

Performing physical to ProLiant application migrations



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Introduction

The HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition (SMP – P2P) enables physical to ProLiant (P2P) server migrations. P2P migrations involve the migration of an operating system, appropriate applications, and data from one server to another, instead of manually redeploying these elements on the new server.

P2P migrations are useful when facing the following business challenges:

- Adapting to a new server blade form factor
- Fostering remote server management
- Incorporating new storage controllers
- Increasing server memory scalability
- Dealing with expired server leases
- Dealing with expired server warranties

This white paper provides guidance for P2P migration with specific components and is a supplement to the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant User Guide*.

Components and platform support

A P2P migration requires these components:

- The **application station** is the computer from which you set up and perform the migration.
- The **source server** is the server to be migrated.
- The **destination server** is the server to which the source server is migrated.

For a full list of supported platforms for the SMP – P2P application, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition Support Matrix*.

Planning a migration strategy

Some hardware applications are bound to the source server and might not work as expected after a P2P migration. Such issues might involve a unique hardware serial number, BIOS or chassis IDs, network interface cards (NICs), or dongle devices that authenticate a piece of software. Also, other network attached resources can be exclusively bound to the source server. An effective migration strategy minimizes these issues and ensures a smooth process.

Migration strategies vary depending on machine hardware and network landscape. Typical issues to consider in devising a migration strategy include the following:

- Configuration references—For example, data on logical \\.\PhysicalDrive5 on the source server might be reordered to \\.\PhysicalDrive2 on the destination server.
- Disabling hardware applications—As a general precaution, manually disable any large applications before performing the migration. Manually disabling such applications prevents these applications from automatically starting in the destination server before they are properly reconfigured for the destination server.
- Renewing licensing—Be sure to have valid licenses on the new hardware. In some cases, you must use special configuration tools on the application to make the licensing change. For example, you must reconfigure teamed NICs in the latest version of Netscape before starting network-aware, higher-level applications.

Software applications and related items, such as Microsoft® Windows® security identifiers, are migrated properly.

Ensuring a successful migration

The most difficult challenge when migrating an operating system, applications, and data from one server to another is modifying the migrated operating system to both boot on the destination server and to function properly on the hardware. The SMP – P2P application is adept at making the appropriate operating system changes. This section describes other required or recommended actions to be performed to ensure a successful migration.

Migrating complex applications

Before migrating volumes to the destination server, the source server is automatically rebooted into a minimal configuration. In this minimal configuration, only those services required by the migrating process execute. Other services can modify the contents of the volumes, resulting in corrupted destination volumes that prevent the services from executing.

For added safety, manually disable applications with hardware dependencies before migration. Manually re-enable these applications after the migration is complete. Some examples of application configurations that should be disabled during migration include the following:

- Applications that store data on a different volume of that operating system. The SMP – P2P application retains drive letters (for example, F) during the migration process, but hardware differences between the source and destination server can force the drive letters to change.
- Applications that depend on physical disk identifiers instead of drive letters. Depending on the destination server disk enumeration order and selections made in the SMP – P2P migration wizard, the contents of a physical disk might have a different sequential identifier on the destination server. In these cases, the application must be reconfigured to use the new physical disk identifiers to operate successfully.

NOTE: Version 1.1 of the SMP – P2P application supports migration of domain controllers.

Server availability

When the migration starts, the source server is rebooted into a minimal configuration to ensure that no updates occur on the source server. Only those services required during the migration are enabled, so the applications normally executing on the server are not available during the migration. After the migration occurs, the source server is restored to its premigration state.

Firewalls

The Windows firewall is automatically disabled when the P2P migration begins and is re-enabled after the migration occurs. Other firewall products might need to be manually disabled or reconfigured before performing the migration.

Detecting volumes for migration

Under certain conditions, the SMP – P2P application might not be able to detect that a volume has been formatted with New Technology File System (NTFS) partitions. In such cases, the volume is recognized as RAW. Special third-party defragmentation tools that also work on the administrative NTFS partitions can be used for detection. The SMP – P2P application can perform P2P migrations on these volumes. However, the SMP – P2P application cannot resize these volumes.

Moving SAN LUNs

Storage area network (SAN) Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs) can be moved manually as part of a migration. To manually move SAN LUNs:

1. Stop the applications or services that use the volumes stored on the SAN LUN. Configure the application or service so that it does not automatically restart after a reboot.
2. Use the SMP – P2P application to migrate the operating system and other volumes not stored on the affected SAN LUN.
3. Power off the source and destination servers, and reconfigure the SAN to disable access from the source server and enable access from the destination server.
4. Restart the destination server, and verify that the volume identifiers match those expected by the application or services.
5. Reconfigure the source servers to their premigration state.

Network connections

The network connections defined on the source server might need to be reestablished on the destination server. Network connections might not be able to bind to the adapters on the destination server until the ProLiant Support Pack is installed.

Device dependencies

Applications that depend on some hardware identifier such as a serial number, BIOS or chassis ID, or MAC address might not operate as expected on the destination server. These applications might need to be reconfigured or reinstalled for proper operation.

Performing migrations in a Microsoft Exchange environment

Refreshing or upgrading Microsoft Exchange server hardware is often a time-consuming process. Migrating to new hardware entails:

- Installing a new operating system
- Reinstalling Exchange and its associated applications
- Incorporating custom registry settings
- Moving the mailboxes

The SMP – P2P application reduces the complexity and time spent moving to new server hardware. The application transfers a server operating system, applications, and data to a new bare-metal ProLiant server.

Migration of an Exchange server can occur by either of the following actions:

- Moving just the operating system and applications and not the mailbox databases or using a SAN to house the mailbox stores
- Moving the operating system, applications, and the mailbox databases

This white paper provides an example of the second scenario, in which a P2P migration, including a single 50-GB mailbox database, is performed.

Premigration considerations and steps

Perform a health check on the source server several weeks before a scheduled migration to ensure adequate time to address any issues. The health check process consists of the following tasks:

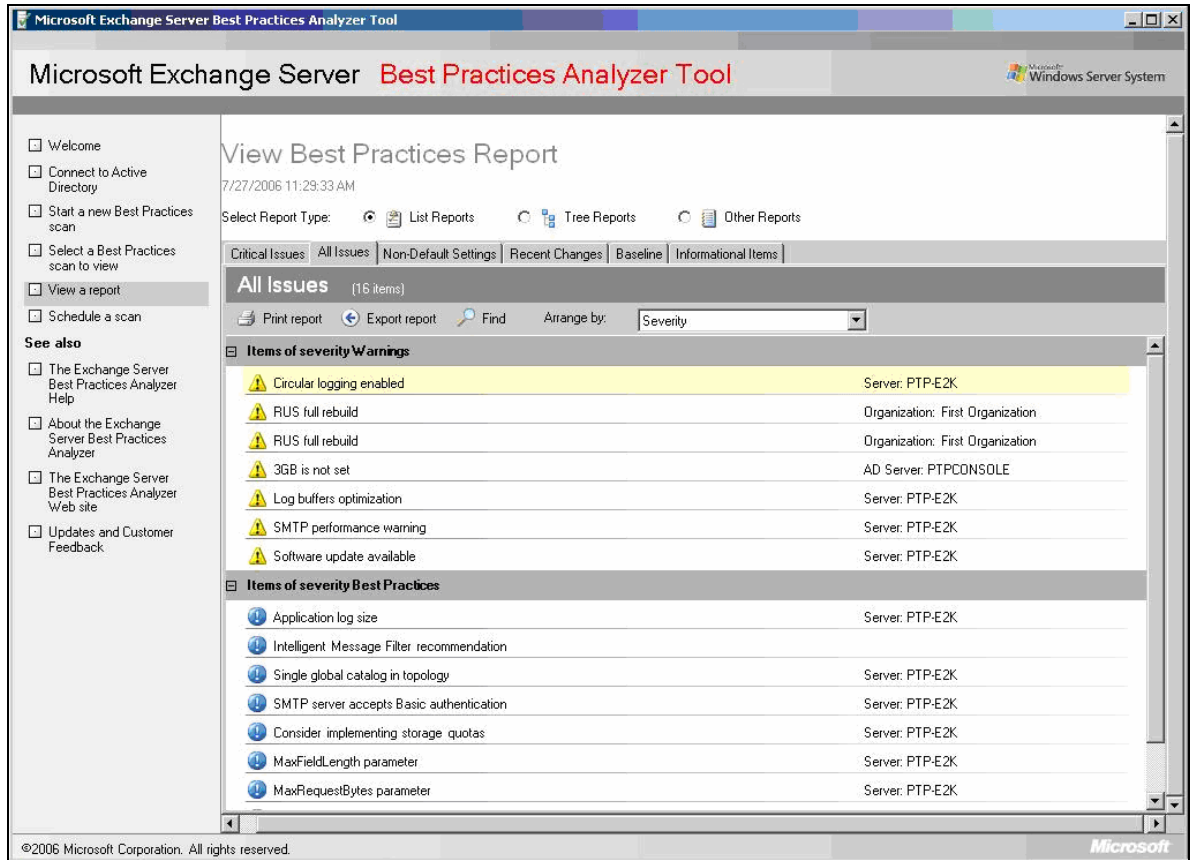
- Running the Microsoft Exchange Server Best Practices Analyzer Tool (ExBPA)
- Reviewing the source server event logs
- (Optional) Releasing an IP address for network cards

ExBPA enables you to establish a server baseline and create a health check report on the source server. This report provides a helpful reference for determining what issues, if any, must be addressed before the migration.

To download ExBPA from Microsoft, see <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=dbab201f-4bee-4943-ac22-e2ddb258df3&displaylang=en>.

Figure 1 provides an illustration of an ExBPA health check report page.

Figure 1. ExBPA health check report page



After reviewing the ExBPA health check report and making any necessary updates, review the server event logs in HP SIM for errors or warnings. This review can help you determine if existing services or drivers are causing errors. Depending on their severity, errors can only be noted or otherwise corrected before a migration. In either case, it is helpful to learn if the issues existed before a migration. Be sure to print a copy of the report for reference after migration.

One last optional task is to remove the hard-coded IP addresses if they are to be reused on the destination sever. The IP addresses must be unassigned from the network cards before the migration starts. Otherwise, the IP addresses are allocated to the old network interface.

From a downtime planning perspective, expect the migration wizard to migration approximately 50-GB of data per hour over a 1-Gb network and 1.5 hours using a 100-MB network. (These estimates assume that you are using an isolated network for the migration.)

Performing the migration

This section assumes that you are familiar with the P2P migration process. This section also assumes that the SMP – P2P application has been installed on the application server. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

The source server must be prepared for migration before starting the migration process. This preparation involves stopping and disabling the Exchange information store. The information store must be cleanly shut down to enable all outstanding transactions to be committed to the database.

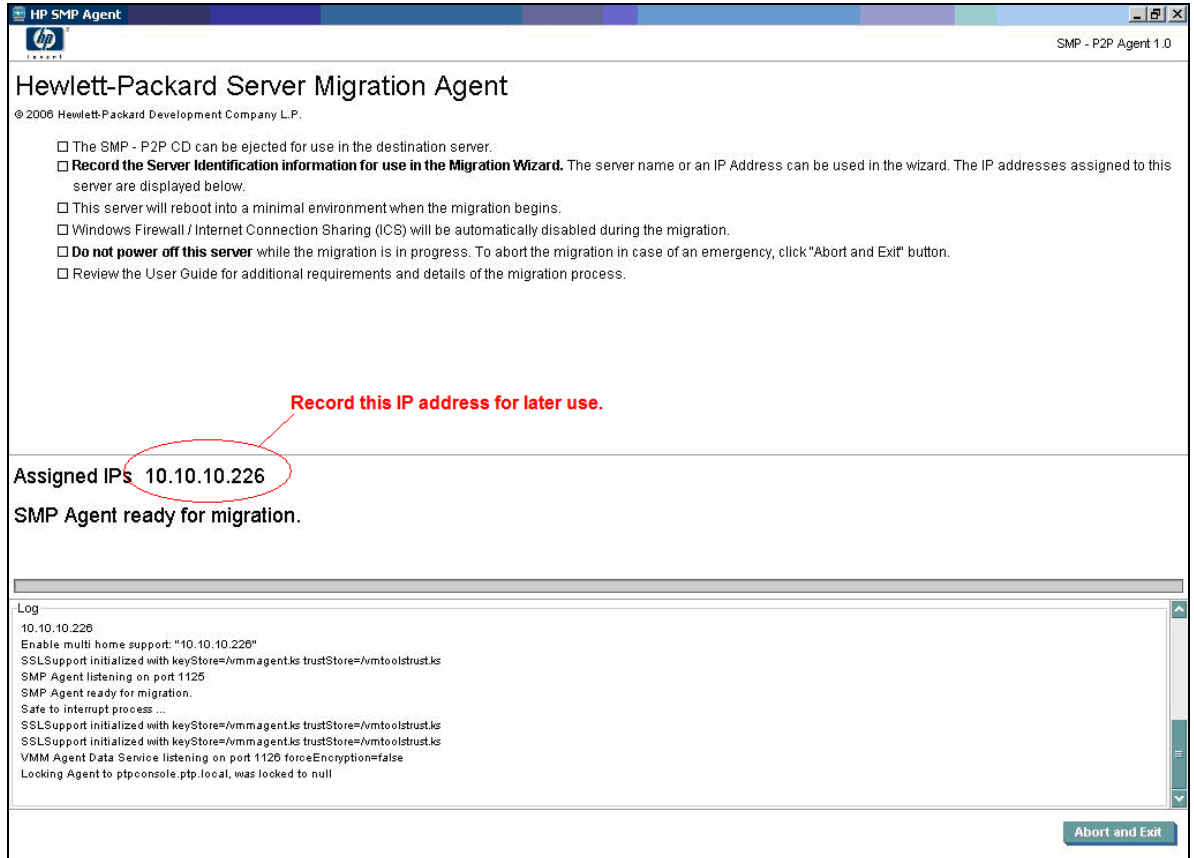
An Exchange migration sequence consists of the following steps:

1. Stop the Exchange information store service on the source server. This action enables all outstanding transactions to be committed to the database.
2. Set the Exchange information store service on the source server to **Disabled**. This action prevents the Exchange information store service from performing during a reboot sequence.
3. (Optional) Enable DHCP on network cards if the IP address is to be reused.
4. Perform the P2P migration as described later in this section.
5. Shut down the source server.
6. Complete post-migration updates, as described in the next section.
7. On the destination server, set the Exchange information store service to **Automatic**.
8. Reboot the destination server.

To start the migration, insert the SMP – P2P CD into the CD-ROM of the source server and install the SMP agent as described in the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*. When the SMP agent is ready for migration, a screen similar to Figure 2 appears.

Be sure to record the IP address assigned to the agent, as you must have this information when following the steps in the SMP – P2P migration wizard.

Figure 2. Source server agent page in SMP agent



Next, on the application station, start the SMP – P2P application migration wizard. Enter the IP address of the source server. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the source server configuration shown in the SMP – P2P application migration wizard.

In this example migration, there are three disk volumes:

- The C drive contains the operating system and applications
- The O drive contains the Exchange transaction logs
- The F drive contains the Exchange database

While it is only necessary to migrate the operating system drive, you can also choose to migrate the log and database drives using the SMP – P2P application migration wizard. In this example, all three volumes are selected for migration.

Figure 3. Select volumes to migrate page in SMP – P2P application migration wizard

The screenshot shows the 'Server Migration Pack - Physical to ProLiant Edition' interface. The current step is 'Step 2 of 8: Select volumes to migrate'. The source server details are as follows:

Server Name	ptp-e2k
IP Address	10.10.10.226
Operating System	Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Service Pack 1
Processors	8 x 2.80 GHz
Memory	3583 MB

The 'Select Volumes To Be Migrated' section contains the following table:

	Disk	Volume	Format	Type	Active	Size	Minimum Destination Size	Maximum Destination Size	Notes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disk 0	(C:)	NTFS V3.1	PRIMARY	Yes	34723 MB	17364 MB	1048576 MB	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disk 1	Logs (O:)	NTFS V3.1	PRIMARY		34723 MB	17364 MB	1048576 MB	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disk 2	db (F:)	NTFS V3.1	PRIMARY		69455 MB	58705 MB	1048576 MB	

Note:

- 1. At least one active volume must be migrated.
- 2. Only NTFS partitions can be resized.

Destination Server Disk Requirement

The following disks are required on the destination server to support the volumes selected for migration. The **Minimum Destination Size** is estimated based on reducing all eligible volumes to their minimum size. The **Maximum Destination Size** is estimated based on expanding all eligible volumes to their

On the destination server, boot the SMP – P2P CD and select the language to be used for the migration. Next, you can configure the disk arrays by either launching the array configuration utility (if the disk arrays have not already been configured) or configuring the network settings. On the Network Settings page, you can provide an IP address or allow the server to dynamically obtain one.

After the IP address has successfully configured, return to the application station and enter the destination server IP address. The application station performs a quick connectivity test and enables you to proceed to specify destination disks.

On the specify destination disks and resize NTFS partitions page, select which destination disk is to be used for each source volume. The dropdown box provides a list of available destination disks from which to select. Select the appropriate disk for each volume to be migrated. If the destination disks are larger than the source disks, you can also adjust the destination size to resize the volume. Figure 4 provides an illustration of how the original volumes were on 32-GB disks and destination disks were 72-GB disks. The destination size was adjusted to resize the volumes to the new 72-GB disks.

Figure 4. Specify destination disks and resize NTFS partitions page in SMP – P2P application migration wizard

The screenshot shows the 'Specify destination disks and resize NTFS partitions' page in the HP Server Migration Pack - Physical to ProLiant Edition migration wizard. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Overview', 'License', 'Migration Wizard', and 'View Logs' tabs. A server information table is displayed on the left, and a diagram on the right shows a 'Source' disk and a 'Destination' disk. The main section is titled 'Assign Disks and Resize NTFS Volumes' and contains a table with the following data:

Source Disk or Volume	Format	Active	Source Size	Minimum Destination Size	Destination Size	Destination Disk
Disk 0				17364 MB	69973 MB	HP P400, Logical Volume 0, Controller Slot 1 Bus 0 (69973 MB)
(C:)	NTFS V3.1	Yes	34723 MB	17364 MB	69973 MB	
Migration Overhead				0 MB	0 MB	
Disk 1				17364 MB	69973 MB	HP P400, Logical Volume 1, Controller Slot 1 Bus 0 (69973 MB)
Logs (O:)	NTFS V3.1		34723 MB	17364 MB	69973 MB	
Migration Overhead				0 MB	0 MB	
Disk 2				58701 MB	69455 MB	HP P400, Logical Volume 2, Controller Slot 1 Bus 0 (69973 MB)
db (F:)	NTFS V3.1		69455 MB	58701 MB	69973 MB	
Migration Overhead				0 MB	0 MB	

At the bottom right of the table area, there are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

After the volumes have been defined and resized, an additional migration options page enables you to specify disk error checking and what state the destination server should be in after the migration. You can leave the defaults that run a disk check on the source server and reboot the target server after the migration completes.

On the summary page, select **Begin Migration**. This action causes the source server to reboot and start the check disk process, followed by the actual migration. Figure 5 provides an illustration of the P2P migration progress page, from which you can monitor the progress of the migration.

Figure 5. Migration progress page in SMP – P2P application migration wizard

The screenshot displays the 'Server Migration Pack - Physical to ProLiant Edition' interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Overview', 'License', 'Migration Wizard', and 'View Logs'. The main heading is 'Step 8 of 8: Migration Progress', with a sub-message: 'The source server is being migrated to the destination server.' Below this, a 'Migration progress' section contains a table with the following data:

Job Description:	P2P of ptp-e2k to 10.10.10.78
Job Status:	Running - please wait.
Progress Text:	Migrating to destination disk /dev/cciss/c0d0
% Complete:	42.4%
Time Remaining:	05 minutes: 23 seconds

To the right of the table is a diagram showing two server icons labeled 'Source' and 'Destination' connected by a line. Below the table, the 'Migration steps' section lists four numbered steps:

- 1. Enter safe migration mode:** The source server is placed in safe migration mode to ensure consistent data is migrated. This step typically take several minutes, and may take significantly longer depending on disk checks. The progress of this step can be observed only from the source server.
- 2. Migrate data:** The selected volumes are transferred directly from the source server to the destination server. The destination volumes retain the disk signatures of the source volumes.
- 3. Optimize destination environment:** The Windows environment is adapted to enable boot from the active disk and use the appropriate Windows HAL. Drive letters are modified as needed for consistency with the source, and unneeded services and device drivers are disabled.
- 4. Restart:** The source server is rebooted, and the destination server is rebooted or powered off as requested.

An important note at the bottom states: 'Important: Device drivers must be installed or updated on the destination server after the server is rebooted. The ProLiant Support Pack (PSP) can be used to update the device drivers. The PSP can be found on the SmartStart CD.' A 'Cancel' button is located in the bottom right corner.

Post-migration considerations and steps

After the migration completes:

1. Shut down the source server.
2. Boot the destination server.
3. Update device drivers. During the initial boot, the destination server new hardware wizard prompts to install new device drivers.
 - Install the drivers individually
 - Update the entire server using the ProLiant Support Pack (PSP). For more information, see http://h18013.www1.hp.com/products/servers/management/psp/index.html?jumpid=reg_R1002_USEN
4. Edit the network configuration. By default, the migration process configures the network cards to use DHCP. To implement static IP addressing, apply the static network settings.
5. Edit the boot.ini file. The SMP – P2P application inserts its own boot settings into the boot.ini file, and you must remove the following:

```
[boot loader]
default=multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1)\WINDOWS
timeout=30
[operating systems]
multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1)\WINDOWS="Windows Server 2003, Enterprise" /sos /bootlog /noexecute=optout /fastdetect
multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1)\WINDOWS="HP SMP Preserved:Windows Server 2003, Enterprise" /userva=3030 /3gb /noexecute=optout /fastdetect
```

6. Re-enable the Information Store. Set the Microsoft Exchange information store service to **Automatic**, and reboot the server.
7. Run the ExBPA. After the server is rebooted and the Exchange Information stores have mounted, run the ExBPA health check again.
8. Compare the current health check with the printed copy from the original source server to ensure that the Exchange settings have been properly migrated. Incidentally, the health check process uncovered the boot.ini changes made by the migration process.

Performing migrations in a Microsoft IIS environment

Migrations and deployments in a Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) server environment often require scaling out and load balancing to the hosted websites onto more than one server. Many deployments look to scale out the hardware to support more website capacity by taking advantage of additional processors across multiple machines. The complexity and functionality of the hosted websites can vary by providing everything from simple static web pages to complex e-commerce transactions or hosting of .NET applications and services such as Microsoft SharePoint Services, Microsoft SharePoint Portal Server, Microsoft Content Management Server, Microsoft Commerce Server, or other custom or third-party e-commerce applications. The scope of these migration procedures is limited to simple to medium complexity web servers that do not include the more complex hosted IIS applications.

Typically, websites are deployed in this fashion across one or multiple IIS servers. The migration procedure might have to be completed on more than one server, depending on how many servers on which the website is displayed.

Premigration considerations and steps

Before performing a migration in a Microsoft ISS environment:

1. Verify that the web servers are offline by removing them from the network or that they are not being used by powering them down.
2. Stop the IIS service in the Windows Management Console in Services or in IIS Manager.
3. (Optional) Back up the IIS metabase data:
 - a. Launch IIS Manager.
 - b. Right-click web server name, and select **All Tasks>Backup/Restore Configuration**.
 - c. In the Configuration Backup Dialog box, click **Create backup**.
 - d. In the Configuration Backup Dialog box, create a file name, and click **OK**.
 - e. Copy the files from the C:\windows\system32\inetsrv\MetaBack directory to a floppy or flash drive for future restore, if needed.
4. Review both the application and system event logs to verify that there are no critical issues that might affect the migration.
5. Verify that the target servers have enough disk space for both capacity and performance for the website to be migrated.
6. Verify that the application station, source server, and destination server are on the same network subnet.

Performing the migration

Perform the migration steps in the migration wizard as in a typical migration. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

Post-migration considerations and steps

After completing the migration:

1. Apply the latest ProLiant Support Packs from the SmartStart CD.
2. Start the IIS service in the Windows Management Console in Services or in IIS Manager.
3. If any application pools were used, verify that they are set up correctly in IIS Manager under the Application Pools tab.

Performing migrations in a Microsoft SQL Server environment

Migrations and consolidations in a Microsoft SQL Server environment often require moving to new server hardware. Consolidations, in particular, look to scale up the hardware to support more transactions by taking advantage of new technologies, such as dual-core processors.

As with Exchange, performing a P2P migration with SQL Server hardware requires planning and is often time-consuming. Migrating to new hardware entails the following tasks:

- Installing a new operating system
- Reinstalling the SQL Server instances and their associated applications
- Configuring the SQL Server parameters for optimum performance
- Attaching the databases

Performing a migration in a SQL Server environment can occur under the following scenarios:

- Moving only the operating system and applications, but not the databases. This scenario would be the case when using a SAN for the database volumes.
- Moving the operating system, applications, and the databases. This scenario occurs when direct attached storage (DAS) is used for the database volumes.
- Moving the operating system, applications, and only a portion of the databases on a server to a new server. As a result, a portion of the load is moving from one server to the new server.

Premigration considerations and steps

Before performing a migration in a SQL Server environment:

1. Disconnect all users from the databases. To perform this step, set the database in single-user mode. You might also want to first gather information on current users and processes.

Execute the SQL Server `sp_who2` stored procedure for a listing of current users and processes.

Execute the `After Database <dbname> set SINGLE_USER with Rollback after x (ex.600) seconds` command to place the database in single-user mode.

2. Execute a checkpoint to all user databases. To perform this step, issue the SQL Server checkpoint command for each user database.
3. (Optional) Detach all user databases. To perform this step, issue the SQL Server `sp_detach_db` stored procedure for each user database.
4. Set all SQL Server services that are set to Automatic to Manual. These services include:
 - Integration Services
 - FullText Search
 - SQL Server
 - Analysis Services
 - Browser
 - Agent

These services are accessible in the SQL Server Configuration Manager under the SQL Server 2005 Services node.

5. Stop all SQL Server services. To perform this step, use the SQL Server Configuration Manager under in the SQL Server 2005 Services node.
6. Review both the application and system event logs to verify that there are no critical issues that might affect the migration.
7. Verify that the target server has enough disk space both for capacity and performance for the databases to be migrated.
8. Verify that the application station, source server, and destination server are on the same network subnet.

Performing the migration

Perform the migration steps in the migration wizard as in a typical migration. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

Post-migration considerations and steps

After completing the migration:

1. Apply the latest ProLiant Support Packs from the SmartStart CD.
2. Update the boot.ini file with the necessary switches. A copy of the source server boot.ini entries are within the file and the SMP – P2P entry can be removed. Set all memory switches, such as /3gb and /PAE, for use on the desired target server.
3. If drive letters were used, verify that the SQL Server database and log volumes use the same letters as were used on the source server.
4. Set the SQL Server services that were Automatic on the source server back to Automatic.
5. Start the required SQL Server services.
6. (Optional) If user databases were detached, attach user databases. To perform this step, execute the SQL Server sp_attach_db stored procedure for each user database.
7. If an affinity mask other than zero was used on the source server and the target server has a different number of processors, set the affinity mask as desired for the CPU configuration for the new server. Use the SQL Server sp_configure stored procedure and the affinity mask parameter to configure the affinity mask.
8. Execute the `After Database <dbname> set MULTI_USER` command to restore access to all users.

Performing migrations of domain controllers

While version 1.1 of the SMP – P2P application supports migration of domain controllers, keep the following information in mind:

- The source server must have been already booted into Safe Directory Services Restore mode.
- The source server does **not** reboot when migration begins.
- CHKDSK cannot be performed as part of the migration. This option is disabled in the SMP – P2P application migration wizard.
- More source server availability time is required.

Premigration considerations and steps

Before performing a migration of the domain controller:

1. Reboot the source server.
2. Press the **F8** key during the Windows boot process.
3. When prompted, select **Directory Services Restore Mode**.
4. Run the source agent as in a typical migration. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

When the SMP agent is ready for migration, record the IP addresses listed for the source server entry when using the SMP – P2P application. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

Performing the migration

Perform the migration steps in the migration wizard as in a typical migration. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

Post-migration considerations and steps

Perform the post-migration steps as in a typical migration. For more information, see the *HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide*.

Conclusion

Migrating to new hardware requires planning and testing. The SMP – P2P application streamlines the process by eliminating many issues encountered in a P2P migration. However, successful migrations require special considerations or steps, depending on the server. This white paper summarizes those considerations for Microsoft Exchange, Microsoft IIS, Microsoft SQL, and domain controller environments.

For more information

<http://www.hp.com/go/p2p>

HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition Quick Setup Poster

HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition Support Matrix

HP ProLiant Essentials Server Migration Pack – Physical to ProLiant Edition User Guide

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