

# Moving GroupWise

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## About Me

- Long time GroupWise user, admin, consultant
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## About You

- How many of you have GroupWise on NetWare?
- How many of you have GroupWise on Linux?
- How many of you have GroupWise on Windows?
- How many of you have External Document Storage Locations?
- Where are you “moving” to?



# Why Move?

- Things change! And “Moving GroupWise” means more than “Moving to Linux”
  - New server hardware
  - Volume/partition not large enough
  - GroupWise needs a dedicated server
  - Changing server OS
  - Moving GW to a new tree



# Move and Upgrade?

- Moving and Upgrading at the same time poses unique challenges
  - If something goes wrong, was it the move or the upgrade?
  - Some situations require a move and upgrade at the same time
    - Existing server doesn't support GroupWise 8
    - Target server doesn't support current version of GroupWise



# Moving to Linux

- Linux is the “target” server
  - Move from one Linux partition to another on same server
  - Move from one Linux server to another
  - Move from NetWare or Windows to Linux
    - What is your organization's motives and goals surrounding the move to Linux?
    - Does your organization have Linux experience?
    - Does your GroupWise administration team have Linux experience?



## Why Move to Linux

- Our NetWare server is getting old. It's time to move on, and Linux seems the obvious choice. We're looking at moving things over slowly, perhaps putting a GWIA or WebAccess on Linux first, and getting our feet wet before we move our post offices to Linux. Our administrators are working with Linux in a testing environment, and we should be in a good position with our Linux knowledge by the time we complete our migration.



## Why Move to Linux

- We have a comprehensive plan to move all of our mission critical operations to Linux. We have a lot of experience in the area. We have other applications and processes running on Linux now, so adding GroupWise to Linux will be easy for the Linux administrators. Hopefully the GroupWise administrators will not have too many problems, but we have a good set of people to support them if there are issues.



## Why Move to Linux

- We've been told that NetWare is going the way of the Dodo, and we need to get out while we can. It doesn't matter that we have no Linux experience at all, our salesperson says it just needs to be done, and we'll be able to deal with it. Our secretary who knows how to reboot the NetWare server when we're having trouble will be able to do the same with the Linux server, won't she?



## Why Move to Linux

- We have to do something. We don't want to move to Windows, but our boss has been told that "NetWare is dead" and he wants us to get rid of all of our NetWare servers ASAP. We don't have much choice here, and I think we'll send the GroupWise administrators to a couple of Linux classes and then plan to get everything moved over during the upcoming long weekend about two months from now.



# Moving a Domain

- Usually you will move domain to new server
    - Domains usually do not need to move to a new volume/partition unless you have installed them on a “system” partition (sys: c:, etc.), or you are just being extremely tidy!
  - Decide how to copy the files
    - NetWare – Toolbox, Windows Explorer, xcopy, robocopy, dbcopy
    - Windows – Windows Explorer, xcopy, robocopy, dbcopy
    - Linux – cp or scp
- (Note: dbcopy for a domain copy from one volume/partition to another or to a like OS is not really necessary)



## Moving a Domain cont.

- Create a mount point or map a drive
- Unload the MTA and all gateways that the domain owns
- Rename the domain directory to avoid any accidental access while we are relocating the domain
- Ensure that all file and directory names for the domain are lowercase for Linux.
- Copy your files



## Moving a Domain cont.

- If necessary, install and configure agent software
  - For a same server move, just edit the MTA startup file for the domain location
  - For a like server move, copy the MTA startup file and edit the MTA startup file for the domain location
  - For a server migration to a different OS, install and create new MTA startup file



# Moving a Domain cont.

- Edit information in ConsoleOne
  - Domain location
  - Log files locations
  - Message logging locations
  - Double-check MTA startup file to ensure there are no overrides for log files there
  - Change IP addresses and Link Configuration if necessary
- Startup MTA
  - On NetWare, just start as usual
  - On Windows and Linux, start with a “Console” first to check
    - [c:/grpwise/gwmta](#) @startupfile.mta
    - /opt/novell/groupwise/agents/bin/gwmta @startupfile.mta --show



## Moving a Domain cont.

- Verify that the MTA is communicating with any post offices it owns, and any other domains for which it has direct links.



# Moving a GWIA

- Moving a GWIA means moving (or creating) its domain
- If necessary, install and configure GWIA software
  - For a same server move, just edit the gwia.cfg startup file for the domain location
  - For a like server move, copy the gwia.cfg startup file and edit the gwia.cfg startup file for the domain location
  - For a server migration to a different OS, install and create new gwia.cfg startup file



# Moving a GWIA cont.

- Edit information in ConsoleOne
  - Log files locations
  - Double-check gwia.cfg startup file to ensure there are no overrides for log files there and that all domain locations point to new location for the GWIA's domain
- Startup GWIA
  - On NetWare, just start as usual
  - On Windows and Linux, start with a “Console” first to check
    - `c:/grpwise/gwia.exe @gwia.cfg`
    - `/opt/novell/groupwise/agents/bin/gwia @gwia.cfg --show`



## Moving a GWIA cont.

- A few things to remember about moving a GWIA.
  - You may need to change your MX records if the public IP address for your GWIA will change due to the move to the new server. Otherwise, you may have to change the natting at your firewall, or change the IP address that an anti-spam appliance or other GWIA front-end sends to.
  - You may need to change the firewall settings for outbound SMTP if you limit the IP addresses on your network that are allowed to send mail on port 25.
  - If your outbound IP address will change for your GWIA, you should also have your PTR (reverse dns lookup) changed to reflect this, as well as any SPF records that are maintained for your domain.



# Creating a New GWIA in a “Move”

## • Gateway Aliases

- If you are on GroupWise 7.0 or GroupWise 8.0, we strongly recommend that you get rid of your gateway aliases. The best way to do this is to use the Gateway Alias Migration tool in ConsoleOne. This is new with GroupWise 7.0
- Otherwise, changing the Gateway Alias Type for the new GWIA to match the old GWIA should allow your existing Gateway Aliases continue to work.



# Creating a New GWIA in a “Move” cont.

## • Gateway Users

- Another “legacy” option for the GWIA that can cause difficulties when creating a new GWIA is that some older versions of GroupWise allowed administrators to treat the GWIA like a post office, and create “external system users” under the gateway. If such a situation exists in your organization, you would need to convert those users to users under an external foreign domain before you move the GWIA. Otherwise the users would not be accessible. Information on this is found on the Novell documentation site at:

[http://www.novell.com/documentation/gw65/gw65\\_admin/data/bsy1t7v.html](http://www.novell.com/documentation/gw65/gw65_admin/data/bsy1t7v.html).

- There is, of course, similar information in the documentation for GroupWise 7 and GroupWise 8.



# Creating a New GWIA in a “Move” cont.

- **gwac.db**
  - This file contains all of the “Access Control” options for your GWIA. It can be copied from your current GWIA location to the new domain to retain these settings.



## Moving a WebAccess Agent

- Moving a Gwenter means moving (or creating) its domain
- It is usually best to reinstall both the WebAccess Application and WebAccess Agent on the new server for a WebAccess move. It works better than trying to edit configuration files. However, if you have made configuration changes to your webacc.cfg, keep a copy for comparison sake.



# Moving a WebAccess Agent cont.

- **gwac.db**

- This file contains all of the “Access Control” options for your WebAccess agent. It can be copied from your current WebAccess agent location to the new domain to retain these settings.



# Moving a Post Office

## • Staging a Move

- Post Offices are very big. A staged copy of your data is the best option
  - OFFILES: existing files are “static”. That is, new files may be created, old files may be deleted, but the files that exist do not get modified. They are either there, or they are not.
  - OFUSER: files update daily if you use “Nightly User Maintenance”
  - OFMSG: files update each time a new message is created – most OFMSG files will change daily.
- Stage One will copy everything “in the background” while the system is up and running:
  - Migrating to Linux – you **SHOULD** use dbcopy with the -m switch
  - Moving from Linux to Linux or any other move to NetWare or Windows can use other tools if you choose
    - The most important factor in your choice of copy tools is whether or not the tool will skip unchanged files
    - DBcopy skips unchanged files, but is fairly slow!
  - Stage “One” can be repeated as often as you like prior to actual moving day



# Moving a Post Office cont.

- Stage Two (Final Stage) will copy only changed files
  - Remember on a Linux migration to use -m or you might end up with “duplicate” files of differing case.
  - This stage should go fairly fast. Often 1/10 or less of the time for the original copy.



# Moving a Post Office cont.

## •Moving Day

- Unload the POA for the post office
- Rename the post office directory to avoid any accidental access while we are relocating the post office.
- Perform our final copy pass.
- Load ConsoleOne and edit the post office location, agent address and link information if necessary.
- Verify that the HTTP monitor for the POA is properly enabled.
- Load the POA for the relocated post office.
- Log into the post office and verify that all prior data is present.
- Send a message to a user on the same post office, and verify that it is received.



# Moving a Post Office cont.

## •Moving Day

- Verify that the POA is communicating with its domain's MTA and force the new MTP settings through the HTTP Monitor if necessary.
- Send a message to a user on another post office if applicable and verify that it was received
- Send a message to an external recipient through your GWIA and verify that it was received.
- Send a message from an external sender to your user through the GWIA and verify that it was received.
- Change your ngwnameserver entries if the IP addresses are changed.



# Moving a Post Office cont.

## •StoreLowerCase

- If you are doing a Linux migration, the -m switch should kick off a “StoreLowerCase” command at the end. This instructs the ngwguard.db file that all file names in the post office are now lowercase.
- Some TIDs you run across will instruct you to run this GWCHECK command to fix various issues. **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU RUN THIS COMMAND WHILE THE POST OFFICE AGENT IS LOADED.**
  - This is an important note, because ConsoleOne will actually allow you to initiate a POA GWCHECK with the StoreLowerCase command. This could cause serious damage to your ngwguard.db. **DO NOT DO IT.**



# Moving an External Document Storage Location

- Decide on your copy method
  - If this is a migration to Linux, use the following command:
    - `./dbcoppy -m -b source target`
    - `-m` makes lowercase; `-b` essentially tells the DBCopy utility to not check the `ngwguard.db` file while it is running and simply copies everything it finds in the source directories.
- Change the location in ConsoleOne
  - Edit the Properties of the Library involved in the storage move.
  - Select the Storage Area page of the Library and edit the Storage Area you have moved to reflect the new UNC path and the new Linux path.
  - Verify the change took effect



# Moving an External Document Storage Location cont.

- Load the POA manually, with the following switches:
  - `--ll verbose` or `/ll-verbose` - logging switch which sets the log level to verbose to enable you to better track the configuration changes (if your POA is already set to verbose logging, you can skip this switch)
  - `--noconfig` or `/noconfig` - this switch will prevent the POA from reading its own configuration file. Instead it will load with “defaults” and simply receive information from the MTA about the change.
  - Let the POA run like this for a few minutes until you see that the configuration settings have propagated.
- Unload the POA and reload it with its regular startup file.



## Moving an External Document Storage Location cont.

- Test the new storage area by opening a document in the library. Close the document, and look at the activity log for the document. From here you can see the Filename column which will display the exact path to where the document is stored in your GroupWise library. You should now see that the document is showing located in the new volume.
- Finally, create a new document in the library, then view its activity log to verify it was saved into the new storage area.



# An Interesting Linux Workaround

- We've had difficulty in GW 8 getting to recognize an External Document Storage Location move, and this can cause much grief
  - Before you MOVE, install POA on Linux
  - Change the Linux path in ConsoleOne WHILE GroupWise is still on NetWare or Windows
  - Create a mount point on Linux to see the GroupWise Document Storage Location
  - Bring up POA on Linux to verify that it will load with the new Document Storage Location Linux path
  - Do NOT move your GroupWise post office to Linux until the Linux POA will load and see the NetWare or Windows Document Storage Location



# Moving GroupWise Objects in eDirectory

- Moving to a new tree
- Moving around in the current tree



# Moving GroupWise Objects to a New Tree

- Essentially, this is just “Grafting” GroupWise objects
  - Make sure your tree is extended for GroupWise
  - In ConsoleOne, go to the “eDirectory” view - i.e., not the “GroupWise” view at the bottom.
  - Highlight ANY eDirectory container in your new tree and under Tools|GroupWise Utilities|GW/eDirectory Association, choose Graft GroupWise Objects.
  - Choose to graft GroupWise Domains, Post Offices and Gateways.
  - Choose the objects that you wish to Graft.
  - If you are not attached to the former tree a login box will pop up. If you do not have access to this tree, just cancel. While you will receive an error, you will be able to continue the graft. If you are able to connect to the former tree, however, the objects will be updated and removed from that tree as well.



# Moving GroupWise Objects in Existing Tree

- Delete the GroupWise object with a tool that does not recognize GroupWise, and thus does not send a “delete” signal to the GroupWise Agents.
  - I used to use NetAdmin!!
  - ConsoleOne without snapins (all objects should show as ?)
  - Imanager
- Graft the deleted object back into the tree, using the new context location where you wish to have the objects.



# Important Linux Commands

## •Using SCP on Linux

- `scp -r /currentdomain user@newsriver:/location`

## •Mounting a NetWare drive from Linux

- `ncpmount -S server -A 123.123.123.123 -U userid -P password /mnt/gw1`

## •Mounting a Windows drive from Linux

- `mount -t cifs //server/d$ /mnt/name -o username=user,password=password,domain=domain or workgroup`

## •Dbcopy command for Migration

- `./dbcopy -m -d <source> <destination>`
- `./dbcopy -m -p <source> <destination>`

## •Dbcopy command for blog migration (offiles or documents)

- `./dbcopy -m -b <source> <destination>`


## •For all dbcopy situations, -m is only needed for Linux migrations



# GroupWise Linux Mount Points

- For info on mount points -
  - <http://www.caledonia.net/blog/?p=143>

**Linux Mount Directory:**



Enter a valid path to the mount directory and click OK, or click Cancel to continue.



# Q & A