

Sun Cobalt™ Migration Utility

User Manual



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Overview of the Sun Cobalt™ Migration Utility

Migration is the transfer of configured data from one server appliance to another. This operation is performed by executing commands on a source machine to produce intermediate files. These files are then transferred to a target machine where the files are expanded and loaded. You can move different levels of configuration data with the Sun Cobalt Migration Utility (SCMU).

Supported migrations

The SCMU supports the following migrations:

- RaQ 2 to RaQ 3
- RaQ 2 to RaQ 4/4i/4r
- RaQ 3 to RaQ 3
- RaQ 3 to RaQ 4/4i/4r
- RaQ 4/4i/4r to RaQ XTR
- Qube 2 to Qube 3
- Qube 3 to Qube 3



Note: You cannot perform a Qube 2-to-Qube 2 appliance migration.

Migrating a Sun Cobalt™ RaQ server appliance

On a Sun Cobalt RaQ server appliance, you can move different levels of configuration data using the Sun Cobalt Migration Utility (SCMU):

- all virtual sites
- a single virtual site



Note: Migrating a virtual site automatically moves all of the corresponding users as well.



Important: Sun Microsystems, Inc. recommends that you run the meta-verify script both before an export operation and after an import operation. The meta-verify script is available for the Sun Cobalt RaQ 3 and RaQ 4 server appliances only.

For the Sun Cobalt RaQ 3 server appliance, the script can be found at <ftp://ftp.cobaltnet.com/pub/users/duncan/raq3/meta-verify.pl>

For the Sun Cobalt RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliances, the script ships on the server and is located in `/usr/local/sbin/` with the name `meta-verify`.

Full Virtual Site and User Migration

A Full Virtual Site and User Migration consists of migrating all of the virtual sites and users from one server appliance (source) to another server appliance (target) that you have already configured. The target server appliance must be located on the network and be fully configured. There may or may not be any virtual sites or users on the target server appliance, but there is always a base virtual site.

For this example, the target server appliance is a clean base setup; a clean base setup assumes that you have configured the target server appliance with an IP address, gateway and netmask through the LCD console or the serial console port. You must also complete the initial Setup Wizard screens on the target server appliance which configures such things as a Domain Name System (DNS) server and the administrator password.

To perform a Full Virtual Site and User Migration, perform the following steps:



Note: The items shown in **bold typeface** are commands to be executed by the person performing the migration. The items shown in *courier* font are directory paths.

1. *<on source appliance>* Suspend all virtual sites through the browser-based user interface (UI). This disables user access and services. Refer to the user manual for details on how to suspend a virtual site.



Note: Suspending virtual sites is not supported on the Sun Cobalt RaQ 2 server appliance.

2. *<on source appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
3. *<on source appliance>* Edit */etc/crontab* in your preferred editor and insert a # in front of the following line:

For the RaQ 2 server appliance:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the RaQ 3, RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliance:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/swatch >>/var/cobalt/adm.log 2>&1
```

This prevents Active Monitor from restarting stopped services.

4. *<on source appliance>* Kill the sendmail process. Execute ***/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop*** .

5. *<on source appliance>* Execute **/usr/sbin/cmuExport** . This is the main export script and it outputs a directory with the fully qualified domain name of the main site under `/home/cmu` .
6. *<on target appliance>* Set up the target server appliance so that it can communicate with the source server appliance.
7. *<on source appliance>* FTP to the target server appliance and transfer the contents of the directory created in Step 5 from the source server appliance into a temporary directory on the target server appliance.
8. *<on target appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su** - to root.
9. *<on target appliance>* Execute **/usr/sbin/cmuImport -d <dirname>**, where *<dirname>* is the temporary directory to which you transferred the contents in Step 7. This is the main import script and transfers all virtual sites and users to the target server appliance.
10. *<on source appliance>* Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and remove the # added in Step 3 in front of the following line:

For the RaQ 2 server appliance:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the RaQ 3, RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliances:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/swatch >>/var/cobalt/adm.log 2>&1
```

11. *<on source appliance>* To restart Sendmail, execute the following command:

For the RaQ 2 server appliance:

```
/usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the RaQ 3, RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliances:

```
/usr/local/sbin/swatch
```

Selective Virtual Site Migration

A Selective Virtual Site Migration consists of migrating a single virtual site and its associated users from one server appliance (source) to another server appliance (target) that you have already configured. The target server appliance must be located on the network and be fully configured. There may or may not be any virtual sites or users on the target server appliance.

1. *<on source appliance>* Execute steps 1 - 4 from “Full Virtual Site and User Migration” on page 4.
2. *<on source appliance>* Execute `/usr/sbin/cmuExport -n <fqdn>`, where `<fqdn>` is the fully qualified domain name of the single virtual site you wish to move.
3. Execute steps 6 - 11 from “Full Virtual Site and User Migration” on page 4 to the appropriate target server appliance.

Replacement of a Sun Cobalt RaQ server appliance

Replacement of a server appliance consists of replacing an existing Sun Cobalt RaQ server appliance with a new one. This implies that the new server appliance has the same IP address as the original server appliance and that the original server appliance is removed from the network. There are no changes to the network.



Note: The items shown in **bold typeface** are commands to be executed by the person performing the migration. The items shown in `courier` font are directory paths.

1. *<on new appliance>* Set up the new server appliance on the network and configure the base system. This server appliance should have a different IP address than the original appliance at this time but must be accessible by the original appliance.
2. *<on original appliance>* Suspend all virtual sites through the browser-based user interface (UI). This disables user access and services. Refer to the user manual for details on how to suspend a virtual site.



Note: Suspending virtual sites is not supported on the Sun Cobalt RaQ 2 server appliance.

3. *<on original appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
4. *<on original appliance>* Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and insert a `#` in front of the following line:

For the RaQ 2 server appliance:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the RaQ 3, RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliances:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/swatch >>/var/cobalt/adm.log 2>&1
```

This prevents Active Monitor from restarting stopped services.

5. *<on original appliance>* Kill the sendmail process. Execute `/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop`.
6. *<on original appliance>* Execute `/usr/sbin/cmuExport`. This is the main export script and it outputs a directory with the fully qualified domain name of the main site under `/home/cmu`.
7. *<on original appliance>* FTP to the new server appliance and transfer the contents of the directory created in Step 6 into a temporary directory on the new server appliance.
8. Make note of the network settings of the original server appliance and then remove the original server appliance from the network.
9. *<on new appliance>* Reset the network settings of the new server appliance to those of the original server appliance. Refer to the user manual for details.

By assigning to the new server appliance the same network settings as the original server appliance, you do not have to change or adjust the IP addresses of the virtual sites that you are going to migrate.

10. *<on new appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
11. *<on new appliance>* Execute `/usr/sbin/cmuImport -d <dirname>`, where `<dirname>` is the temporary directory to which you transferred the contents in Step 7. This is the main import script and transfers all virtual sites and users to the new server appliance.

Mounted File System Migration



Note: The items shown in **bold typeface** are commands to be executed by the person performing the migration. The items shown in `courier` font are directory paths.

The best approach to migration is to use a mounted file system to transfer the data. This involves mounting a directory from the target server appliance to the source server appliance. On the source server appliance, you then execute the export script to the mount directory.

The target server appliance requires 100% more free space on its hard disk drive than is used on the source server appliance.

1. *<on target appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
2. *<on target appliance>* Edit `/etc/exports` in your preferred editor and insert add the following line. Replace the sample IP address of 10.0.0.1 with the actual IP address of the source server appliance.
`/home/migrate/ 10.0.0.1(rw,no_root_squash)`
3. *<on target appliance>* Execute **mkdir /home/migrate** .
4. *<on target appliance>* Execute **/etc/rc.d/init.d/portmap start** .
5. *<on target appliance>* Execute **/etc/rc.d/init.d/nfs start** .
6. *<on source appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
7. *<on source appliance>* Execute **mkdir /mnt/migrate** .
8. *<on source appliance>* Execute **mount 10.0.0.1:/home/migrate /mnt/migrate** . Replace the sample IP address of 10.0.0.1 with the actual IP address of the target server appliance.
9. *<on source appliance>* You can now access the target server appliance directory
`/home/migrate` as `/mnt/migrate` .
10. *<on source appliance>* Suspend all virtual sites through the browser-based UI. This disables user access and services. Refer to the user manual for details on how to suspend a virtual site.
11. *<on source appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.

12. *<on source appliance>* Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and insert a `#` in front of the following line:

For the RaQ 2 server appliance:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the RaQ 3, RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliances:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/swatch >>/var/cobalt/adm.log 2>&1
```

This prevents Active Monitor from restarting stopped services.

13. *<on source appliance>* Kill the sendmail process. Execute `/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop` .
14. *<on source appliance>* Execute `/usr/sbin/cmuExport -d /mnt/migrate` .
15. *<on target appliance>* Execute `/usr/sbin/cmuImport -d /home/migrate` .
16. To restore your server appliances to their original states:

a. *<on target appliance>*

- Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
- Remove the line from `/etc/exports` that was added in Step 2.
- Execute `/etc/rc.d/init.d/nfs stop` .
- Execute `/etc/rc.d/init.d/portmap stop` .

b. *<on source appliance>*

- Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
- Ensure that no one is logged in to the server appliance and that no programs are using files from `/mnt/migrate` .
- Execute `umount /mnt/migrate` .
- Execute `rmdir /mnt/migrate` .

17. *<on source appliance>* Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and remove the `#` added in Step 12 in front of the following line:

For the RaQ 2 server appliance:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the RaQ 3, RaQ 4 and RaQ XTR server appliances:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/swatch >>/var/cobalt/adm.log 2>&1
```

18. *<on source appliance>* To restart Sendmail, execute `/usr/local/sbin/swatch`.

Possible Conflicts

When the `cmuImport` script is executed, conflicts may arise. The settings imported from the source server appliance may conflict with existing settings on the target server appliance. For example, you may attempt to import a virtual site from a source server appliance which has the same fully qualified domain name as an existing virtual site on the target server appliance.

SCMU handles conflicts according to the `policy.xml` file located in `/etc/cmu/conf`. When a conflict arises, the user is given three options: *drop*, *quit* or *enter a new value*. On the terminal console, SCMU prompts the user with the nature of the conflict and the available options to resolve it. The following actions occur when a particular option is selected.

- **Drop.** The conflicting setting or object and its children from the imported source server appliance are not imported. Selecting this option may drop a Virtual Site and all of its Users.
- **Quit.** SCMU ends.
- **Enter a new value.** You can change the value of the name or setting in conflict.

To proceed, enter “d” or “q”, or enter the new value. Press **Return** (or **Enter**).

Upon completion, a log file is created. This file contains all of the changes (for example, the virtual sites or the users added) to the target server appliance, including the outcome of any conflict resolution. The log file is plain text and by default is stored in `/home/cmu/cmuLog`.

Troubleshooting Tips

- If an export of a complete server appliance fails, use the `-c` configuration option (**cmuExport -c**). If the export still fails, use the `-n` option and export the virtual sites one at a time (**cmuExport -n sitename**).
- If a user’s password does not work after the import operation is complete, have the user try the default password specified in the configuration file in `/etc/cmu/cmu.conf` (the default password is `abc123`). If a user’s password does not work for FrontPage but does work for all other services (FTP, POP and so on), disable and then re-enable FrontPage Server Extensions for that user.

- If you want to change the IP address before importing the destination, you can edit the `cmu.xml` file and change the `vsIpAddr` field to:

```
<vsIpAddr value="10.0.0.1"/>
```
- If you have an export of an entire Sun Cobalt RaQ server appliance but only want to restore one virtual site, use the `-n` option on the `cmuImport` command (**`cmuImport -n sitename`**).

Release Notes

The following functions are not supported in this release of SCMU.

1. A bandwidth limit set on a virtual site is not migrated by any of the migration methods. You must manually reset the bandwidth limit on the new server appliance for each virtual site.
2. The email spool for a user may not be migrated to the new server appliance. However, a copy of the email spool is placed in the user's home directory.
3. Chili!Soft configurations will not be automatically migrated.

SCMU reads its configuration information from the global configuration file `/etc/cmu/cmu.conf`. There must be an entry for each field of the configuration file, with entries for each field separated by an equal sign. Comments are denoted by a '#' at the beginning of a line.

```
# cmu.conf
#
# Global configuration options for cmuExport and cmuImport
# Name of the xml file that contains all configuration data
    cmuXML = cmu.xml
# Location of the Policy file
    policyFile = /etc/cmu/policy.xml
# Stage directory: location where files are stored on a temp basis
    tmpDir = /home/tmp
# Destination directory: location on export where the final export resides
# fqdn is appended to this
    destDir = /home/cmu
```

Lib directory: contains the storage location of all product-specific libs

```
libDir = /usr/lib/cmu/lib
```

Web root prefix (for example, /home/httpd/)

```
webPrefix = /home/sites
```

Log file where all transactions are logged

```
logFile = /home/cmu/cmuLog
```

Turn debug on?

```
debug = 0
```

Print debug messages to stdout

```
stdDebug = 1
```

Default Password

This sections contains defaults passwords.

FrontPage root web default password: used if you are moving from a RaQ 2 or RaQ 3 to a RaQ 4

```
fpxDflPasswd = abc123
```

User default password: used when adding a user but before the crypt password is added to the /etc/shadow file

```
userDflPasswd = abc123
```

Configuration directives for moving files

```
md5Bin = /usr/bin/md5sum
```

```
md5Lst = backup.md5lst
```

```
tarBin = /bin/tar
```

```
spoolDir = /var/spool/mail
```

```
vacationDir = /var/vacation
```

```
excludes = _vti
```

```
tarFlags = -c
```

```
tapeSize = 300000
```


Migrating a Sun Cobalt™ Qube appliance

On a Sun Cobalt Qube appliance, you can migrate all groups, users and mailing lists to another Sun Cobalt Qube appliance using the Sun Cobalt Migration Utility (SCMU).



Note: To perform a migration on a Sun Cobalt Qube appliance, you must telnet in to both the source appliance and the target appliance. By default, the telnet feature is not enabled on the Sun Cobalt Qube appliance.

Refer to the user manual for information on enabling telnet on your Sun Cobalt Qube appliance.

Migration of all Groups, Users and Mailing Lists

Migrating all groups, users and mailing lists consists of migrating all of the groups, users, and mailing lists from one appliance (source) to another appliance (target) that you have already configured. The target appliance must be located on the network and be fully configured.

There may or may not be any groups, users, or mailing lists on the target appliance, but there is always one or more default groups. The associated mailing lists for these groups are also present. In order to avoid a conflict:

- when performing a Qube 2-to-Qube 3 appliance migration, the default group and associated mailing list “home” is renamed “home-”.
- when performing a Qube 3-to-Qube 3 appliance migration, the default groups and associated mailing lists “home”, “restore” and “guest-share” are renamed “home-”, “restore-” and “guest-share-”.

For this example, the target appliance is a clean base setup; a clean base setup assumes that you have configured the target appliance with an IP address, gateway and netmask through the LCD console or the serial console port. You must also complete the initial Setup Wizard screens on the target appliance which configures such things as a Domain Name System (DNS) server and the administrator password.

To perform a migration of all groups, users and mailing lists, perform the following steps:



Note: The items shown in **bold typeface** are commands to be executed by the person performing the migration. The items shown in courier font are directory paths.

1. *<on source appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
2. *<on source appliance>*

For the Qube 2 appliance:

Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and insert a # in front of the following line:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

Edit `/etc/cron.d/swatch.cron` in your preferred editor and insert a # in front of the following line:

```
* /15 * * * * root /usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

This prevents Active Monitor from restarting stopped services.

3. *<on source appliance>* Kill the sendmail process. Execute **`/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop`** .
4. *<on source appliance>* Execute **`/usr/sbin/cmUExport`** . This is the main export script and it outputs a directory with the fully qualified domain name of the main site under `/home/cmU` .
5. *<on target appliance>* Set up the target appliance so that it can communicate with the source appliance.
6. *<on source appliance>* FTP to the target appliance and transfer the contents of the directory created in Step 4 from the source appliance into a temporary directory on the target appliance.
7. *<on target appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.

8. *<on target appliance>* Execute **`/usr/sbin/cmuImport -d <dirname>`**, where *<dirname>* is the temporary directory to which you transferred the contents in Step 6. This is the main import script and transfers all groups, users and mailing lists to the target appliance.

9. *<on source appliance>*

For the Qube 2 appliance:

Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and remove the # added in Step 2 in front of the following line:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

Edit `/etc/cron.d/swatch.cron` in your preferred editor and remove the # added in Step 2 in the following line:

```
*/15 * * * * root /usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

10. *<on source appliance>* To restart Sendmail, execute the following command:

For the Qube 2 appliance:

```
/usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

```
/usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

Replacement of a Sun Cobalt Qube appliance

Replacement of a Sun Cobalt Qube appliance consists of replacing an existing appliance with a new one. This implies that the new appliance has the same IP address as the original appliance and that the original appliance is removed from the network. There are no changes to the network.



Note: The items shown in **bold typeface** are commands to be executed by the person performing the migration. The items shown in courier font are directory paths.



Note: You cannot perform a Qube 2-to-Qube 2 appliance migration.

1. *<on new appliance>* Set up the new appliance on the network and configure the base system. This appliance should have a different IP address than the original appliance at this time but must be accessible by the original appliance.
2. *<on original appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
3. *<on original appliance>*

For the Qube 2 appliance:

Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and insert a # in front of the following line:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

Edit `/etc/cron.d/swatch.cron` in your preferred editor and insert a # in front of the following line:

```
*/15 * * * * root /usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

This prevents Active Monitor from restarting stopped services.

4. *<on original appliance>* Kill the sendmail process. Execute `/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop`.
5. *<on original appliance>* Execute `/usr/sbin/cmuExport`. This is the main export script and it outputs a directory with the fully qualified domain name of the main site under `/home/cmu`

6. *<on original appliance>* FTP to the new appliance and transfer the contents of the directory created in Step 5 into a temporary directory on the new appliance.
7. Make note of the network settings of the original appliance and then remove the original appliance from the network.
8. *<on new appliance>* Reset the network settings of the new appliance to those of the original appliance. Refer to the user manual for details.

By assigning to the new appliance the same network settings as the original appliance, you do not have to change or adjust the IP addresses of the virtual sites that you are going to migrate.

9. *<on new appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
10. *<on new appliance>* Execute **/usr/sbin/cmuiImport -d <dirname>**, where *<dirname>* is the temporary directory to which you transferred the contents in Step 6. This is the main import script and transfers all groups, users and mailing lists to the new appliance.

Mounted File System Migration



Note: The items shown in **bold typeface** are commands to be executed by the person performing the migration. The items shown in courier font are directory paths.

The best approach to migration is to use a mounted file system to transfer the data. This involves mounting a directory from the target appliance to the source appliance. On the source appliance, you then execute the export script to the mount directory.

The target appliance requires 100% more free space on its hard disk drive than is used on the source appliance.

1. *<on target appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
2. *<on target appliance>* Edit `/etc/exports` in your preferred editor and insert add the following line. Replace the sample IP address of 10.0.0.1 with the actual IP address of the source appliance.

```
/home/migrate/      10.0.0.1(rw,no_root_squash)
```

3. *<on target appliance>* Execute **mkdir /home/migrate** .
4. *<on target appliance>* Execute **/etc/rc.d/init.d/portmap start** .
5. *<on target appliance>* Execute **/etc/rc.d/init.d/nfs start** .
6. *<on source appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.
7. *<on source appliance>* Execute **mkdir /mnt/migrate** .
8. *<on source appliance>* Execute **mount 10.0.0.1:/home/migrate /mnt/migrate**. Replace the sample IP address of 10.0.0.1 with the actual IP address of the target appliance.
9. *<on source appliance>* You can now access the target appliance directory `/home/migrate` as `/mnt/migrate` .
10. *<on source appliance>* Telnet in as the user *admin* and **su -** to root.

11. <on source appliance>

For the Qube 2 appliance:

Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and insert a `#` in front of the following line:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

Edit `/etc/cron.d/swatch.cron` in your preferred editor and insert a `#` in front of the following line:

```
*/15 * * * * root /usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

This prevents Active Monitor from restarting stopped services.

12. <on source appliance> Kill the sendmail process. Execute

`/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop` .

13. <on source appliance> Execute **`/usr/sbin/cmuExport -d /mnt/migrate`** .14. <on target appliance> Execute **`/usr/sbin/cmuImport -d /home/migrate`** .

15. To restore your appliances to their original states:

a. <on target appliance>

- Telnet in as the user *admin* and **`su`** - to root.
- Remove the line from `/etc/exports` that was added in Step 2.
- Execute **`/etc/rc.d/init.d/nfs stop`** .
- Execute **`/etc/rc.d/init.d/portmap stop`** .

b. <on source appliance>

- Telnet in as the user *admin* and **`su`** - to root.
- Ensure that no one is logged in to the appliance and that no programs are using files from `/mnt/migrate` .
- Execute **`umount /mnt/migrate`** .
- Execute **`rmdir /mnt/migrate`** .

16. <on source appliance>

For the Qube 2 appliance:

Edit `/etc/crontab` in your preferred editor and remove the # added in Step 11 in front of the following line:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * root /usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

Edit `/etc/cron.d/swatch.cron` in your preferred editor and remove the # added in Step 11 in the following line:

```
*/15 * * * * root /usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

17. <on source appliance> To restart Sendmail, execute the following command:

For the Qube 2 appliance:

```
/usr/local/sbin/monitor
```

For the Qube 3 appliance:

```
/usr/sbin/swatch -c /etc/swatch.conf
```

Possible Conflicts

When the `cmuImport` script is executed, conflicts may arise. The settings imported from the source appliance may conflict with existing settings on the target appliance. For example, you may attempt to import a group from a source appliance which has the same name as an existing user, group, mailing list or email alias on the target appliance.

When a conflict arises, the user is given three options: *drop*, *quit* or *enter a new value*.

On the terminal console, SCMU prompts the user with the nature of the conflict and the available options to resolve it. The following actions occur when a particular option is selected.

- **Drop.** The conflicting object (group, user, email alias or mailing list) from the imported source appliance is not imported. In the SCMU for the Sun Cobalt Qube appliance, there are no child objects. For example, dropping a group does not drop any of its users.

If an imported email alias conflicts with an existing email alias, the imported alias is dropped but the rest of the user information is still imported.

- **Quit.** SCMU ends.
- **Enter a new value.** You can change the value of the name or setting in conflict.

To proceed, enter “d” or “q”, or enter the new value. Press **Return** (or **Enter**).

Upon completion, a log file is created. This file contains all of the changes (for example, the groups or users added) to the target appliance, including the outcome of any conflict resolution. The log file is plain text and by default is stored in `/home/cmu/cmuLog`.

Troubleshooting Tips

- If an export of a complete appliance fails, use the `-c` configuration option (**cmuExport -c**).
- If a user’s password does not work after the import operation is complete, have the user try the default password specified in the configuration file in `/etc/cmu/cobaltBase.xml` (the default password is `123456`).

Advanced Tip



Caution: This configuration option is for advanced users only. An advanced user is someone who is proficient in the internal workings of the Unix operating system.

- If an import fails, you can use the `-S` configuration option (**cmuImport -S**) to prevent conflict resolution from taking place during the import.

The option allows the target appliance to import the XML file as is. However, if there is a conflict in settings, the settings imported from the source appliance are dropped.

Release Notes

The following functions are not supported in this release of SCMU.

1. The email spool for a user may not be migrated to the new appliance.
However, a copy of the email spool is placed in the user's home directory.

SCMU reads its configuration information from the global configuration file `/etc/cmu/cmuConfig.xml`. There must be an value for each field of the configuration file, with entries for each field separated by an equal sign. Comments are delimited by `<!--` and `-->`.

As the configuration file stores mainly information on the location of SCMU scripts, as well as default values which can be overridden on the command line, for normal use the user does not have to modify the configuration file.