

Virtual Machine Migration Guide

VIRTUAL MACHINE MIGRATION

The process of moving a virtual machine from one physical hardware environment to another. This can be done via live migration or cold migration.

LIVE MIGRATION	COLD MIGRATION
 The virtual machine is migrated without disconnecting the client or requiring a reboot 	 The virtual machine requires shutdown before it can be migrated
O Does not require any downtime	O Requires downtime

For those operating in mixed environments, *virtual machines can easily be migrated between AMD EPYC™ processors and Intel Xeon processors* without any specialized tools or software, however; certain conditions must be met. The table below provides a summary of migration capabilities for VMware, Microsoft® Hyper-V and Linux® KVM environments.

	LIVE MIGRATION	COLD MIGRATION
INTEL (ANY) TO AMD EPYC	×	
AMD EPYC TO INTEL (ANY)	×	
INTEL 2600 v4 (BROADWELL) TO INTEL SP (SKYLAKE/SCALABLE)	(Yes only if SP is defeatured to 2600 v4 level)	
AMD EPYC TO AMD EPYC	✓	✓
INTEL SP (SKYLAKE/SCALABLE) TO INTEL SP	\checkmark	

VMWARE	 <u>https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere.html#compare</u> <u>https://www.vmware.com/products/vsan.html</u>
MICROSOFT	○ <u>https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/manage/live-migration-overview</u>
KVM	 <u>http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/Migration</u> <u>https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/5/html/virtualization/chap-virtualization-kvm_live_migration</u>



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