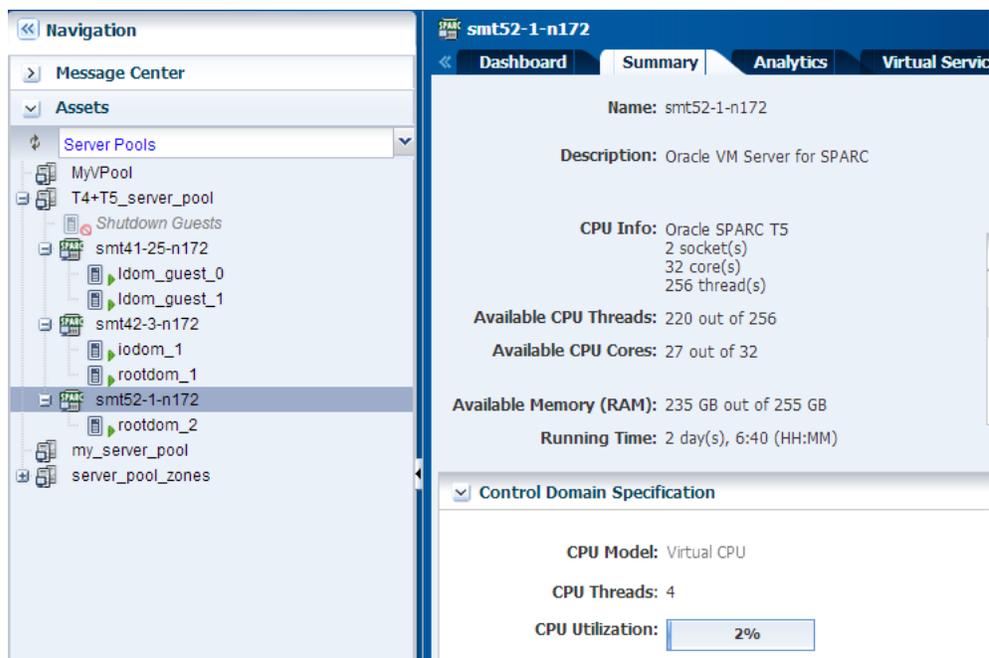
- Virtualization Admin role to access the Oracle VM Server for SPARC and migrate the logical domain.
- Two systems installed with Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1 version.
- The two Oracle VM Server for SPARC systems are placed in a server pool.
- A guest domain created on one of the Oracle VM Server for SPARC systems.

Hardware and Software Configuration

The Oracle VM Server for SPARC system installed on SPARC T4 server Summary tab is displayed as follows:



Oracle VM Server for SPARC system installed on SPARC T5 server Summary tab is displayed as follows:



Both the hardware Oracle SPARC T4 and Oracle SPARC T5 servers are set with Performance Power Policy.

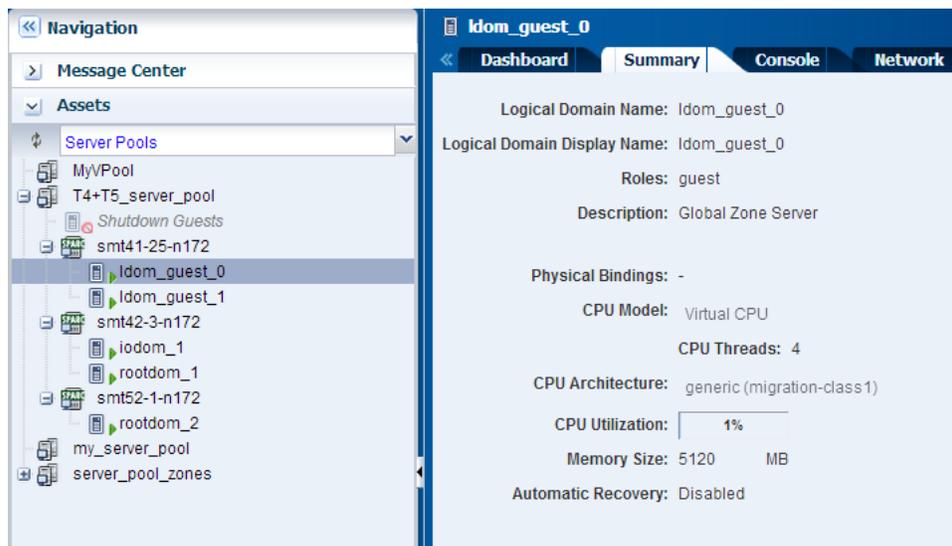
The two Oracle SPARC servers configured and deployed with Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1 version are placed in a server pool. There are guest domains and root domains created in these servers already.



In this example, the guest *ldom_guest_0* is migrated from the Oracle SPARC T4 server to Oracle SPARC T5 server. The servers are placed in a server pool, therefore, the storage is a shared storage that allows the guest to be migrated. Also, the guest domain is not using any of the resources from the root domain or the I/O domain present in the Oracle VM Server for SPARC.

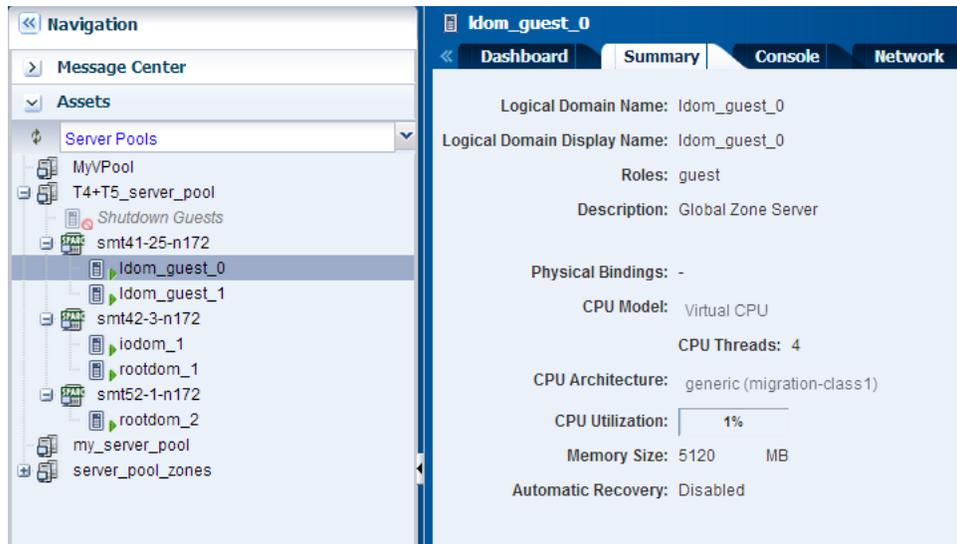
CPU Architecture

The guest domain *ldom_guest_0* was created with `generic` CPU architecture and it runs on Oracle SPARC T4 server. Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center automatically selects the best option for the CPU architecture for the guest domain when it is started after shutdown-detach or creation. The CPU architecture is set to `generic` (`migration-class1`) for the guest domain which you can see in the UI as follows:

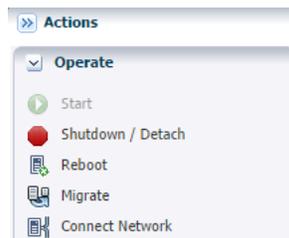


Migrating Guest Domains

1. Select **Server Pools** from the Resource Management View in the Assets section.
2. Select the guest domain *ldom_guest_0*.

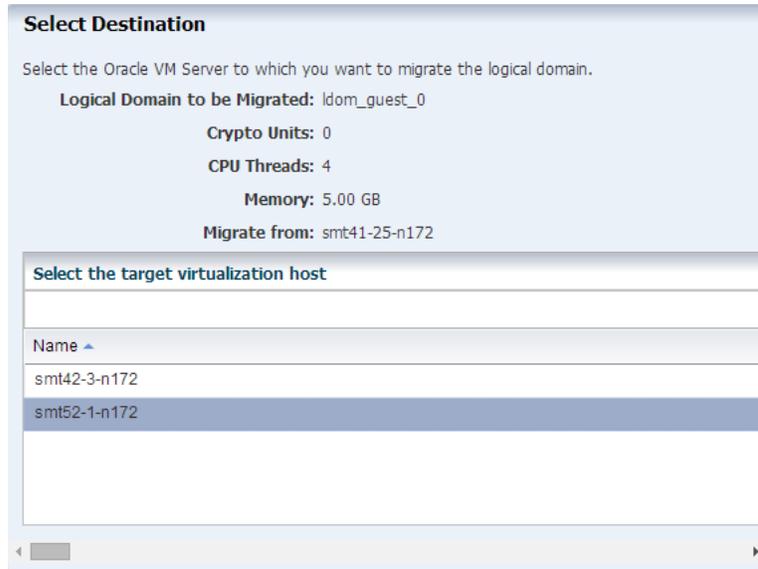


3. Click **Migrate** in the Actions pane to open the Migrate Logical Domain wizard.



Note: Migration is disabled for domains that has one or more virtual functions assigned to it. For virtual switches, the virtual switch name must be identical in the source and target machine to migrate the guest domain.

4. Select an Oracle VM Server from the list. The Oracle VM Servers that have enough CPU threads and memory to host the guest domain in the same server pool are listed.

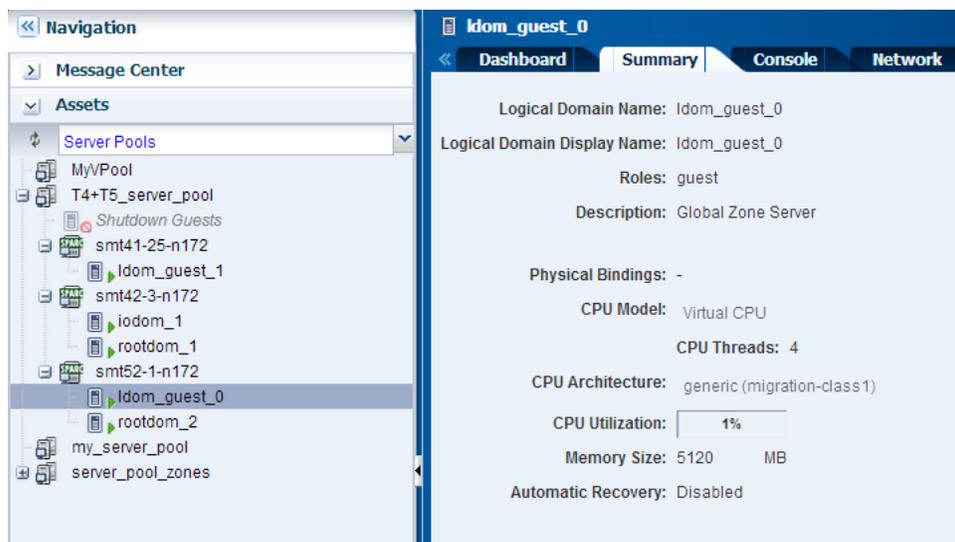


Click **Next**.

- Review the information and click **Finish** to submit the migration job.



Once the job is completed, you can see in the Navigation pane that the guest domain is migrated to the selected Oracle VM Server.



What's Next

After migrating, you can start managing the lifecycle of the guest domains. The other options to manage the guest domains are:

- Start
- Shut down
- Reboot
- Add storage
- Connect to networks

You can enable automatic recovery of guest domains so that it can be recovered when the Oracle VM Server host fails.

Related Articles and Resources

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center 12c documentation is located at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E40871_01/index.htm.

See the following guides for more information:

- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Feature Reference Guide* for information about zones and server pools.
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Administration Guide* for information about user roles and permissions.
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Feature Reference Appendix Guide*
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Command Line Interface Guide*

See the Operate How To available at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E40871_01/nav/operatehowto.htm.

See the Deploy How To available at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E40871_01/nav/deployhowto.htm.

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