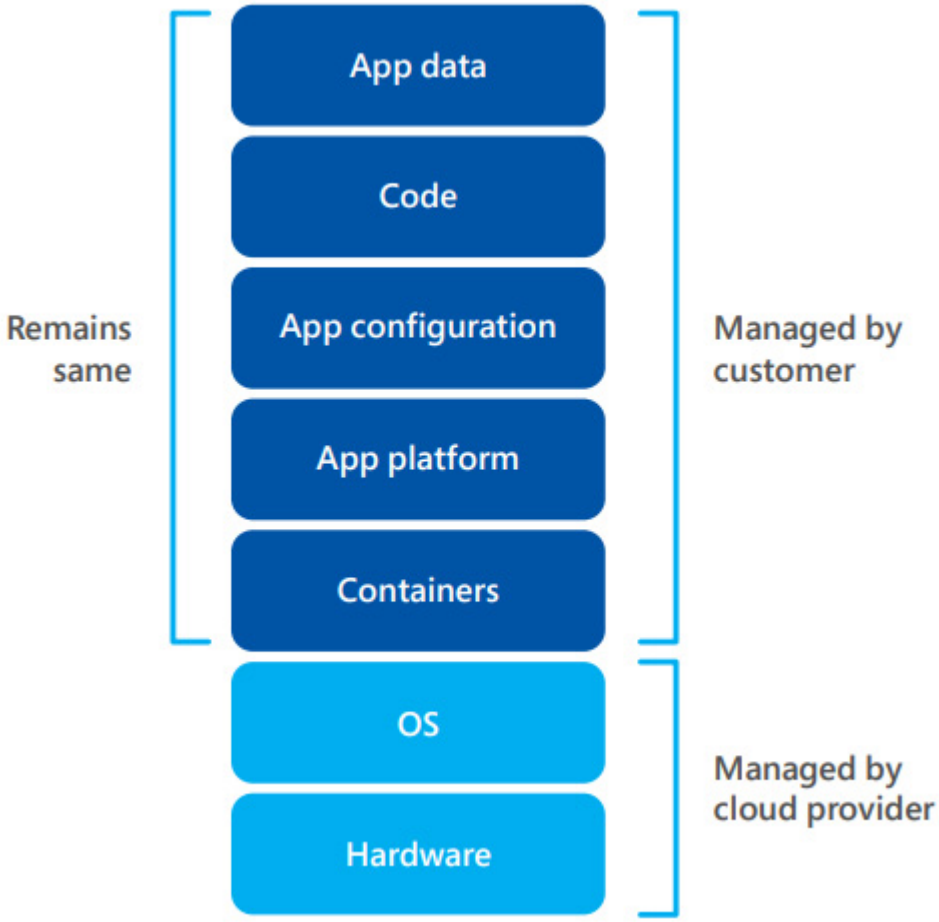

Also referred to as “lift and shift,” this stage entails migrating your physical servers and virtual machines as-is to the cloud. By simply shifting your current server environment straight to IaaS, you reap the benefits of cost savings, security, and increased reliability.

In the new rehosted cloud model, hardware and operating systems you previously managed yourself are now managed by the cloud provider. All other aspects of the workload or application remain the same. This is the most popular migration approach, as it lets organizations move quickly, with little risk or impact, and receive immediate benefits. It also allows customers to see lower total cost of ownership (TCO) faster, enabling investment back into the migration process to evolve through the model.

Common Drivers Include:

- Reducing Capital Expense
- Freeing Up Datacenter Space
- Achieving Rapid Return of Investment in The Cloud

Quantitative Analysis Factors:

- VM Size (CPU, Memory & Storage)
- Dependencies (Network Traffic)
- Asset Compatibility

Qualitative Analysis Factors:

- Tolerance for Change
- Business Priorities
- Critical Business Events
- Process Dependencies

Read more at Oakwood's Cloud Migration Essentials – Overview page

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