Accelerating V2V Migrations

Bridging the VMware to Hyper-V Gap at Scale

1. The Broadcom Exodus

Following Broadcom's acquisition of VMware and the subsequent restructuring of licensing models, thousands of enterprises are migrating their workloads to Microsoft Hyper-V to stabilize their CapEx and OpEx budgets.

However, migrating hundreds of Virtual Machines is not simply about converting VMDK files to VHDX. The real bottleneck is architecting and rebuilding the 'shell' of the VMs in the new Hyper-V environment—mapping vNICs, generations (UEFI), and memory boundaries.

2. The Shell-First Methodology

Traditional migration tools often lock the user into slow, synchronous processes where the VM shell is created simultaneously with the data transfer. If the transfer fails, the shell is lost.

Create-V enables a 'Shell-First' decoupling strategy. Architects can visually map out the entire destination datacenter in the Create-V HTML interface. They define all 50 VMs, assigning them to the correct private vSwitches, setting Dynamic RAM limits, and specifying Generation 2 UEFI parameters.

3. Automated Topology Injection

Once the JSON Blueprint is finalized, Create-V generates the master script. In 60 seconds, the script provisions all 50 VM shells across the Hyper-V Cluster. They are created offline, configured perfectly, and left in an 'Off' state.

Simultaneously, storage engineers can convert the VMDKs to VHDXs using tools like StarWind or Microsoft Virtual Machine Converter. Because the shells already exist with precise paths, attaching the converted disks becomes a simple, scriptable mapping exercise.

4. Conclusion

By separating the architectural provisioning from the data payload transfer, Create-V cuts migration downtime drastically. MSPs and Datacenter Architects can guarantee that the Hyper-V topology perfectly mirrors the legacy VMware environment before a single byte of production data is moved.