



User Guide

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations



Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations: User Guide

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What is Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations?

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations helps you plan migration and modernization initiatives by offering migration and modernization strategy recommendations for viable transformation paths for your applications.

Strategy Recommendations can analyze your server inventory, runtime environment, and application binaries for Microsoft IIS and Java Tomcat and Jboss applications to generate anti-pattern reports. In addition, you can configure your source code to allow Strategy Recommendations to perform source code and database analysis of all of your applications. Strategy Recommendations compares this analysis with your business goals, and the transformation preferences of the applications and databases that you provided to recommend:

- The most effective migration strategy for each of your applications.
- Migration and modernization tools or services that you can use.
- Application incompatibilities and anti-patterns to resolve for a specific option.

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations recommends migration and modernization strategies for rehosting, replatforming, and refactoring with associated deployment destinations, tools, and programs. For information about rehosting, replatforming, and refactoring, see [Migration terms - 7 Rs](#) in the *AWS Prescriptive Guidance* glossary.

Strategy Recommendations might recommend straightforward options, such as rehosting on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) using AWS Application Migration Service (AWS MGN). More optimized recommendations might include replatforming to containers using AWS App2Container, or refactoring to open source technologies such as .NET Core and PostgreSQL.

Are you a first-time Strategy Recommendations customer?

If this is your first time using Strategy Recommendations, we recommend that you begin by reading the following sections:

- [Strategy Recommendations overview](#)
- [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Getting started with Strategy Recommendations](#)

Strategy Recommendations overview

You can start the assessment for your portfolio of servers and applications by using Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations from the AWS Migration Hub console. You use the console to set up and perform an assessment. After the assessment, you can use the console to view assessment data for each server and application, along with the recommended transformation tool.

To receive refactoring recommendations and a list of incompatibilities, you can use Strategy Recommendations to assess your application source code and databases.

You can also download the recommendations data in a Microsoft Excel file.

Related services

- [AWS Migration Hub](#) – You use the AWS Migration Hub console to access the Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations console. It also displays information about the servers that you are collecting data from.
- [AWS Application Discovery Service](#) – You use Application Discovery Service to collect data about your servers and applications in the AWS Migration Hub console before using Strategy Recommendations.
- [AWS Application Migration Service](#) – AWS Application Migration Service is the primary migration service recommended for lift-and-shift migrations to AWS.
- [AWS Database Migration Service](#) – AWS Database Migration Service is a web service you can use to migrate data from your database that is on-premises, on an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance, or in a database on an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance to a database on an AWS service.
- [AWS App2Container](#) – AWS App2Container (A2C) is a command line tool for modernizing .NET and Java applications into containerized applications.
- [Porting Assistant for .NET](#) – Use for .NET source code analysis. Porting Assistant for .NET is a compatibility scanner that reduces the manual effort required to port Microsoft .NET Framework applications to .NET Core. The Porting Assistant for .NET assesses the .NET application source code and identifies incompatible APIs and third-party packages.
- [End-of-Support Migration Program for Windows Server](#) – End-of-Support Migration Program (EMP) for Windows Server includes tooling to migrate your legacy applications from Windows Server 2003, 2008, and 2008 R2 to newer, supported versions on AWS, without any refactoring.

- [AWS Schema Conversion Tool](#) – You can use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to convert your existing database schema from one database engine to another.
- [Windows Web Application Migration Assistant](#) – The Windows Web Application Migration Assistant for AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an interactive PowerShell utility that migrates ASP.NET and ASP.NET Core applications from on-premises IIS Windows servers to Elastic Beanstalk.
- [Babelfish for Aurora PostgreSQL](#) – Babelfish for Aurora PostgreSQL is a new capability for the Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition that enables Aurora to understand commands from applications written for the Microsoft SQL server.

Setting up Strategy Recommendations

Before you use Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations for the first time, complete the following tasks:

Topics

- [Sign up for an AWS account](#)
- [Create a user with administrative access](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations users and roles](#)

Sign up for an AWS account

If you do not have an AWS account, complete the following steps to create one.

To sign up for an AWS account

1. Open <https://portal.aws.amazon.com/billing/signup>.
2. Follow the online instructions.

Part of the sign-up procedure involves receiving a phone call and entering a verification code on the phone keypad.

When you sign up for an AWS account, an *AWS account root user* is created. The root user has access to all AWS services and resources in the account. As a security best practice, assign administrative access to a user, and use only the root user to perform [tasks that require root user access](#).

AWS sends you a confirmation email after the sign-up process is complete. At any time, you can view your current account activity and manage your account by going to <https://aws.amazon.com/> and choosing **My Account**.

Create a user with administrative access

After you sign up for an AWS account, secure your AWS account root user, enable AWS IAM Identity Center, and create an administrative user so that you don't use the root user for everyday tasks.

Secure your AWS account root user

1. Sign in to the [AWS Management Console](#) as the account owner by choosing **Root user** and entering your AWS account email address. On the next page, enter your password.

For help signing in by using root user, see [Signing in as the root user](#) in the *AWS Sign-In User Guide*.

2. Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for your root user.

For instructions, see [Enable a virtual MFA device for your AWS account root user \(console\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Create a user with administrative access

1. Enable IAM Identity Center.

For instructions, see [Enabling AWS IAM Identity Center](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

2. In IAM Identity Center, grant administrative access to a user.

For a tutorial about using the IAM Identity Center directory as your identity source, see [Configure user access with the default IAM Identity Center directory](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

Sign in as the user with administrative access

- To sign in with your IAM Identity Center user, use the sign-in URL that was sent to your email address when you created the IAM Identity Center user.

For help signing in using an IAM Identity Center user, see [Signing in to the AWS access portal](#) in the *AWS Sign-In User Guide*.

Assign access to additional users

1. In IAM Identity Center, create a permission set that follows the best practice of applying least-privilege permissions.

For instructions, see [Create a permission set](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

2. Assign users to a group, and then assign single sign-on access to the group.

For instructions, see [Add groups](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

Strategy Recommendations users and roles

We recommend that you create two roles for Strategy Recommendations:

- To access the console, create a role with both the `AWSMigrationHubFullAccess` and the `AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess` managed policies attached.
- To access the Strategy Recommendations application data collector, create a role with the `AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector` managed policy attached.

IAM managed policies define the level of access to a service by users. The AWS Migration Hub `AWSMigrationHubFullAccess` managed policy grants access to the Migration Hub console. For more information, see [Migration Hub Roles and Policies](#). For information about the `AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess` and `AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector` managed policies, see [AWS managed policies for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

To provide access, add permissions to your users, groups, or roles:

- Users and groups in AWS IAM Identity Center:

Create a permission set. Follow the instructions in [Create a permission set](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

- Users managed in IAM through an identity provider:

Create a role for identity federation. Follow the instructions in [Creating a role for a third-party identity provider \(federation\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

- IAM users:

- Create a role that your user can assume. Follow the instructions in [Creating a role for an IAM user](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- (Not recommended) Attach a policy directly to a user or add a user to a user group. Follow the instructions in [Adding permissions to a user \(console\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Getting started with Strategy Recommendations

This section describes how to get started with Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations.

Topics

- [Prerequisites for Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Step 1: Download the Strategy Recommendations collector](#)
- [Step 2: Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector](#)
- [Step 3: Sign in to the Strategy Recommendations collector](#)
- [Step 4: Set up the Strategy Recommendations collector](#)
- [Step 5: Use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to get recommendations](#)

Prerequisites for Strategy Recommendations

The following are the prerequisites for using Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations.

- You must have one or more AWS accounts, and users set up for these accounts. For more information, see [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#).
- The Strategy Recommendations application data collector client must be able to collect data remotely from servers. This requires that you use a set of credentials that work for all your Windows servers and a set of credentials that work for all of your Linux servers. The credentials must have permissions to create and delete directories in your servers.
- The version of the collector that is deployed in vCenter supports VMware vCenter Server V6.0, V6.5, 6.7 or 7.0.

You can also deploy the collector in an Amazon EC2 instance using the collector AMI.

- Verify that your operating system (OS) environment is supported:
 - **Linux**
 - Amazon Linux 2012.03, 2015.03
 - Amazon Linux 2 (9/25/2018 update and later)
 - Ubuntu 12.04, 14.04, 16.04, 18.04, 20.04
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.11, 6.10, 7.3, 7.7, 8.1
 - CentOS 5.11, 6.9, 7.3

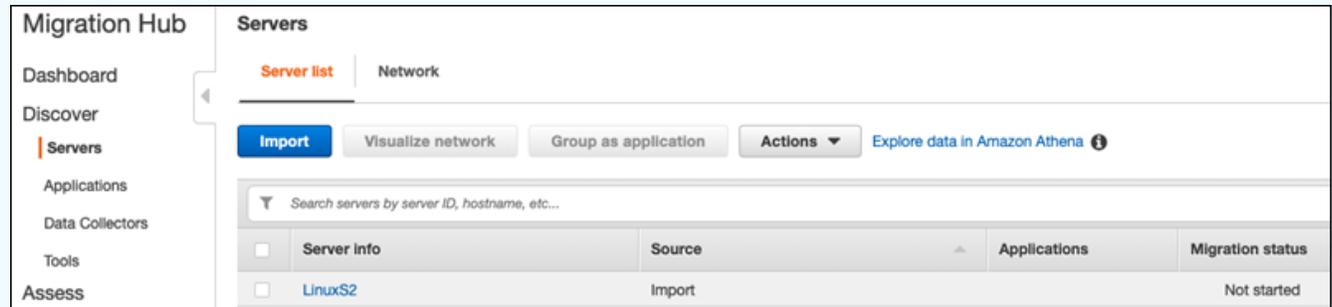
- SUSE 11 SP4, 12 SP5
- **Windows**
 - Windows Server 2008 R1 SP2, 2008 R2 SP1
 - Windows Server 2012 R1, 2012 R2
 - Windows Server 2016
 - Windows Server 2019
- For source code analysis, your GitHub and GitHub Enterprise repositories must have a personal access token with the **repo** scope that can be shared with the Strategy Recommendations collector client. For more information about creating a personal access token with the **repo** scope, see [Creating a personal access token](#) in the *GitHub Docs*.

To analyze .NET repositories for Porting Assistant for .NET recommendations, you must provide a Windows machine that is set up with the Porting Assistant for .NET porting assessment tool. For more information, see [Getting started with Porting Assistant for .NET](#) in the *Porting Assistant for .NET User Guide*.

- To enable Strategy Recommendations for database analysis, you must enter credentials in AWS Secrets Manager. For more information, see [Strategy Recommendations database analysis](#).
- You must use AWS Application Discovery Service to collect data about your servers and applications in the AWS Migration Hub console before using Strategy Recommendations. You can use one of the following methods to collect the data.
 - **Migration Hub import** – With Migration Hub import, you can import information about your on-premises servers and applications into Migration Hub. For more information, see [Migration Hub Import](#) in the *Application Discovery Service User Guide*.
 - **AWS Application Discovery Service Agentless Collector** – The Agentless Collector is a VMware appliance that collects information about VMware virtual machines (VMs). For more information, see [Agentless Collector](#) in the *Application Discovery Service User Guide*.
 - **AWS Application Discovery Agent** – The Discovery Agent is AWS software that you install on your on-premises servers and VMs to capture system information and details of the network connections between systems. For more information, see [AWS Application Discovery Agent](#) in the *Application Discovery Service User Guide*.
- **Strategy Recommendations data collector** – If your servers are hosted in VMware vCenter, and you provide access, Strategy Recommendations can automatically fetch your server inventory. The Strategy Recommendations console will use the collected information to assist with the assessment.

Note

To verify that the Migration Hub import completed successfully, in the Migration Hub console navigation pane, under **Discover**, choose **Servers**. All the imported servers should be listed.



Step 1: Download the Strategy Recommendations collector

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations application data collector is a virtual appliance that you can install in your on-premises VMware environment. The Strategy Recommendations application data collector is also available as an Amazon Machine Image (AMI). If you want to use the AMI version of the collector to assess AWS applications or for some other reason, you don't need to download the collector. You can skip this section and go to [Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector in an Amazon EC2 instance](#).

This section describes how to download the collector Open Virtualization Archive (OVA) file that you use to deploy the collector as a virtual machine (VM) in your VMware environment.

To download the collector OVA file

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy**.
3. On the **Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations** page, choose **Download data collector**.
4. Optionally, you can choose **Download the import template** if you want to import application data. For more information about importing data, see [Importing data into Strategy Recommendations](#).

5. Click on **Get recommendations** button and choose **Agree** to allow Migration Hub to create a service-linked role (SLR) in your account. When setting up Strategy Recommendations for the first time, you must create the SLR. For more information, see [Using service-linked roles for Strategy Recommendations](#).

Step 2: Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector

This section describes how to deploy the Strategy Recommendations application data collector. An application data collector is an agentless data collector that identifies running applications on your servers, performs source code analysis, and analyzes your databases.

There are two ways to deploy the collector:

- Deploy as a virtual machine (VM) in your VMware vCenter Server. For more information, see [Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector in vCenter](#).
- If you have AWS applications that you want to assess, you can use the Strategy Recommendations collector Amazon Machine Image (AMI). For more information, see [Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector in an Amazon EC2 instance](#).

Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector in vCenter

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations application data collector is a virtual appliance that you can install in your on-premises VMware environment. This section describes how to deploy the collector Open Virtualization Archive (OVA) file as a virtual machine (VM) in your VMware environment.

The following procedure describes how to deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector in your VMware vCenter Server environment.

To deploy the collector in vCenter

1. Sign in to vCenter as a VMware administrator.
2. Deploy the OVA file that you downloaded in Step 1. The OVA file includes the collector and a CLI that can be used to access the Strategy Recommendations API.

You can also download the OVA file from the following link:

<https://application-data-collector-release.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ova/latest/AWSMHubApplicationDataCollector.ova>

We recommend the following specifications for the VM.

Strategy Recommendations collector VM specifications

- **RAM** – a minimum of 8 GB
- **CPUs** – at least 4

Note

To ensure that you are using the latest version of the collector with all the new features and bug fixes, upgrade the collector after you deploy the collector OVA file. For instructions about how to upgrade, see [Upgrading the Strategy Recommendations collector](#).

Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector in an Amazon EC2 instance

If you have AWS applications that you would like to assess, you can use the Strategy Recommendations application data collector Amazon Machine Image (AMI).

The following procedure describes how to launch an Amazon EC2 instance from the collector AMI.

To deploy the collector Amazon EC2 instance

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>.
2. In the navigation bar at the top of the screen, the current Region is displayed (for example, US East (Ohio)). Choose a Region that suits your needs from the Regions that Strategy Recommendations uses. For a list of these Regions, see [Strategy Recommendations endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.
3. In the navigation pane, under **Images** choose **AMIs**.
4. Choose **Public images** from the **Owned by me** dropdown.
5. Choose the search bar and select **AMI Name** from the menu.

6. Enter the name **AWSMHubApplicationDataCollector**.
7. To ensure that the AMI is from a secure source, verify that the owner of the account is **703163444405**.
8. To launch an instance from this AMI, select it, and then choose **Launch**. For more information about launching an instance using the console, see [Launching your instance from an AMI](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*.

We recommend the following specifications for the Amazon EC2 instance.

Strategy Recommendations collector Amazon EC2 instance specifications

- **RAM** – A minimum of 8 GB
- **CPUs** – At least 4

The Strategy Recommendations AMI includes the collector and a CLI that can be used to access the Strategy Recommendations API.

Note

To ensure that you are using the latest version of the collector with all the new features and bug fixes, upgrade the collector after you deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector as an Amazon EC2 instance. For instructions about how to upgrade, see [Upgrading the Strategy Recommendations collector](#).

Step 3: Sign in to the Strategy Recommendations collector

This section describes how to sign in to the deployed Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations application data collector. How you sign in to the collector depends on how you deployed it.

- [Sign in to the collector deployed in the vCenter based environment](#)
- [Sign in to the collector deployed as an Amazon EC2 instance](#)

Sign in to the collector deployed in the vCenter based environment

To sign in to the Strategy Recommendations collector deployed in the vCenter based environment

1. Use the following command to connect to the collector using an SSH client.

```
ssh ec2-user@CollectorIPAddress
```

2. When prompted for a password, enter the default password **aq1@WSde3**. You must change the password the first time you sign in.

Sign in to the collector deployed as an Amazon EC2 instance

To sign in to the Strategy Recommendations collector deployed as an Amazon EC2 instance

- Use the following command to connect to the collector using an SSH client.

```
ssh -i "Keyname.pem" ec2-user@CollectorIPAddress
```

Keyname.pem is the private key that was generated when you launched the Amazon EC2 instance from the collector AMI.

Step 4: Set up the Strategy Recommendations collector

This section describes how to use the command line `collector setup` commands to configure the Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations application data collector. These configurations are stored locally.

Before you can use `collector setup` commands, you must create a bash shell session in the collector Docker container using the following `docker exec` command.

```
docker exec -it application-data-collector bash
```

The `collector setup` command runs all of the following commands in succession but you can run them individually:

- `collector setup --aws-configurations` – Set up AWS configurations.

- `collector setup --vcenter-configurations` – Set up vCenter configurations.

Note

vCenter configuration setup is only available if the collector is hosted on vCenter. However, you can force vCenter configuration setup by using the command `collector setup --vcenter-configurations`.

- `collector setup --remote-server-configurations` – Set up remote server configurations.
- `collector setup --version-control-configurations` – Set up version control configurations.

To set up all the collector configurations at the same time

1. Enter the following command.

```
collector setup
```

2. Enter the information for AWS configurations as described in [Set up AWS configurations](#).
3. Enter the information for vCenter configurations as described in [Set up vCenter configurations](#).
4. Enter the information for remote server configurations as described in [Set up remote server configurations](#).
5. Enter the information for version control configurations as described in [Set up version control configurations](#).
6. Prepare your Windows and Linux servers for collector data collection by following the instructions in [Prepare your remote Windows and Linux servers for data collection](#).

Set up AWS configurations

To set up AWS configurations, when using the `collector setup` command or the `collector setup --aws-configurations` command.

1. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Have you setup IAM permissions...** question. You set up these permissions when you created a user to access the collector using the

AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector managed policy following the steps in [Strategy Recommendations users and roles](#).

2. Enter your access key and secret key from the AWS account that has the user that you created to access the collector following the steps in [Strategy Recommendations users and roles](#).
3. Enter a Region, for example, us-west-2. Choose a Region that suits your needs from the Regions that Strategy Recommendations uses. For a list of these Regions, see [Strategy Recommendations endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.
4. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Upload collector related metrics to migration hub strategy service?** question. Metrics information helps AWS provide you with appropriate support.
5. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Upload collector related logs to migration hub strategy service?** question. Information from logs helps AWS provide you with appropriate support.

The following example shows what is displayed, including example entries for the AWS configurations.

```
Have you setup IAM permissions in you AWS account as per the user guide? [Y/N]: Y
Choose one of the following options for providing user credentials:
1. Long term AWS credentials
2. Temporary AWS credentials
Enter your options [1-2]: 2
AWS session token:
AWS access key ID [None]:
AWS secret access Key [None]:
AWS region name [us-west-2]:
AWS configurations are saved successfully
Upload collector related metrics to migration hub strategy service? By default
collector will upload metrics. [Y/N]: Y
Upload collector related logs to migration hub strategy service? By default collector
will upload logs. [Y/N]: Y
Application data collector configurations are saved successfully
Start registering application data collector
Application data collector is registered successfully.
```

Set up vCenter configurations

To set up vCenter configurations, when using the `collector setup` command or the `collector setup --vcenter-configurations` command:

1. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Would you like to authenticate using VMware vCenter credentials** question, if you want to authenticate using VMware vCenter credentials.

 **Note**

Authenticating using VMware vCenter credentials requires that VMware tools are installed on the target servers.

Enter the **Host Url**, which can be either the vCenter IP address or URL. Then, enter the **Username** and **Password** for VMware vCenter.

2. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Do you have Windows machines managed by VMware vCenter** question, if you want to configure Windows servers.

Enter the **Username** and **Password** for Windows.

 **Note**

If your Windows Remote Server belongs to an Active Directory domain, you must enter the user name as *domain-name\username* when using the CLI to provide remote server configurations. For example, if the name of your domain is `exampledomain` and your user name is `Administrator`, then the user name you enter in the CLI is `exampledomain\Administrator`.

3. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Setup for Linux using VMware vCenter** question, if you want to configure Linux servers.

Enter the **Username** and **Password** for Linux.

4. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Would you like to setup credentials for servers outside vCenter using NTLM for Windows** and **SSH/Cert based for Linux** questions, if you want to set up remote server credentials for servers outside of vCenter.
5. For the **Would you like to use the same Windows credentials used during vCenter setup** question, enter **Y** for yes if the credentials for the Windows machines managed outside of vCenter are the same as the credentials provided when configuring credentials for vCenter Windows machines. Otherwise, enter **N** for no.

If you answer **Y** for yes, the following questions are asked.

- a. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Are you okay with collector accepting and locally storing server certificates on your behalf during first interaction with windows servers?** question.
- b. Enter **1** for the **Enter your options** question, if you want to configure for SSH authentication.

If you choose to use SSH authentication, you must copy the generated key credentials to your Linux servers. For more information, see [Set up key-based authentication on Linux servers](#).

The following example shows what is displayed, including example entries for the VMware vCenter configurations.

```
Your Linux remote server configurations are saved successfully.
collector setup -vcenter-configurations
Start setting up vCenter configurations for remote execution
Note: Authenticating using VMware vCenter credentials requires VMware tools to be
  installed on the target servers
Would you like to authenticate using VMware vCenter credentials? [Y/N]: y

NOTE: Your vSphere user must have Guest Operations privileges enabled.

Host Url for VMware vCenter: domain-name
Username for VMware vCenter: username
Password for VMware vCenter: password
Reenter password for VMware vCenter: password
Successfully stored vCenter credentials...
Do you have Windows machines managed by VMware vCenter? [Y/N]: y

NOTE: For the best experience, we recommend that you create a new Active Directory user
  in the Domain Admins group.

Username for Windows (Domain\User): username
Password for Windows: password
Reenter password for Windows: password
Successfully stored windows credentials...
You can verify your setup for vCenter windows machines is correct with "collector diag-
check"
Do you have Linux machines managed by VMWare vCenter? [Y/N]: y
```

```
Username for Linux: username
Password for Linux: password
Reenter password for Linux: password
Successfully stored linux credentials...
You can verify your setup for vCenter linux machines is correct with "collector diag-
check"
Would you like to setup credentials for servers not managed by vCenter using NTLM for
windows and SSH/Cert based for Linux? [Y/N]: y
Setting up target server for remote execution:
Would you like to setup credentials for servers not managed by vCenter using NLTM for
Windows [Y/N]: y
Would you like to use the same Windows credentials used during vCenter setup? [Y/N]: y
Are you okay with collector accepting and locally storing server certificates on your
behalf during first interaction with windows servers? These certificates will be used
by collector for secure communication with windows servers [Y/N]: y
Successfully stored windows server credentials...
Please note that all windows server certificates are stored in directory /opt/amazon/
application-data-collector/remote-auth/windows/certs

Please note the IP address of the collector and run the script specified in the user
documentation on all the windows servers in your inventory
You can verify your setup for remote windows machines is correct with "collector diag-
check"
Would you like to setup credentials for servers not managed by vCenter using SSH/Cert
based for Linux? [Y/N]: y
Choose one of the following options for remote authentication:
1. SSH based authentication
2. Certificate based authentication
Enter your options [1-2]: 1
Would you like to use the same Linux credentials used during vCenter setup? [Y/N]: y
Generating SSH key on this machine...
Successfully generated SSH key pair

SSH key pair path: /opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/linux/keys/
id_rsa_assessment
Please add the public key "id_rsa_assessment.pub" to the "$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys"
file in your remote machines.
You can verify your setup for remote linux machines is correct with "collector diag-
check"
```

Set up remote server configurations

To set up remote server configurations, when using the `collector setup` command or the `collector setup --remote-server-configurations` command:

1. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Would you like to setup credentials for servers not managed by vCenter using NLTM for Windows** question, if you want to configure Windows servers.

Enter the **Username** and **Password** for WinRM.

Note

If your Windows Remote Server belongs to an Active Directory domain, you must enter the user name as *domain-name\username* when using the CLI to provide remote server configurations. For example, if the name of your domain is `exampledomain` and your user name is `Administrator`, then the user name you enter in the CLI is `exampledomain\Administrator`.

Enter **Y** for yes to the **Are you okay with collector accepting and locally storing server certificates on your behalf during first interaction with windows servers?** question.

Windows Server certificates are stored in the directory `/opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/windows/certs`.

You must copy the generated server credentials to your Windows servers. For more information, see [Set up remote server configuration on Windows servers](#).

2. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Setup for Linux using SSH or Cert** question, if you want to configure Linux servers.
3. Enter **1** for the **Enter your options** question, if you want to configure for SSH key based authentication.

If you choose to use SSH authentication, you must copy the generated key credentials to your Linux servers. For more information, see [Set up key-based authentication on Linux servers](#).

4. Enter **2** for the **Enter your options** question, if you want to configure for certificate-based authentication.

For information about setting up certificate-based authentication, see [Set up certificate-based authentication on Linux servers](#).

The following example shows what displayed, including example entries for the remote server configurations.

```
Setting up target server for remote execution
Would you like to setup credentials for servers not managed by vCenter using NLTM for
Windows [Y/N]: y

NOTE: For the best experience, we recommend that you create a new Active Directory user
in the Domain Admins group.

Username for WinRM (Domain\User): username
Password for WinRM: password
Reenter password for WinRM: password
Are you okay with collector accepting and locally storing server certificates on your
behalf during first interaction with windows servers? These certificates will be used
by collector for secure communication with windows servers [Y/N]: Y
Successfully stored windows server credentials...
Please note that all windows server certificates are stored in directory /opt/amazon/
application-data-collector/remote-auth/windows/certs

Please note the IP address of the collector and run the script specified in the user
documentation on all the windows servers in your inventory
Would you like to setup credentials for servers not managed by vCenter using SSH/Cert
based for Linux? [Y/N]: Y
Choose one of the following options for remote authentication:
1. SSH based authentication
2. Certificate based authentication
Enter your options [1-2]: 1
User name for remote server: username
Generating SSH key on this machine...
SSH key pair path: /opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/linux/keys/
id_rsa_assessment
Please add the public key "id_rsa_assessment.pub" to the "$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys"
file in your remote machines.
Your Linux remote server configurations are saved successfully.
```

Set up version control configurations

To set up version control configurations, when using the `collector setup` command or the `collector setup --version-control-configurations` command:

1. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Set up source code analysis?** question.
2. Enter **1** for the **Enter your options** question, if you want to configure the Git server endpoint.

Enter **github.com** for the **GIT server endpoint**:

3. Enter **2** for the **Enter your options** question, if you want to configure a GitHub Enterprise Server.

Enter the enterprise endpoint without `https://`, as follows: **GIT server endpoint:** *git-enterprise-endpoint*

4. Enter your Git *username* and personal access *token*.
5. Enter **Y** for yes to the **Do you have any csharp repositories that should be analyzed on a windows machine?** question, if you want to analyze C# code.

 **Note**

To analyze .NET repositories for Porting Assistant for .NET recommendations, you must provide a Windows machine that is set up with the Porting Assistant for .NET porting assessment tool. For more information, see [Getting started with Porting Assistant for .NET](#) in the *Porting Assistant for .NET User Guide*.

6. For the **Would you like to reuse existing windows credentials on this machine?** question. Enter **Y** for yes, if the Windows machine for C# source code analysis uses the same credentials as the credentials previously provided as part of setting up `--remote-server-configurations` or `--vcenter-configurations`.

Enter **N** for no, if you want to enter new credentials.

7. To use **VMWare vCenter Windows Machine** credentials, enter **1** for **Choose one of the following options for windows credentials**.
8. Enter the IP address for the Windows machine.

The following example shows what is displayed, including example entries for the version control configurations.

```
Set up for source code analysis [Y/N]: y
Choose one of the following options for version control type:
1. GIT
```

```
2. GIT Enterprise
3. Azure DevOps - Git
Enter your options [1-3]: 3
Your server endpoint: dev.azure.com (http://dev.azure.com/)
Your DevOps Organization name: <Your organization name>
Personal access token [None]:
Your version control credentials are saved successfully.
Do you have any csharp repositories that should be analyzed on a windows machine? [Y/N]: y
Would you like to reuse existing windows credentials on this machine? [Y/N]: y
Choose one of the following options for windows credentials:
1. VMWare vCenter Windows Machine
2. Standard Windows Machine
Enter your options [1-2]:
1
Windows machine IP Address: <Your windows machine IP address>
Using VMWare vCenter Windows Machine credentials
Successfully stored windows server credentials...
```

Prepare your remote Windows and Linux servers for data collection

Note

This step isn't necessary if you setup the Strategy Recommendations applications data collector using vCenter credentials.

After you set up your remote server configurations, if you are using the `collector setup` command or the `collector setup --remote-server-configurations` command, you must prepare your remote servers so that the Strategy Recommendations applications data collector can collect data from them.

Note

You must make sure that the servers are reachable using their private IP address. For further instructions on how to set up the environment through a virtual private cloud (VPC) on AWS for remote running, see the [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide](#).

To prepare your remote Linux servers, see [Prepare remote Linux servers](#).

To prepare your remote Windows servers, see [Set up remote server configuration on Windows servers](#).

Prepare remote Linux servers

Set up key-based authentication on Linux servers

If you choose to set up SSH key-based authentication for Linux when configuring remote server configurations, you must perform the following steps to set up key-based authentication on your servers so that data can be collected by the Strategy Recommendations applications data collector.

To set up key-based authentication on your Linux servers

1. Copy the public key generated with the name **id_rsa_assessment.pub** from the following folder in the container:

`/opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/linux/keys`.

2. Append the copied public key in the `$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys` file for all the remote machines. If there is no file available, create it using the `touch` or `vim` command.
3. Make sure that the home folder on the remote server has permission level 755 or less. If it's 777, it won't work. You can use the `chmod` command to restrict permissions.

Set up certificate-based authentication on Linux servers

If you choose to set up certificate-based authentication for Linux when configuring remote server configurations, you must perform the following steps so that data can be collected by the Strategy Recommendations application data collector.

We recommend this option if you already have Certificate Authority (CA) set up for your application servers.

To set up certificate-based authentication on your Linux servers

1. Copy the user name that works with all your remote servers.
2. Copy the public key of the collector to the CA.

The public key for the collector can be found in the following location:

`/opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/linux/keys/id_rsa_assessment.pub`

This public key must be added to your CA for generating the certificate.

3. Copy the certificate generated in the previous step to the following location in the collector:

`/opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/linux/keys`

The name of the certificate must be **`id_rsa_assessment-cert.pub`**.

4. Provide the certificate file name during the setup step.

Set up remote server configuration on Windows servers

If you choose to set up Windows when configuring remote server configurations in the collector setup, you must perform the following steps so that data can be collected by Strategy Recommendations.

-  To understand more about the PowerShell script that is executed on the remote server, read this note.**

The script enables PowerShell remote and disables all authentication methods other than negotiate. This is used for Windows NT LAN Manager (NTLM) and sets the "AllowUnencrypted" WSMAN protocol to false to ensure that the newly created listener accepts only encrypted traffic. Using the Microsoft provided script, `New-SelfSignedCertificateEx.ps1`, it creates a self-signed certificate.

Any WSMAN Instance that has a HTTP listener is removed along with existing HTTPS listeners. Then, it creates a new HTTPS listener. It also creates an inbound firewall rule for TCP port 5986. In the final step, the WinRM service is restarted.

To set up data collection through a remote connection on your Windows 2008 servers

1. Use the following command to check the version of PowerShell installed on your server.

```
$PSVersionTable
```

2. If the PowerShell version is not 5.1, then download and install WMF 5.1 by following the instructions at [Install and Configure WMF 5.1](#) in the Microsoft documentation.
3. Use the following command in a new PowerShell window to ensure that PowerShell 5.1 is installed.

```
$PSVersionTable
```

4. Follow the next set of steps, which describe how to set up data collection through a remote connection on Windows 2012 and above.

To set up data collection through a remote connection on your Windows 2012 and newer servers

1. Download the setup script from the following URL:

<https://application-data-collector-release.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/scripts/WinRMSetup.ps1>

2. Download the `New-SelfSignedCertificateEx.ps1` from the following URL and paste the script into the same folder in which you downloaded `WinRMSetup.ps1`:

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-libraries-for-net/blob/master/Samples/Asset/New-SelfSignedCertificateEx.ps1>

3. To complete the setup, run the downloaded PowerShell script on all application servers.

```
.\WinRMSetup.ps1
```

Note

If Windows Remote Management (WinRM) is not set up properly on the Windows Remote Server, an attempt to collect data from that server will fail. If this happens, you must delete the certificate that corresponds to that server from the following location on the container:

`/opt/amazon/application-data-collector/remote-auth/windows/certs/ads-server-id.cer`

After you delete the certificate, wait for the data collection process to be retried.

Verify that your collector and servers are setup for data collection

Verify that your collector and servers are correctly setup for data collection by using the following command.

```
collector diag-check
```

This command conducts a set of diagnostic checks on your server configurations and provides input on failed checks.

When you use the command in `-a` mode, you get the output in a **DiagnosticCheckResult.txt** file after the checks are complete.

```
collector diag-check -a
```

You can perform a diagnostic check on the server configurations of a single server with the IP address of that server.

The following examples show the output of a successful setup.

Linux server

```
Provide your test server IP address: IP address
-----
Start checking connectivity & credentials...
Connectivity and Credential Checks succeeded
-----
Start checking permissions...
Permission Check succeeded
-----
Start checking OS version...
OS version check succeeded
-----
Start checking Linux Bash installation...
Linux Bash installation check succeeded
-----
All diagnostic checks complete successfully.
This server is correctly set up and ready for data collection.
```

Windows server

```
Windows PowerShell Version Check succeeded
```

```
Provide your test server IP address: IP address
-----
Start checking connectivity & credentials...
Connectivity and Credential Checks succeeded
-----
Start checking permissions...
Permission Check succeeded
-----
Start checking OS version...
OS version check succeeded
-----
Start checking Windows architecture type...
Windows Architecture Type Check succeeded
-----
All diagnostic checks complete successfully.
This server is correctly set up and ready for data collection.
```

The following example shows an error message that is displayed when your remote server credentials are incorrect.

```
Unable to authenticate the server credentials with IP address ${IPAddress}.
Ensure that your credentials are accurate and the server is configured correctly.
Use the following command to reset incorrect credentials.
collector setup --remote-server-configurations
```

Step 5: Use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to get recommendations

This section describes how to use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to get migration recommendations for the first time.

To get recommendations

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy**.

3. On the **Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations** page, choose **Get recommendations**.
 4. Choose **Agree** if you agree to allow Migration Hub to create a service-linked role (SLR) in your account. For more information about the SLR, see [Using service-linked roles for Strategy Recommendations](#).
 5. **Configure data sources**
 - a. On the **Configure data sources** page, you must choose the source of your servers to analyze from the following options:
 - i. **Strategy Recommendations application data collector** – You can use the Strategy Recommendations collector to retrieve information about VMs hosted in VMware vCenter automatically. Using this option, you don't need to perform additional setup.
 - ii. **Manual import** – If you want to bring in data about your servers and applications independently, you can use the Strategy Recommendations import template. The import template is a JSON file in which you can fill out the available information for your VMs.
 - iii. **Application Discovery Service** – You can use Application Discovery Service to gather information about your on-premises applications and servers. In the Migration Hub console, under the **Tools** section, you can choose from multiple options under **Discovery tools**. For example, you can choose **Application Discovery Service Agentless Collector**, **AWS Discovery Agent**, or **Import** (for CSV files).
 - b. The **Servers** table lists all of the available servers based on your selection in the data source section.
 - c. Under Registered application data collectors, the application data collectors that you've set up are listed. If you haven't set up any data collectors, you can download the data collector and then deploy it. For more information, see [Step 1: Download the Strategy Recommendations collector](#) and [Step 2: Deploy the Strategy Recommendations collector](#).
-  **Note**

To get strategy recommendations, you must set up at least one application data collector or perform an application data import. If you want to add your application-level data without setting up a collector, you can use the application data import template. You can add additional data sources later.
- d. If you selected **Manual import**, under **Import details**, choose **Add new import**.

- e. For **Import name**, enter a name for your import.
- f. For **S3 bucket URI**, enter the S3 bucket URI for your import JSON file to upload to.

 **Important**

The S3 bucket name must start with a prefix of **migrationhub-strategy**.

- g. Choose **Next**.

6. Specify preferences

- a. On the **Specify preferences** page, set up your business goals and migration preferences. Strategy Recommendations recommends the optimal strategy for migrating and modernizing your applications and databases based on the preferences that you specify. You can change these preferences at a later time.
- b. Choose **Next**.

7. Review and submit.

- a. Review your configured data sources and migration preferences.
- b. If everything looks correct, choose **Start data analysis**. This will perform an analysis of your server inventory and runtime environment and the application binaries for your Microsoft IIS and Java applications.

 **Note**

The status of the binary analysis is not displayed in the console. When the analysis completes, you will either see a link to the anti-pattern report or a message indicating that the analysis was not successful.

Strategy Recommendations recommendations

This section describes how to view Strategy Recommendations migration and modernization recommendations for servers and applications in your migration portfolio.

Topics

- [Viewing strategy recommendations in Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations application component recommendations](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations server recommendations](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations preferences](#)

Viewing strategy recommendations in Strategy Recommendations

This section describes how to use Strategy Recommendations in the AWS Migration Hub console to view migration strategy recommendations.

To view strategy recommendations

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Recommendations**.
3. On the **Recommendations** page, you can view and export summary recommendations of your portfolio and detailed migration "R" strategy recommendations. You can also view migration and modernization tools and destinations, and anti-patterns for your servers and application components.

Anti-patterns are a list of known issues found in your portfolio that are categorized by severity. High severity anti-patterns represent incompatibilities that need to be resolved, medium severity anti-patterns represent warnings, and low severity anti-patterns represent informational issues. For information about the "R" strategy, see [Migration terms - 7 Rs](#) in the *AWS Prescriptive Guidance* glossary.

- If a change occurs in your data center or if you update your preferences, we recommend reanalyzing your data. To reanalyze your data to get new recommendations, choose **Reanalyze data**.

Until the reanalyze process completes, your recommendation data results can be a mix of prior data and new data.

To download a report file with the recommendations, Choose **Export recommendations**.

4. On the **Application components** tab, you can view the recommendations for application components in your migration portfolio. For more information, see [Strategy Recommendations application component recommendations](#).
5. On the **Servers** tab, you can view the recommendations for the servers in your migration portfolio. For more information, see [Strategy Recommendations server recommendations](#).
6. On the **Preferences** tab, you can edit the preferences you specified in [Step 5: Get recommendations](#). For information about editing your preferences, see [Strategy Recommendations preferences](#).

Strategy Recommendations application component recommendations

This section describes how to use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to view and analyze migration strategy recommendations for application components.

Topics

- [Working with application components in Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations source code analysis](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations database analysis](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations binary analysis](#)

Working with application components in Strategy Recommendations

This section describes how to use Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to view and configure migration and modernization strategy recommendations.

Topics

- [Viewing application component recommendations](#)
- [Configure source code analysis for an application component](#)
- [Configure database analysis for an application component](#)

Viewing application component recommendations

This section describes how to use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to view migration strategy recommendations for application components.

To view recommendations details for application components

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Recommendations**.
3. On the **Recommendations** page, choose the **Application components** tab.
 - a. Under **Application components summary**, is an overview of the various types of application components that you are running in your server portfolio.
 - b. Under **Application components**, you view component name, component type, and migration "R" strategy recommendations. You can also view the migration destination, and the migration and modernization tools to use for various application components that are running in your server portfolio. For information about the "R" strategy, see [Migration terms - 7 Rs](#) in the *AWS Prescriptive Guidance* glossary.
4. To view the details for an application component, select an application component and then choose **View details**.
5. On the application component details page (the page with the component's name as the heading) under **Recommendation summary**, you can view **Recommendations** for the application component. You can also view identified **Anti-patterns**. Anti-patterns are a list of known issues found in your portfolio that are categorized by severity.
6. Choose the **Strategy options** tab to view the migration recommendation for the application component. You can override the recommended strategy by selecting a different strategy and then choosing **Set preferred**.
7. Depending on which type of application component you are viewing, there is a **Source configuration** or a **Database configuration** tab. For information about **Source configuration**,

see [Configure source code analysis for an application component](#). For information about **Database configuration**, see [Configure database analysis for an application component](#).

Configure source code analysis for an application component

This section describes how to use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to configure source code analysis for an application component.

To configure source code analysis for an application component

1. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Recommendations**.
2. On the **Recommendations** page, choose the **Application components** tab.
3. From the list of components under **Application components**, select an application component with a component type of **java**, **dotnetframework**, or **IIS**, and then choose **View details**.
4. On the application component details page (the page with the component's name as the heading), choose the **Source code configuration** tab.
5. Under **Source code configuration details**, choose **Analyze source code**.
6. On the **Analyze source code** page, provide the repository name, branch name, and project name (if applicable) that stores the source code for the application component. Select the type of GitHub source code version control that you want to use, and then choose **Analyze**.

After the analysis is complete, you can view the updated recommendations on the application component details page.

For more information about source code analysis, see [Strategy Recommendations source code analysis](#).

Configure database analysis for an application component

This section describes how to use Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to configure database analysis for an application component.

To configure database analysis for an application component

1. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Recommendations**.

2. On the **Recommendations** page, choose the **Application components** tab.
3. From the list of components under **Application components**, select an application component with component type **SQLServer** and then choose **View details**.
4. On the application component details page (the page with the component's name as the heading), choose the **Database configuration** tab.
5. Under **Database configuration details**, choose **Analyze database details**.
6. Choose a secret name from the dropdown menu that you created in AWS Secrets Manager to use for database credentials, and then choose **Analyze**.

After the analysis is complete, you can view the updated recommendations on the application component details page.

For more information about database analysis and setting up a secret name, see [Strategy Recommendations database analysis](#).

Strategy Recommendations source code analysis

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations automatically identifies the applications in your portfolio and creates application components for them. For example, if there is a Java application in your portfolio, it's identified as an application component with a component type of **java**.

Strategy Recommendations analyzes the source code for the application components if you configure it to do so. For information about configuring an application component for source code analysis, see [Configure source code analysis for an application component](#).

Strategy Recommendations performs source code analysis for the Java and C# programming languages.

For information about the prerequisites for using Strategy Recommendations source code analysis, see [Prerequisites for Strategy Recommendations](#).

Strategy Recommendations database analysis

Strategy Recommendations automatically identifies the database servers in your portfolio and creates application components for them. For example, if there is a SQL Server database in your portfolio, it's identified as application component **sqlservr.exe**.

Strategy Recommendations analyzes individual databases in the identified SQL Server application component, **sqlservr.exe**, using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool. Strategy Recommendations also

identifies incompatibilities in migrating the databases to AWS databases such as Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition, Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition, Amazon RDS for MySQL, and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.

Currently, Strategy Recommendations database analysis is only available for SQL Server.

To configure Strategy Recommendations to analyze your databases, you must provide credentials for the Strategy Recommendations application data collector to connect to your databases. To do this, create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager in your AWS account.

For information about the permissions and privileges of the credentials that you provide, see [Privileges needed for AWS Schema Conversion Tool credentials](#). For information about creating a secret with the credentials, see [Creating a secret in Secrets Manager for database credentials](#).

After you set up the credentials and secret, you can configure AWS Schema Conversion Tool analysis on the database server. For more information, see [Configure database analysis for an application component](#).

After you configure database analysis for the application component, a AWS Schema Conversion Tool inventory task is scheduled. After this task completes, you'll see the new application components being created for every individual database on that database server. For example, if your SQL Server has two databases (examplepbs1 and examplepbs2), an application component is created for each of the databases with the names examplepbs1 and examplepbs2.

If you would like to see anti-patterns in migrating each identified database to AWS databases, set up analysis for each database following the steps in [Configure database analysis for an application component](#).

Privileges needed for AWS Schema Conversion Tool credentials

The sign-in credentials that you provide to AWS Secrets Manager only needs `VIEW SERVER STATE` and `VIEW ANY DEFINITION` privileges. Optionally, you can create a new login by using the script available at https://gitlab.aws.dev/dmaf-pub/dmaf/-/blob/master/create_mssql_ro_user.sql.

You can provide any login name and password that you want when creating the SQL Server login.

Creating a secret in Secrets Manager for database credentials

After the credentials are ready for the Strategy Recommendations application data collector to connect to a database, create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager in your AWS account as described in the following procedure.

To create a secret with AWS Secrets Manager in your AWS account

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Secrets Manager console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/>.
2. Choose **Store a new secret**.
3. Select the secret type as **Other type of secrets**.
4. Under **Key/value pairs**, enter the following information.

username - *your-username*

Then choose **+ Add row** and enter following information.

password - *your-password*

5. Choose **Next**.
6. Enter **Secret name** as any string with the prefix **migrationhub-strategy-**. For example, **migrationhub-strategy-one**.

Note

Store your secret name in a safe place for later use.

7. Choose **Next**, and then choose **Next** again.
8. Choose **Store**.

You can use the secret you created for database credentials when setting up database analysis in Strategy Recommendations.

Strategy Recommendations binary analysis

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations automatically identifies the applications in your portfolio and the application components that belong to them. For example, if there is a Java application in your portfolio, Strategy Recommendations identifies it as an application component with a component type **java**. Without you configuring access to the source code, Strategy Recommendations can perform binary analysis. by inspecting the IIS application DLLs on Windows or application JAR files on Linux and provide anti-pattern reports or incompatibility reports. An anti-pattern report is a list of known issues that Strategy Recommendations finds in your portfolio,

categorized by severity. An incompatibility report contains a subset of the anti-patterns, which are API compatibility, Nuget Package, and Porting Action.

Strategy Recommendations performs analysis for Windows IIS and Java Tomcat and Jboss applications. If you have an IIS application, Strategy Recommendations generates an incompatibility report by default; you must configure source code access to receive the full anti-pattern report. If you have a Java application, Strategy Recommendations generates the full anti-pattern report by default.

The incompatible or anti-pattern report is displayed after the analysis is complete. If the analysis is not successful, you can try running a source code analysis by providing source code access as described in [Set up version control configurations](#).

Strategy Recommendations server recommendations

This section describes how to use Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console to view migration strategy recommendations for the servers in your migration portfolio.

To view recommendations for servers

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Recommendations**.
3. On the **Recommendations** page, choose the **Servers** tab.
 - a. Under **Server summary**, you view an overview of the various types of servers that you are running in your portfolio.
 - b. Under **Servers**, you view server and operating system details and migration "R" strategy recommendations. You can also view the migration destination and the number of anti-patterns identified on your servers, which are based on the recommendations. For information about the "R" strategy, see [Migration terms - 7 Rs](#) in the *AWS Prescriptive Guidance* glossary.
4. To view in-depth recommendation details for a server, select the server from the list, and then choose **View details**. You can view the metadata collected for the server, along with in-depth analysis and recommendations for it, which are based on the application components found running on the server.

5. On the server details page (the page with the server's name as the heading), under **Recommendation summary**, you can see an overview of **Strategy recommendations** for the server. You can also view identified **Anti-patterns**. Anti-patterns are a list of known issues found in your portfolio that are categorized by severity.
6. Choose the **Strategy options** tab to view the migration recommendation for the server. You can override the recommended strategy by selecting a different strategy and then choosing **Set preferred**.
7. Choose the **Application components** tab to view the list of application components associated with the server.
8. To view details about the application component, select the component from the list and then choose **View details**. For more information about application components, see [Working with application components](#).

Strategy Recommendations preferences

This section describes how to view and edit Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations preferences in the Migration Hub console.

You choose your recommendation preferences when you first set up Strategy Recommendations as described in [Step 5: Get recommendations](#). You can edit these preferences.

To edit recommendation preferences

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Recommendations**.
3. On the **Recommendations** page, choose the **Preferences** tab.
4. Under **Prioritized business goals**, you can drag and drop the business goals to rearrange them.
5. Choose the **Application preferences** and **Database preferences** that you want, and then choose **Save changes**.

If you change your preferences, a banner is displayed to remind you to choose **Reanalyze data**.

Strategy Recommendations data sources

This section describes the data sources that Strategy Recommendations uses.

Topics

- [Viewing Strategy Recommendations data sources](#)
- [Strategy Recommendations application data collector](#)
- [Importing data into Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Removing your data from Strategy Recommendations](#)

Viewing Strategy Recommendations data sources

This section describes how to view Strategy Recommendations data sources in the AWS Management Console.

To view data sources

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Data sources**.
3. On the **Collectors** tab, you can view the Strategy Recommendations application data collectors that you set up. For more information about the collector, see [Strategy Recommendations application data collector](#).
4. On the **Imports** tab, you can import data and view your data imports. For more information, see [Importing data into Strategy Recommendations](#).
5. On the **Tools** tab, you can download the collector and application import data template.

Strategy Recommendations application data collector

This section describes how to use the Strategy Recommendations application data collector.

For information about downloading and setting up an application data collector, see [Step 1: Download the Strategy Recommendations collector](#).

Topics

- [Data collected by the Strategy Recommendations collector](#)
- [Upgrading the Strategy Recommendations collector](#)

Data collected by the Strategy Recommendations collector

This section describes the type of data that the Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations application data collector collects. An application data collector is an agentless data collector that identifies running applications on your servers, performs source code analysis, and analyzes your databases.

Data field	Description
OS type	Windows or Linux
OS version	The specific version of the OS. For example, Windows Server 2003, RHEL 5.2.
OS architecture	32-bit or 64-bit OS
Is Server VM	The server is a VM or a physical machine.
Virtualization software	For example, vCenter, Hyper-V.
Location	For example, Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud console (Amazon EC2), or on-premises.
Is dualBoot	Allows booting into multiple OSs
Firmware type	BIOS, UEFI
Boot loader	GRUB, GRUB 2
Partition table type	MBR, GPT
CPU speed	CPU speed in GHz. For example, 2.4 GHz.
Windows OS data	
Windows Edition	Standard, Data Center, Enterprise

Data field	Description
.NET framework version	The version of the .NET framework installed.
.NET Core version	The version of .NET Core installed.
Linux data	
Linux OS distribution	RHEL, CentOS, SUSE, and so on.
Kernel version	uname -r output, such as 4.9.217-0.1.ac.205.84.332.meta11.x86_64
For each disk volume	
File system type	FAT32, NTFS, ReFS, ext4, jfs, and so on.
Disk volume size	Total disk size
Disk volume free space	Free disk space
Virtual disk image format	vmdk, vhd, vhdx
Disk type (Windows)	Basic, Dynamic
Application level data	
Application name	The name of the running process. For example, SQLSrvr.exe, MSdtssrvr.exe, and so on.
Application type	IIS, JBoss, Tomcat, and so on.
Programming language & version	C#, Java
JDK version	The version of the JDK installed.
Is source code available	If you provide a source code repository, it indicates that source code is available.
Application bit size	16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit

Data field	Description
Windows	
.NET framework version used by app	The version of the .NET framework DLL being loaded at runtime for the application.
.NET Core version	The version .NET Core DLL being loaded at runtime for the application.
Uses WPF framework ?	Determines if the .NET based application is a type of WPF app or not.
Uses WCF framework ?	Determines if the .NET based application is a type of WCF app or not.
ASP.NET version	The version of ASP.NET.
IIS version	The version of IIS server installed on the Windows machine.
Application OS drivers bit size	32-bit, 64-bit
Windows registry usage	Queries the registry keys of the machine to find information like database version, Java version, .NET version, and so on.
All DLLs used by the application	Fetches the list of all the DLLs loaded at runtime by a Windows process.
PowerShell version	Checks the PowerShell version installed on the machine, which should be 5.1 or later.
Linux	
Application framework type	Tomcat, Spring Boot, JBoss, WebLogic, WebSphere
Application framework version	The version of the application framework.
Database	

Data field	Description
Database type	MS SQL, Oracle, MySQL, and so on.
Database version	The version of the database.

Remove your data from Strategy Recommendations

To have all your data removed from Strategy Recommendations, contact [AWS Support](#) and request full data deletion.

Upgrading the Strategy Recommendations collector

The Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations application data collector upgrades automatically. You can use the following procedure to manually upgrade the collector, if needed.

To upgrade the Strategy Recommendations collector

1. Use the following command to connect to the collector VM using an SSH client.

```
ssh ec2-user@CollectorIPAddress
```

2. Change to the upgrade directory in the collector VM as shown in the following example.

```
cd /home/ec2-user/collector/upgrades
```

3. Use the following command to run the upgrade script.

```
sudo bash application-data-collector-upgrade
```

Importing data into Strategy Recommendations

As an alternative to using the application data collector, you can import information about the applications and servers for which you want migration and modernization recommendations.

When you import data, the recommendations are not as in-depth as they are when you use the data collector. For example, you cannot use source code analysis on imported data.

This section describes how to use the application import template to import data into Strategy Recommendations in the Migration Hub console.

To import data

1. Using the AWS account that you created in [Setting up Strategy Recommendations](#), sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Migration Hub console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/>.
2. In the Migration Hub console navigation pane, choose **Strategy** and then choose **Data sources**.
3. Choose the **Imports** tab.
4. Choose **Download import template** to download the application import template.
5. Fill out the template and upload it to an Amazon S3 bucket. Ensure that name of the bucket begins with the prefix `migrationhub-strategy`.
6. Return to the **Imports** tab and then choose **Import**.
7. Enter a name for your import, enter the Amazon S3 object URI for your filled out data template and then choose **Start import**.

The Strategy Recommendations import template

The import template that you download is a `.json` file as shown in the following example.

```
{
  "ImportFormatVersion": 1,
  "Resources": [
    {
      "ResourceType": "SERVER",
      "ResourceName": "",
      "ResourceId": "",
      "IpAddress": "",
      "OSDistribution": "",
      "OSType": "",
      "HostName": "",
      "OSVersion": "",
      "CPUArchitecture": ""
    },
    {
      "ResourceType": "PROCESS",
      "ResourceName": "",
      "ResourceId": "",
```

```

    "ApplicationType": "",
    "DotNetFrameworkVersion": "",
    "ApplicationVersion": "",
    "DotNetCoreVersion": "",
    "JdkVersion": "",
    "ProgrammingLanguage": "",
    "DatabaseType": "",
    "DatabaseVersion": "",
    "DatabaseEdition": "",
    "AssociatedServerIds": []
  }
]
}

```

To help you fill out the import template, the valid values for the data fields are listed in the following tables.

The required fields for servers are listed in the following table.

Name	Description	Type	Required	Valid values
ResourceId	A unique ID for the resource	String	Yes	Any unique string
ResourceName	The name of the resource	String	Yes	Any string
ResourceType	The type of resource to import	String	Yes	"Server", "Process"
OSDistribution	Windows, Windows Server, Ubuntu	String	Yes	Windows: "Windows PC", "Windows Server" Linux: "Ubuntu", "RHEL", "Amazon Linux", "DEBIAN", "SLES", "CENT_OS", "ORACLE_LINUX", "FEDORA", "KALI"

Name	Description	Type	Required	Valid values
OSType	The type of operating system	String	Yes	"Windows", "Linux"
OSVersion	The kernel version	String	Yes	See the HTML version of the documentation.
CPUArchitecture	The CPU architecture	String	No	"32bit", "64bit"
IpAddress	The IP address of the server	Array	No	In the format xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
MacAddresses	The Mac addresses associated with the server	Array	No	In the format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
Hostname	The name of the host	String	No	Any string

The required fields for processes are listed in the following table.

Name	Description	Type	Required	Valid values
ResourceID	A unique ID for the resource	String	Yes	Any unique string
ResourceName	The name of the resource	String	Yes	Any string

Name	Description	Type	Required	Valid values
ResourceType	The type of resource to import	String	Yes	"Server", "Process"
AssociatedServerIds	A list of server IDs on which the process is running.	String	Yes	The ResourceId from the "ResourceType": "SERVER" that you defined.
ApplicationType	The type of application	String	Yes	"Tomcat", "JBoss", "Spring", "IIS", "Mongo DB", "DB2", "Maria DB", "MySQL", "Oracle", "SQLServer", "Sybase", "PostgreSQLServer", "Cassandra", "IBM WebSphere", "Oracle WebLogic", "Java Generic"
ApplicationVersion	The version of the application	String	Yes	"IIS 1.0", "IIS 2.0", "IIS 3.0", "IIS 4.0", "IIS 5.0", "IIS 5.1", "IIS 6.0", "IIS 7.0", "IIS 7.5", "IIS 8.0", "IIS 8.5", "IIS 10.0"
ProgrammingLanguage	The programming language for the application	String	No	"Java", "CSharp"

Name	Description	Type	Required	Valid values
DotNetFrameworkVersion	The version of .NET Framework if the application is .NET Framework based	String	No	"DotnetFramework 1.0", "DotnetFramework 1.0 SP1", "DotnetFramework 1.0 SP2", "DotnetFramework 1.0 SP3", "DotnetFramework 1.1", "DotnetFramework 1.1 SP1", "DotnetFramework 2.0", "DotnetFramework 2.0 SP1", "DotnetFramework 2.0 SP2", "DotnetFramework 3.0", "DotnetFramework 3.0 SP1", "DotnetFramework 3.0 SP2", "DotnetFramework 3.5", "DotnetFramework 3.5 SP1", "DotnetFramework 4.0", "DotnetFramework 4.5", "DotnetFramework 4.5.1", "DotnetFramework 4.5.2", "DotnetFramework 4.6", "DotnetFramework 4.6.1", "DotnetFramework 4.6.2", "DotnetFramework 4.7", "DotnetFramework 4.7.1", "DotnetFramework 4.7.2", "DotnetFramework 4.8"
DotNetCoreVersion	The version of .NET Core if the application is .NET Core based	String	No	".NET Core 1.0", ".NET Core 1.1", ".NET Core 2.0", ".NET Core 2.1", ".NET Core 2.2", ".NET Core 3.0", ".NET Core 3.1"

Name	Description	Type	Required	Valid values
JdkVersion	The version of the JDK, if the application uses the JDK	String	No	"JDK1.0", "JDK2.0", "JDK3.0", ..., "JDK11.0"
DatabaseType	The type database	String	No	"SQLServer", "Oracle", "Sybase", "Mongo DB", "Maria DB", "Apache Cassandra", "MySQL", "IBM DB2", "PostgreSQLServer"
DatabaseEdition	The edition of the database	String	No	
DatabaseVersion	The version of the database	String	No	See the HTML version of the documentation.

Removing your data from Strategy Recommendations

To have all your data removed from Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations, contact [AWS Support](#).

Security in Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from data centers and network architectures that are built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The [shared responsibility model](#) describes this as security *of* the cloud and security *in* the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the [AWS Compliance Programs](#). To learn about the compliance programs that apply to Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations, see [AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program](#).
- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. You are also responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company's requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using Strategy Recommendations. The following topics show you how to configure Strategy Recommendations to meet your security and compliance objectives. You also learn how to use other AWS services that help you to monitor and secure your Strategy Recommendations resources.

Topics

- [Data protection in Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Identity and access management for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Compliance validation for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#)

Data protection in Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

The AWS [shared responsibility model](#) applies to data protection in Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure. You are also responsible for the security configuration

and management tasks for the AWS services that you use. For more information about data privacy, see the [Data Privacy FAQ](#). For information about data protection in Europe, see the [AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR](#) blog post on the *AWS Security Blog*.

For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual users with AWS IAM Identity Center or AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). That way, each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties. We also recommend that you secure your data in the following ways:

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) with each account.
- Use SSL/TLS to communicate with AWS resources. We require TLS 1.2 and recommend TLS 1.3.
- Set up API and user activity logging with AWS CloudTrail.
- Use AWS encryption solutions, along with all default security controls within AWS services.
- Use advanced managed security services such as Amazon Macie, which assists in discovering and securing sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3.
- If you require FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when accessing AWS through a command line interface or an API, use a FIPS endpoint. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see [Federal Information Processing Standard \(FIPS\) 140-2](#).

We strongly recommend that you never put confidential or sensitive information, such as your customers' email addresses, into tags or free-form text fields such as a **Name** field. This includes when you work with Strategy Recommendations or other AWS services using the console, API, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs. Any data that you enter into tags or free-form text fields used for names may be used for billing or diagnostic logs. If you provide a URL to an external server, we strongly recommend that you do not include credentials information in the URL to validate your request to that server.

Encryption at rest

All data stored in Strategy Recommendations' database is encrypted.

Encryption in transit

Strategy Recommendations internet network communications support TLS 1.2 encryption between all components and clients.

Identity and access management for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be *authenticated* (signed in) and *authorized* (have permissions) to use Strategy Recommendations resources. IAM is an AWS service that you can use with no additional charge.

Topics

- [Audience](#)
- [Authenticating with identities](#)
- [Managing access using policies](#)
- [How Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations works with IAM](#)
- [AWS managed policies for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Troubleshooting Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations identity and access](#)
- [Using service-linked roles for Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations and interface VPC endpoints \(AWS PrivateLink\)](#)

Audience

How you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) differs, depending on the work that you do in Strategy Recommendations.

Service user – If you use the Strategy Recommendations service to do your job, then your administrator provides you with the credentials and permissions that you need. As you use more Strategy Recommendations features to do your work, you might need additional permissions. Understanding how access is managed can help you request the right permissions from your administrator. If you cannot access a feature in Strategy Recommendations, see [Troubleshooting Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations identity and access](#).

Service administrator – If you're in charge of Strategy Recommendations resources at your company, you probably have full access to Strategy Recommendations. It's your job to determine

which Strategy Recommendations features and resources your service users should access. You must then submit requests to your IAM administrator to change the permissions of your service users. Review the information on this page to understand the basic concepts of IAM. To learn more about how your company can use IAM with Strategy Recommendations, see [How Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations works with IAM](#).

IAM administrator – If you're an IAM administrator, you might want to learn details about how you can write policies to manage access to Strategy Recommendations. To view example Strategy Recommendations identity-based policies that you can use in IAM, see [Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

Authenticating with identities

Authentication is how you sign in to AWS using your identity credentials. You must be *authenticated* (signed in to AWS) as the AWS account root user, as an IAM user, or by assuming an IAM role.

You can sign in to AWS as a federated identity by using credentials provided through an identity source. AWS IAM Identity Center (IAM Identity Center) users, your company's single sign-on authentication, and your Google or Facebook credentials are examples of federated identities. When you sign in as a federated identity, your administrator previously set up identity federation using IAM roles. When you access AWS by using federation, you are indirectly assuming a role.

Depending on the type of user you are, you can sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS access portal. For more information about signing in to AWS, see [How to sign in to your AWS account](#) in the *AWS Sign-In User Guide*.

If you access AWS programmatically, AWS provides a software development kit (SDK) and a command line interface (CLI) to cryptographically sign your requests by using your credentials. If you don't use AWS tools, you must sign requests yourself. For more information about using the recommended method to sign requests yourself, see [Signing AWS API requests](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Regardless of the authentication method that you use, you might be required to provide additional security information. For example, AWS recommends that you use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to increase the security of your account. To learn more, see [Multi-factor authentication](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide* and [Using multi-factor authentication \(MFA\) in AWS](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

AWS account root user

When you create an AWS account, you begin with one sign-in identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. This identity is called the AWS account *root user* and is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that you used to create the account. We strongly recommend that you don't use the root user for your everyday tasks. Safeguard your root user credentials and use them to perform the tasks that only the root user can perform. For the complete list of tasks that require you to sign in as the root user, see [Tasks that require root user credentials](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Federated identity

As a best practice, require human users, including users that require administrator access, to use federation with an identity provider to access AWS services by using temporary credentials.

A *federated identity* is a user from your enterprise user directory, a web identity provider, the AWS Directory Service, the Identity Center directory, or any user that accesses AWS services by using credentials provided through an identity source. When federated identities access AWS accounts, they assume roles, and the roles provide temporary credentials.

For centralized access management, we recommend that you use AWS IAM Identity Center. You can create users and groups in IAM Identity Center, or you can connect and synchronize to a set of users and groups in your own identity source for use across all your AWS accounts and applications. For information about IAM Identity Center, see [What is IAM Identity Center?](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

IAM users and groups

An [IAM user](#) is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions for a single person or application. Where possible, we recommend relying on temporary credentials instead of creating IAM users who have long-term credentials such as passwords and access keys. However, if you have specific use cases that require long-term credentials with IAM users, we recommend that you rotate access keys. For more information, see [Rotate access keys regularly for use cases that require long-term credentials](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

An [IAM group](#) is an identity that specifies a collection of IAM users. You can't sign in as a group. You can use groups to specify permissions for multiple users at a time. Groups make permissions easier to manage for large sets of users. For example, you could have a group named *IAMAdmins* and give that group permissions to administer IAM resources.

Users are different from roles. A user is uniquely associated with one person or application, but a role is intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Users have permanent long-term credentials, but roles provide temporary credentials. To learn more, see [When to create an IAM user \(instead of a role\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

IAM roles

An [IAM role](#) is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions. It is similar to an IAM user, but is not associated with a specific person. You can temporarily assume an IAM role in the AWS Management Console by [switching roles](#). You can assume a role by calling an AWS CLI or AWS API operation or by using a custom URL. For more information about methods for using roles, see [Using IAM roles](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

IAM roles with temporary credentials are useful in the following situations:

- **Federated user access** – To assign permissions to a federated identity, you create a role and define permissions for the role. When a federated identity authenticates, the identity is associated with the role and is granted the permissions that are defined by the role. For information about roles for federation, see [Creating a role for a third-party Identity Provider](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. If you use IAM Identity Center, you configure a permission set. To control what your identities can access after they authenticate, IAM Identity Center correlates the permission set to a role in IAM. For information about permission sets, see [Permission sets](#) in the *AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide*.
- **Temporary IAM user permissions** – An IAM user or role can assume an IAM role to temporarily take on different permissions for a specific task.
- **Cross-account access** – You can use an IAM role to allow someone (a trusted principal) in a different account to access resources in your account. Roles are the primary way to grant cross-account access. However, with some AWS services, you can attach a policy directly to a resource (instead of using a role as a proxy). To learn the difference between roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see [Cross account resource access in IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Cross-service access** – Some AWS services use features in other AWS services. For example, when you make a call in a service, it's common for that service to run applications in Amazon EC2 or store objects in Amazon S3. A service might do this using the calling principal's permissions, using a service role, or using a service-linked role.
- **Forward access sessions (FAS)** – When you use an IAM user or role to perform actions in AWS, you are considered a principal. When you use some services, you might perform an action that then initiates another action in a different service. FAS uses the permissions of the

principal calling an AWS service, combined with the requesting AWS service to make requests to downstream services. FAS requests are only made when a service receives a request that requires interactions with other AWS services or resources to complete. In this case, you must have permissions to perform both actions. For policy details when making FAS requests, see [Forward access sessions](#).

- **Service role** – A service role is an [IAM role](#) that a service assumes to perform actions on your behalf. An IAM administrator can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For more information, see [Creating a role to delegate permissions to an AWS service](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Service-linked role** – A service-linked role is a type of service role that is linked to an AWS service. The service can assume the role to perform an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your AWS account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view, but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.
- **Applications running on Amazon EC2** – You can use an IAM role to manage temporary credentials for applications that are running on an EC2 instance and making AWS CLI or AWS API requests. This is preferable to storing access keys within the EC2 instance. To assign an AWS role to an EC2 instance and make it available to all of its applications, you create an instance profile that is attached to the instance. An instance profile contains the role and enables programs that are running on the EC2 instance to get temporary credentials. For more information, see [Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

To learn whether to use IAM roles or IAM users, see [When to create an IAM role \(instead of a user\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Managing access using policies

You control access in AWS by creating policies and attaching them to AWS identities or resources. A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines their permissions. AWS evaluates these policies when a principal (user, root user, or role session) makes a request. Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied. Most policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents. For more information about the structure and contents of JSON policy documents, see [Overview of JSON policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which **principal** can perform **actions** on what **resources**, and under what **conditions**.

By default, users and roles have no permissions. To grant users permission to perform actions on the resources that they need, an IAM administrator can create IAM policies. The administrator can then add the IAM policies to roles, and users can assume the roles.

IAM policies define permissions for an action regardless of the method that you use to perform the operation. For example, suppose that you have a policy that allows the `iam:GetRole` action. A user with that policy can get role information from the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API.

Identity-based policies

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, group of users, or role. These policies control what actions users and roles can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see [Creating IAM policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Identity-based policies can be further categorized as *inline policies* or *managed policies*. Inline policies are embedded directly into a single user, group, or role. Managed policies are standalone policies that you can attach to multiple users, groups, and roles in your AWS account. Managed policies include AWS managed policies and customer managed policies. To learn how to choose between a managed policy or an inline policy, see [Choosing between managed policies and inline policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Resource-based policies

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that you attach to a resource. Examples of resource-based policies are IAM *role trust policies* and Amazon S3 *bucket policies*. In services that support resource-based policies, service administrators can use them to control access to a specific resource. For the resource where the policy is attached, the policy defines what actions a specified principal can perform on that resource and under what conditions. You must [specify a principal](#) in a resource-based policy. Principals can include accounts, users, roles, federated users, or AWS services.

Resource-based policies are inline policies that are located in that service. You can't use AWS managed policies from IAM in a resource-based policy.

Access control lists (ACLs)

Access control lists (ACLs) control which principals (account members, users, or roles) have permissions to access a resource. ACLs are similar to resource-based policies, although they do not use the JSON policy document format.

Amazon S3, AWS WAF, and Amazon VPC are examples of services that support ACLs. To learn more about ACLs, see [Access control list \(ACL\) overview](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

Other policy types

AWS supports additional, less-common policy types. These policy types can set the maximum permissions granted to you by the more common policy types.

- **Permissions boundaries** – A permissions boundary is an advanced feature in which you set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity (IAM user or role). You can set a permissions boundary for an entity. The resulting permissions are the intersection of an entity's identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. Resource-based policies that specify the user or role in the `Principal` field are not limited by the permissions boundary. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information about permissions boundaries, see [Permissions boundaries for IAM entities](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Service control policies (SCPs)** – SCPs are JSON policies that specify the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU) in AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations is a service for grouping and centrally managing multiple AWS accounts that your business owns. If you enable all features in an organization, then you can apply service control policies (SCPs) to any or all of your accounts. The SCP limits permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user. For more information about Organizations and SCPs, see [How SCPs work](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*.
- **Session policies** – Session policies are advanced policies that you pass as a parameter when you programmatically create a temporary session for a role or federated user. The resulting session's permissions are the intersection of the user or role's identity-based policies and the session policies. Permissions can also come from a resource-based policy. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information, see [Session policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Multiple policy types

When multiple types of policies apply to a request, the resulting permissions are more complicated to understand. To learn how AWS determines whether to allow a request when multiple policy types are involved, see [Policy evaluation logic](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

How Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations works with IAM

Before you use IAM to manage access to Strategy Recommendations, learn what IAM features are available to use with Strategy Recommendations.

IAM features you can use with Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

IAM feature	Strategy Recommendations support
Identity-based policies	Yes
Resource-based policies	No
Policy actions	Yes
Policy resources	No
Policy condition keys	No
ACLs	No
ABAC (tags in policies)	No
Temporary credentials	Yes
Principal permissions	Yes
Service roles	No
Service-linked roles	Yes

To get a high-level view of how Strategy Recommendations and other AWS services work with most IAM features, see [AWS services that work with IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Identity-based policies for Strategy Recommendations

Supports identity-based policies	Yes
----------------------------------	-----

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, group of users, or role. These policies control what actions users and roles can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see [Creating IAM policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

With IAM identity-based policies, you can specify allowed or denied actions and resources as well as the conditions under which actions are allowed or denied. You can't specify the principal in an identity-based policy because it applies to the user or role to which it is attached. To learn about all of the elements that you can use in a JSON policy, see [IAM JSON policy elements reference](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Identity-based policy examples for Strategy Recommendations

To view examples of Strategy Recommendations identity-based policies, see [Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

Resource-based policies within Strategy Recommendations

Supports resource-based policies	No
----------------------------------	----

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that you attach to a resource. Examples of resource-based policies are IAM *role trust policies* and Amazon S3 *bucket policies*. In services that support resource-based policies, service administrators can use them to control access to a specific resource. For the resource where the policy is attached, the policy defines what actions a specified principal can perform on that resource and under what conditions. You must [specify a principal](#) in a resource-based policy. Principals can include accounts, users, roles, federated users, or AWS services.

To enable cross-account access, you can specify an entire account or IAM entities in another account as the principal in a resource-based policy. Adding a cross-account principal to a resource-based policy is only half of establishing the trust relationship. When the principal and the resource are in different AWS accounts, an IAM administrator in the trusted account must also grant

the principal entity (user or role) permission to access the resource. They grant permission by attaching an identity-based policy to the entity. However, if a resource-based policy grants access to a principal in the same account, no additional identity-based policy is required. For more information, see [Cross account resource access in IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Policy actions for Strategy Recommendations

Supports policy actions	Yes
-------------------------	-----

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which **principal** can perform **actions** on what **resources**, and under what **conditions**.

The **Action** element of a JSON policy describes the actions that you can use to allow or deny access in a policy. Policy actions usually have the same name as the associated AWS API operation. There are some exceptions, such as *permission-only actions* that don't have a matching API operation. There are also some operations that require multiple actions in a policy. These additional actions are called *dependent actions*.

Include actions in a policy to grant permissions to perform the associated operation.

To see a list of Strategy Recommendations actions, see [Actions Defined by Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#) in the *Service Authorization Reference*.

Policy actions in Strategy Recommendations use the following prefix before the action:

```
migrationhub-strategy
```

To specify multiple actions in a single statement, separate them with commas.

```
"Action": [  
  "migrationhub-strategy:action1",  
  "migrationhub-strategy:action2"  
]
```

To view examples of Strategy Recommendations identity-based policies, see [Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

Policy resources for Strategy Recommendations

Supports policy resources No

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which **principal** can perform **actions** on what **resources**, and under what **conditions**.

The Resource JSON policy element specifies the object or objects to which the action applies. Statements must include either a Resource or a NotResource element. As a best practice, specify a resource using its [Amazon Resource Name \(ARN\)](#). You can do this for actions that support a specific resource type, known as *resource-level permissions*.

For actions that don't support resource-level permissions, such as listing operations, use a wildcard (*) to indicate that the statement applies to all resources.

```
"Resource": "*" 
```

To see a list of Strategy Recommendations resource types and their ARNs, see [Resources Defined by Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#) in the *Service Authorization Reference*. To learn with which actions you can specify the ARN of each resource, see [Actions Defined by Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

To view examples of Strategy Recommendations identity-based policies, see [Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

Policy condition keys for Strategy Recommendations

Supports service-specific policy condition keys No

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which **principal** can perform **actions** on what **resources**, and under what **conditions**.

The Condition element (or Condition *block*) lets you specify conditions in which a statement is in effect. The Condition element is optional. You can create conditional expressions that use [condition operators](#), such as equals or less than, to match the condition in the policy with values in the request.

If you specify multiple `Condition` elements in a statement, or multiple keys in a single `Condition` element, AWS evaluates them using a logical AND operation. If you specify multiple values for a single condition key, AWS evaluates the condition using a logical OR operation. All of the conditions must be met before the statement's permissions are granted.

You can also use placeholder variables when you specify conditions. For example, you can grant an IAM user permission to access a resource only if it is tagged with their IAM user name. For more information, see [IAM policy elements: variables and tags](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

AWS supports global condition keys and service-specific condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see [AWS global condition context keys](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

To see a list of Strategy Recommendations condition keys, see [Condition Keys for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#) in the *Service Authorization Reference*. To learn with which actions and resources you can use a condition key, see [Actions Defined by Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

To view examples of Strategy Recommendations identity-based policies, see [Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#).

Access control lists (ACLs) in Strategy Recommendations

Supports ACLs

No

Access control lists (ACLs) control which principals (account members, users, or roles) have permissions to access a resource. ACLs are similar to resource-based policies, although they do not use the JSON policy document format.

Attribute-based access control (ABAC) with Strategy Recommendations

Supports ABAC (tags in policies)

No

Attribute-based access control (ABAC) is an authorization strategy that defines permissions based on attributes. In AWS, these attributes are called *tags*. You can attach tags to IAM entities (users or roles) and to many AWS resources. Tagging entities and resources is the first step of ABAC. Then you design ABAC policies to allow operations when the principal's tag matches the tag on the resource that they are trying to access.

ABAC is helpful in environments that are growing rapidly and helps with situations where policy management becomes cumbersome.

To control access based on tags, you provide tag information in the [condition element](#) of a policy using the `aws:ResourceTag/key-name`, `aws:RequestTag/key-name`, or `aws:TagKeys` condition keys.

If a service supports all three condition keys for every resource type, then the value is **Yes** for the service. If a service supports all three condition keys for only some resource types, then the value is **Partial**.

For more information about ABAC, see [What is ABAC?](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. To view a tutorial with steps for setting up ABAC, see [Use attribute-based access control \(ABAC\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Using Temporary credentials with Strategy Recommendations

Supports temporary credentials	Yes
--------------------------------	-----

Some AWS services don't work when you sign in using temporary credentials. For additional information, including which AWS services work with temporary credentials, see [AWS services that work with IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

You are using temporary credentials if you sign in to the AWS Management Console using any method except a user name and password. For example, when you access AWS using your company's single sign-on (SSO) link, that process automatically creates temporary credentials. You also automatically create temporary credentials when you sign in to the console as a user and then switch roles. For more information about switching roles, see [Switching to a role \(console\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

You can manually create temporary credentials using the AWS CLI or AWS API. You can then use those temporary credentials to access AWS. AWS recommends that you dynamically generate temporary credentials instead of using long-term access keys. For more information, see [Temporary security credentials in IAM](#).

Cross-service principal permissions for Strategy Recommendations

Supports forward access sessions (FAS)	Yes
--	-----

When you use an IAM user or role to perform actions in AWS, you are considered a principal. When you use some services, you might perform an action that then initiates another action in a different service. FAS uses the permissions of the principal calling an AWS service, combined with the requesting AWS service to make requests to downstream services. FAS requests are only made when a service receives a request that requires interactions with other AWS services or resources to complete. In this case, you must have permissions to perform both actions. For policy details when making FAS requests, see [Forward access sessions](#).

Service roles for Strategy Recommendations

Supports service roles	No
------------------------	----

A service role is an [IAM role](#) that a service assumes to perform actions on your behalf. An IAM administrator can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For more information, see [Creating a role to delegate permissions to an AWS service](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Warning

Changing the permissions for a service role might break Strategy Recommendations functionality. Edit service roles only when Strategy Recommendations provides guidance to do so.

Service-linked roles for Strategy Recommendations

Supports service-linked roles	Yes
-------------------------------	-----

A service-linked role is a type of service role that is linked to an AWS service. The service can assume the role to perform an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your AWS account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view, but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

For details about creating or managing Strategy Recommendations service-linked roles, see [Using service-linked roles for Strategy Recommendations](#).

AWS managed policies for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

To add permissions to users, groups, and roles, it is easier to use AWS managed policies than to write policies yourself. It takes time and expertise to [create IAM customer managed policies](#) that provide your team with only the permissions they need. To get started quickly, you can use our AWS managed policies. These policies cover common use cases and are available in your AWS account. For more information about AWS managed policies, see [AWS managed policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

AWS services maintain and update AWS managed policies. You can't change the permissions in AWS managed policies. Services occasionally add additional permissions to an AWS managed policy to support new features. This type of update affects all identities (users, groups, and roles) where the policy is attached. Services are most likely to update an AWS managed policy when a new feature is launched or when new operations become available. Services do not remove permissions from an AWS managed policy, so policy updates won't break your existing permissions.

Additionally, AWS supports managed policies for job functions that span multiple services. For example, the **ReadOnlyAccess** AWS managed policy provides read-only access to all AWS services and resources. When a service launches a new feature, AWS adds read-only permissions for new operations and resources. For a list and descriptions of job function policies, see [AWS managed policies for job functions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

AWS managed policy: AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess

You can attach the `AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess` policy to your IAM identities.

The `AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess` policy grants a user full access to the Strategy Recommendations service through the AWS Management Console.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions.

- `discovery` – Grants the user access to get discovery summary in Application Discovery Service.
- `iam` – Allows a service-linked role to be created for the user, which is a requirement for using Strategy Recommendations.

- `migrationhub-strategy` – Grants the user full access to Strategy Recommendations.
- `s3` – Allows the user to create and read from the S3 buckets used by Strategy Recommendations.
- `secretsmanager` – Allows the user to list secrets access in the Secrets Manager.

To view the permissions for this policy, see [AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess](#) in the *AWS Managed Policy Reference Guide*.

AWS managed policy: AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector

You can attach the `AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector` policy to your IAM identities.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions.

- `application-transformation` – Grants permissions to upload log and metric data for application transformation operations and work with porting compatibility assessments and recommendations.
- `execute-api` – Allows the user to access Amazon API Gateway to upload logs and metrics to AWS.
- `migrationhub-strategy` – Grants the user access to register messages, send messages, upload log data, and upload metric data to Strategy Recommendations.
- `s3` – Grants the user access to list buckets and their locations. Users are also granted access to write to, retrieve objects from, add objects to, return the access control list (ACL) of, create, access, configure encryption for, modify the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for, set the versioning state for, and create or replace a lifecycle configuration for the S3 buckets used by Strategy Recommendations.
- `secretsmanager` – Allows the user to access secrets in the Secrets Manager that are used by Strategy Recommendations.

To view the permissions for this policy, see [AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector](#) in the *AWS Managed Policy Reference Guide*.

Strategy Recommendations updates to AWS managed policies

View details about updates to AWS managed policies for Strategy Recommendations since this service began tracking these changes. For automatic alerts about changes to this page, subscribe to the RSS feed on the Strategy Recommendations Document history page.

Change	Description	Date
AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector – Update to an existing policy	This policy is updated to include the <code>PutLogData</code> , <code>StartPortingCompatibilityAssessment</code> , <code>GetPortingCompatibilityAssessment</code> , <code>StartPortingRecommendationAssessment</code> and <code>GetPortingRecommendationAssessment</code> application transformation actions to allow the application transformation service to send logs and metrics to the service. The <code>ListBucket</code> and <code>GetBucketLocation</code> were added for Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to support log and metric uploads. The <code>PutLogData</code> and <code>PutMetricData</code> were also added to allow the Strategy Recommendations collector to send logs and metrics to the service's endpoint.	April 1, 2024

Change	Description	Date
AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector – Update to an existing policy	This policy is updated with the <code>PutMetricData</code> and <code>PutLogData</code> actions. These actions grant uploading log and metric data for application transformation operations. This update also adds conditions to ensure that the <code>aws:ResourceAccount</code> is equal to the <code>aws:PrincipalAccount</code> for permission to use the included Amazon Simple Storage Service and AWS Secrets Manager actions.	February 5, 2024
AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector – Update to an existing policy	This policy is updated with the following Amazon S3 APIs – <code>CreateBucket</code> , <code>PutEncryptionConfiguration</code> , <code>PutBucketPublicAccessBlock</code> , <code>PutBucketPolicy</code> , <code>PutBucketVersioning</code> , and <code>PutLifecycleConfiguration</code> .	September 15, 2023
AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector – Update to an existing policy	This policy update grants permissions that allow analysis of source code.	March 8, 2023

Change	Description	Date
AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess – Update to an existing policy	This policy is updated with three AWS Application Discovery Service APIs – DescribeConfigurations , DescribeTags , and ListConfigurations .	November 10, 2022
AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector – Update to an existing policy	This policy is updated with the UpdateCollectorConfiguration action. This action stores the configuration of your collector for easy retrieval.	September 07, 2022
AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess – New policy made available at launch	AWSMigrationHubStrategyConsoleFullAccess grants a user full access to the Strategy Recommendations service through the AWS Management Console.	October 25, 2021
AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector – New policy made available at launch	AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector grants a user access to the Strategy Recommendations service and read/write access to the S3 buckets that are related to the service. It also grants Amazon API Gateway access to upload logs and metrics to AWS, and AWS Secrets Manager access to fetch credentials.	October 25, 2021

Change	Description	Date
AWSMigrationHubStrategyServiceRolePolicy – New policy made available at launch	The AWSMigrationHubStrategyServiceRolePolicy service-linked role policy provides access to AWS Migration Hub and AWS Application Discovery Service. This policy also grants permissions for storing reports in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).	October 25, 2021
Strategy Recommendations started tracking changes	Strategy Recommendations started tracking changes for its AWS managed policies.	October 25, 2021

Identity-based policy examples for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

By default, users and roles don't have permission to create or modify Strategy Recommendations resources. They also can't perform tasks by using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS API. To grant users permission to perform actions on the resources that they need, an IAM administrator can create IAM policies. The administrator can then add the IAM policies to roles, and users can assume the roles.

To learn how to create an IAM identity-based policy by using these example JSON policy documents, see [Creating IAM policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

For details about actions and resource types defined by Strategy Recommendations, including the format of the ARNs for each of the resource types, see [Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations](#) in the *Service Authorization Reference*.

Topics

- [Policy best practices](#)
- [Using the Strategy Recommendations console](#)

- [Allow users to view their own permissions](#)
- [Accessing one Amazon S3 bucket](#)

Policy best practices

Identity-based policies determine whether someone can create, access, or delete Strategy Recommendations resources in your account. These actions can incur costs for your AWS account. When you create or edit identity-based policies, follow these guidelines and recommendations:

- **Get started with AWS managed policies and move toward least-privilege permissions** – To get started granting permissions to your users and workloads, use the *AWS managed policies* that grant permissions for many common use cases. They are available in your AWS account. We recommend that you reduce permissions further by defining AWS customer managed policies that are specific to your use cases. For more information, see [AWS managed policies](#) or [AWS managed policies for job functions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Apply least-privilege permissions** – When you set permissions with IAM policies, grant only the permissions required to perform a task. You do this by defining the actions that can be taken on specific resources under specific conditions, also known as *least-privilege permissions*. For more information about using IAM to apply permissions, see [Policies and permissions in IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Use conditions in IAM policies to further restrict access** – You can add a condition to your policies to limit access to actions and resources. For example, you can write a policy condition to specify that all requests must be sent using SSL. You can also use conditions to grant access to service actions if they are used through a specific AWS service, such as AWS CloudFormation. For more information, see [IAM JSON policy elements: Condition](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Use IAM Access Analyzer to validate your IAM policies to ensure secure and functional permissions** – IAM Access Analyzer validates new and existing policies so that the policies adhere to the IAM policy language (JSON) and IAM best practices. IAM Access Analyzer provides more than 100 policy checks and actionable recommendations to help you author secure and functional policies. For more information, see [IAM Access Analyzer policy validation](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **Require multi-factor authentication (MFA)** – If you have a scenario that requires IAM users or a root user in your AWS account, turn on MFA for additional security. To require MFA when API operations are called, add MFA conditions to your policies. For more information, see [Configuring MFA-protected API access](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

For more information about best practices in IAM, see [Security best practices in IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Using the Strategy Recommendations console

To access the Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations console, you must have a minimum set of permissions. These permissions must allow you to list and view details about the Strategy Recommendations resources in your AWS account. If you create an identity-based policy that is more restrictive than the minimum required permissions, the console won't function as intended for entities (users or roles) with that policy.

You don't need to allow minimum console permissions for users that are making calls only to the AWS CLI or the AWS API. Instead, allow access to only the actions that match the API operation that they're trying to perform.

To ensure that users and roles can still use the Strategy Recommendations console, also attach the Strategy Recommendations ConsoleAccess or ReadOnly AWS managed policy to the entities. For more information, see [Adding permissions to a user](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Allow users to view their own permissions

This example shows how you might create a policy that allows IAM users to view the inline and managed policies that are attached to their user identity. This policy includes permissions to complete this action on the console or programmatically using the AWS CLI or AWS API.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "ViewOwnUserInfo",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetUserPolicy",
        "iam:ListGroupsWithUser",
        "iam:ListAttachedUserPolicies",
        "iam:ListUserPolicies",
        "iam:GetUser"
      ],
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam::*:user/${aws:username}"]
    },
    {
```

```
        "Sid": "NavigateInConsole",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "iam:GetGroupPolicy",
            "iam:GetPolicyVersion",
            "iam:GetPolicy",
            "iam:ListAttachedGroupPolicies",
            "iam:ListGroupPolicies",
            "iam:ListPolicyVersions",
            "iam:ListPolicies",
            "iam:ListUsers"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
]
```

Accessing one Amazon S3 bucket

In this example, you want to grant an IAM user in your AWS account access to one of your Amazon S3 buckets, `examplebucket`. You also want to allow the user to add, update, and delete objects.

In addition to granting the `s3:PutObject`, `s3:GetObject`, and `s3>DeleteObject` permissions to the user, the policy also grants the `s3:ListAllMyBuckets`, `s3:GetBucketLocation`, and `s3:ListBucket` permissions. These are the additional permissions required by the console. Also, the `s3:PutObjectAcl` and the `s3:GetObjectAcl` actions are required to be able to copy, cut, and paste objects in the console. For an example walkthrough that grants permissions to users and tests them using the console, see [An example walkthrough: Using user policies to control access to your bucket](#).

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "ListBucketsInConsole",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*"
    },
    {
```

```
    "Sid": "ViewSpecificBucketInfo",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket"
},
{
    "Sid": "ManageBucketContents",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "s3:PutObject",
        "s3:PutObjectAcl",
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:GetObjectAcl",
        "s3:DeleteObject"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*"
}
]
```

Troubleshooting Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations identity and access

Use the following information to help you diagnose and fix common issues that you might encounter when working with Strategy Recommendations and IAM.

Topics

- [I am not authorized to perform an action in Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [I am not authorized to perform iam:PassRole](#)
- [I want to view my access keys](#)
- [I'm an administrator and want to allow others to access Strategy Recommendations](#)
- [I want to allow people outside of my AWS account to access my Strategy Recommendations resources](#)

I am not authorized to perform an action in Strategy Recommendations

If the AWS Management Console tells you that you're not authorized to perform an action, then you must contact your administrator for assistance. Your administrator is the person that provided you with your user name and password.

The following example error occurs when the mateojackson IAM user tries to use the console to view details about a fictional *my-example-widget* resource but does not have the fictional migrationhub-strategy:*GetWidget* permissions.

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform:
migrationhub-strategy:GetWidget on resource: my-example-widget
```

In this case, Mateo asks his administrator to update his policies to allow him to access the *my-example-widget* resource using the migrationhub-strategy:*GetWidget* action.

I am not authorized to perform iam:PassRole

If you receive an error that you're not authorized to perform the iam:PassRole action, your policies must be updated to allow you to pass a role to Strategy Recommendations.

Some AWS services allow you to pass an existing role to that service instead of creating a new service role or service-linked role. To do this, you must have permissions to pass the role to the service.

The following example error occurs when an IAM user named marymajor tries to use the console to perform an action in Strategy Recommendations. However, the action requires the service to have permissions that are granted by a service role. Mary does not have permissions to pass the role to the service.

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform:
iam:PassRole
```

In this case, Mary's policies must be updated to allow her to perform the iam:PassRole action.

If you need help, contact your AWS administrator. Your administrator is the person who provided you with your sign-in credentials.

I want to view my access keys

After you create your IAM user access keys, you can view your access key ID at any time. However, you can't view your secret access key again. If you lose your secret key, you must create a new access key pair.

Access keys consist of two parts: an access key ID (for example, AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and a secret access key (for example, wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY). Like a user name and password, you must use both the access key ID and secret access key together to authenticate your requests. Manage your access keys as securely as you do your user name and password.

Important

Do not provide your access keys to a third party, even to help [find your canonical user ID](#). By doing this, you might give someone permanent access to your AWS account.

When you create an access key pair, you are prompted to save the access key ID and secret access key in a secure location. The secret access key is available only at the time you create it. If you lose your secret access key, you must add new access keys to your IAM user. You can have a maximum of two access keys. If you already have two, you must delete one key pair before creating a new one. To view instructions, see [Managing access keys](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

I'm an administrator and want to allow others to access Strategy Recommendations

To allow others to access Strategy Recommendations, you must create an IAM entity (user or role) for the person or application that needs access. They will use the credentials for that entity to access AWS. You must then attach a policy to the entity that grants them the correct permissions in Strategy Recommendations.

To get started right away, see [Creating your first IAM delegated user and group](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

I want to allow people outside of my AWS account to access my Strategy Recommendations resources

You can create a role that users in other accounts or people outside of your organization can use to access your resources. You can specify who is trusted to assume the role. For services that support resource-based policies or access control lists (ACLs), you can use those policies to grant people access to your resources.

To learn more, consult the following:

- To learn whether Strategy Recommendations supports these features, see [How Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations works with IAM](#).
- To learn how to provide access to your resources across AWS accounts that you own, see [Providing access to an IAM user in another AWS account that you own](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- To learn how to provide access to your resources to third-party AWS accounts, see [Providing access to AWS accounts owned by third parties](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- To learn how to provide access through identity federation, see [Providing access to externally authenticated users \(identity federation\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- To learn the difference between using roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see [Cross account resource access in IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Using service-linked roles for Strategy Recommendations

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) [service-linked roles](#). A service-linked role is a unique type of IAM role that is linked directly to Strategy Recommendations. Service-linked roles are predefined by Strategy Recommendations and include all the permissions that the service requires to call other AWS services on your behalf.

A service-linked role makes setting up Strategy Recommendations easier because you don't have to manually add the necessary permissions. Strategy Recommendations defines the permissions of its service-linked roles, and unless defined otherwise, only Strategy Recommendations can assume its roles. The defined permissions include the trust policy and the permissions policy, and that permissions policy cannot be attached to any other IAM entity.

For information about other services that support service-linked roles, see [AWS Services That Work with IAM](#) and look for the services that have **Yes** in the **Service-Linked Role** column. Choose a **Yes** with a link to view the service-linked role documentation for that service.

Service-linked role permissions for Strategy Recommendations

Strategy Recommendations uses the service-linked role named **AWSServiceRoleForMigrationHubStrategy** and associates it with **AWSMigrationHubStrategyServiceRolePolicy** IAM policy – Provides access to AWS Migration Hub and AWS Application Discovery Service. This policy also grants permissions for storing reports in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

The **AWSServiceRoleForMigrationHubStrategy** service-linked role trusts the following services to assume the role:

- `migrationhub-strategy.amazonaws.com`

The role permissions policy allows Strategy Recommendations to complete the following actions.

AWS Application Discovery Service actions

`discovery:ListConfigurations`

`discovery:DescribeConfigurations`

AWS Migration Hub actions

`mgh:GetHomeRegion`

Amazon S3 actions

`s3:GetBucketAcl`

`s3:GetBucketLocation`

`s3:GetObject`

`s3:ListAllMyBuckets`

`s3:ListBucket`

`s3:PutObject`

`s3:PutObjectAcl`

To view the permissions for this policy, see [AWSMigrationHubStrategyServiceRolePolicy](#) in the *AWS Managed Policy Reference Guide*.

To view the update history of this policy, see [Strategy Recommendations updates to AWS managed policies](#).

You must configure permissions to allow an IAM entity (such as a user, group, or role) to create, edit, or delete a service-linked role. For more information, see [Service-Linked Role Permissions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Creating a service-linked role for Strategy Recommendations

You don't need to manually create a service-linked role. When you agree to allow Migration Hub to create a service-linked role (SLR) in your account in the AWS Management Console, Strategy Recommendations creates the service-linked role for you.

If you delete this service-linked role, and then need to create it again, you can use the same process to recreate the role in your account. When you agree to allow Migration Hub to create a service-linked role (SLR) in your account, Strategy Recommendations creates the service-linked role for you again.

Editing a service-linked role for Strategy Recommendations

Strategy Recommendations does not allow you to edit the **AWSServiceRoleForMigrationHubStrategy** service-linked role. After you create a service-linked role, you cannot change the name of the role because various entities might reference the role. However, you can edit the description of the role using the Strategy Recommendations console, CLI, or API.

Deleting a service-linked role for Strategy Recommendations

To manually delete the service-linked role using IAM

Use the IAM console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API to delete the **AWSServiceRoleForMigrationHubStrategy** service-linked role. For more information, see [Deleting a Service-Linked Role](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

When deleting Strategy Recommendations resources used by the **AWSServiceRoleForMigrationHubStrategy** SLR, you cannot have any running assessments (tasks for generating recommendations). No background assessments can be running, either. If assessments are running, the SLR deletion fails in the IAM console. If the SLR deletion fails, you can retry the deletion after all background tasks have completed. You don't need to clean up any created resources before you delete the SLR.

Supported Regions for Strategy Recommendations service-linked roles

Strategy Recommendations supports using service-linked roles in all of the regions where the service is available. For more information, see [AWS Regions and Endpoints](#).

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations and interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink)

You can establish a private connection between your VPC and Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations by creating an *interface VPC endpoint*. Interface endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink. With AWS PrivateLink, you can privately access Strategy Recommendations API operations without an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC don't need public IP addresses to communicate with Strategy Recommendations API operations. Traffic between your VPC and Strategy Recommendations stays within the Amazon network.

Each interface endpoint is represented by one or more [Elastic Network Interfaces](#) in your subnets.

For more information, see [Interface VPC endpoints \(AWS PrivateLink\)](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

Considerations for Strategy Recommendations VPC endpoints

Before you set up an interface VPC endpoint for Strategy Recommendations, ensure that you review [Interface endpoint properties and limitations](#) and [AWS PrivateLink quotas](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

Strategy Recommendations supports making calls to all of its API actions from your VPC. To use all of Strategy Recommendations, you must create a VPC endpoint.

Creating an interface VPC endpoint for Strategy Recommendations

You can create a VPC endpoint for Strategy Recommendations using either the Amazon VPC console or the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI). For more information, see [Creating an interface endpoint](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

Create a VPC endpoint for Strategy Recommendations using the following service name:

- `com.amazonaws.region.migrationhub-strategy`

If you use private DNS for the endpoint, you can make API requests to Strategy Recommendations using its default DNS name for the Region. For example, you can use the name `migrationhub-strategy.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`.

For more information, see [Accessing a service through an interface endpoint](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

Creating a VPC endpoint policy for Strategy Recommendations

You can attach an endpoint policy to your VPC endpoint that controls access to Strategy Recommendations. The policy specifies the following information:

- The principal that can perform actions.
- The actions that can be performed.
- The resources on which these actions can be performed.

For more information, see [Controlling access to services with VPC endpoints](#) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

Example: VPC endpoint policy for Strategy Recommendations actions

The following is an example of an endpoint policy for Strategy Recommendations. When attached to an endpoint, this policy grants access to the listed Strategy Recommendations actions for all principals on all resources.

```
{
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Principal": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "migrationhub-strategy:ListContacts",
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Compliance validation for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

To learn whether an AWS service is within the scope of specific compliance programs, see [AWS services in Scope by Compliance Program](#) and choose the compliance program that you are interested in. For general information, see [AWS Compliance Programs](#).

You can download third-party audit reports using AWS Artifact. For more information, see [Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact](#).

Your compliance responsibility when using AWS services is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your company's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. AWS provides the following resources to help with compliance:

- [Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides](#) – These deployment guides discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying baseline environments on AWS that are security and compliance focused.
- [Architecting for HIPAA Security and Compliance on Amazon Web Services](#) – This whitepaper describes how companies can use AWS to create HIPAA-eligible applications.

Note

Not all AWS services are HIPAA eligible. For more information, see the [HIPAA Eligible Services Reference](#).

- [AWS Compliance Resources](#) – This collection of workbooks and guides might apply to your industry and location.
- [AWS Customer Compliance Guides](#) – Understand the shared responsibility model through the lens of compliance. The guides summarize the best practices for securing AWS services and map the guidance to security controls across multiple frameworks (including National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council (PCI), and International Organization for Standardization (ISO)).
- [Evaluating Resources with Rules](#) in the *AWS Config Developer Guide* – The AWS Config service assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
- [AWS Security Hub](#) – This AWS service provides a comprehensive view of your security state within AWS. Security Hub uses security controls to evaluate your AWS resources and to check your

compliance against security industry standards and best practices. For a list of supported services and controls, see [Security Hub controls reference](#).

- [Amazon GuardDuty](#) – This AWS service detects potential threats to your AWS accounts, workloads, containers, and data by monitoring your environment for suspicious and malicious activities. GuardDuty can help you address various compliance requirements, like PCI DSS, by meeting intrusion detection requirements mandated by certain compliance frameworks.
- [AWS Audit Manager](#) – This AWS service helps you continuously audit your AWS usage to simplify how you manage risk and compliance with regulations and industry standards.

Working with other services

This section describes other AWS services that interact with Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations.

Topics

- [Logging Strategy Recommendations API calls with AWS CloudTrail](#)

Logging Strategy Recommendations API calls with AWS CloudTrail

Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in Strategy Recommendations. CloudTrail captures API calls for Strategy Recommendations as events. The calls captured include calls from the Strategy Recommendations console and code calls to the Strategy Recommendations API operations.

If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Strategy Recommendations. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in **Event history**. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine the request that was made to Strategy Recommendations, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details.

To learn more about CloudTrail, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Strategy Recommendations information in CloudTrail

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. When activity occurs in Strategy Recommendations, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event along with other AWS service events in **Event history**. You can view, search, and download recent events in your AWS account. For more information, see [Viewing events with CloudTrail Event history](#).

For an ongoing record of events in your AWS account, including events for Strategy Recommendations, create a trail. A *trail* enables CloudTrail to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By default, when you create a trail in the console, the trail applies to all AWS Regions. The trail logs events from all Regions in the AWS partition and delivers the log files to the Amazon S3

bucket that you specify. Additionally, you can configure other AWS services to further analyze and act upon the event data collected in CloudTrail logs. For more information, see the following:

- [Overview for creating a trail](#)
- [CloudTrail supported services and integrations](#)
- [Configuring Amazon SNS notifications for CloudTrail](#)
- [Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple regions](#) and [Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple accounts](#)

Strategy Recommendations supports logging the following actions as events in CloudTrail log files:

- [GetApplicationComponentStrategies](#)
- [GetApplicationComponentDetails](#)
- [GetAssesment](#)
- [GetImportFileTask](#)
- [GetPortfolioPreferences](#)
- [GetPortfolioSummary](#)
- [GetServerDetails](#)
- [GetServerStrategies](#)
- [ListApplicationComponents](#)
- [ListCollectors](#)
- [ListImportFileTask](#)
- [ListServers](#)
- [PutPortfolioPreferences](#)
- [StartAssessment](#)
- [StartImportFileTask](#)
- [StopAssessment](#)
- [UpdateApplicationComponetConfig](#)
- [UpdateServerConfig](#)

Every event or log entry contains information about who generated the request. The identity information helps you determine the following:

- Whether the request was made with root or AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user credentials
- Whether the request was made with temporary security credentials for a role or federated user
- Whether the request was made by another AWS service

For more information, see the [CloudTrail userIdentity element](#).

Understanding Strategy Recommendations log file entries

A trail is a configuration that enables delivery of events as log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail log files contain one or more log entries. An event represents a single request from any source and includes information about the requested action, the date and time of the action, request parameters, and so on. CloudTrail log files aren't an ordered stack trace of the public API calls, so they don't appear in any specific order.

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates the [GetServerDetails](#) action.

```
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "777777777777",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/myUserName/...",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "sessionContext": {
      "sessionIssuer": {
        "type": "Role",
        "principalId": "777777777777",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/myUserName",
        "accountId": "111122223333",
        "userName": "myUserName"
      },
      "webIdFederationData": {},
      "attributes": {
        "creationDate": "2021-09-20T01:07:16Z",
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false"
      }
    }
  },
},
```

```
"eventTime": "2021-09-20T01:07:43Z",
"eventSource": "migrationhub-strategy.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "GetServerDetails",
"awsRegion": "us-west-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "",
"userAgent": "",
"requestParameters": {
  "serverId": "ads-server-006"
},
"responseElements": null,
"requestID": "07D681279BD94AED",
"eventID": "cdc4b7ed-e171-4cef-975a-ad829d4123e8",
"readOnly": true,
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"managementEvent": true,
"recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
"eventCategory": "Management"
}
```

Quotas for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations

Your AWS account has default quotas, formerly referred to as limits, for each AWS service. Unless otherwise noted, each quota is Region-specific. You can request increases for some quotas, and other quotas cannot be increased.

To view a list of the quotas for Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations, see [Strategy Recommendations service quotas](#).

You can also view the quotas for Strategy Recommendations, by opening the [Service Quotas console](#). In the navigation pane, choose **AWS services** and select **Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations**.

To request a quota increase, see [Requesting a Quota Increase](#) in the *Service Quotas User Guide*. If the quota is not yet available in Service Quotas, use the [limit increase form](#).

Release notes

Topics

- [November 17, 2023](#)
- [October 12, 2023](#)
- [April 17, 2023](#)
- [March 17, 2023](#)
- [November 07, 2022](#)
- [September 27, 2022](#)
- [June 30, 2022](#)
- [April 18, 2022](#)
- [February 25, 2022](#)
- [February 10, 2022](#)
- [January 28, 2022](#)
- [January 14, 2022](#)
- [December 21, 2021](#)
- [December 15, 2021](#)
- [October 25, 2021](#)

November 17, 2023

New features

- Collector v1.1.47
- Support for .NET 8 applications.

October 12, 2023

New features

- Collector v1.1.45
- Support for Multi-data sources.

April 17, 2023

New features

- Collector v1.1.22
- Upgrade script enhancements. This requires the latest version of the Collector.

March 17, 2023

New feature

Added binary analysis, which provides anti-patterns and incompatibilities detection without source code.

November 07, 2022

New feature

- Application filtering for applications
- Server filtering by AWS Application Discovery Service tags

September 27, 2022

New feature

- Collector v1.1.12
 - SCT version 667
 - EMPAnalyzer 2.2.0.368
- Added `diag check` commands for server insights.
- Added support for *Potential* recommendations.
- Enhanced user interface to check configuration and assessment status.

Bug fixes

- Porting assistant translator and other fixes.

June 30, 2022

New feature

- Collector v1.1.11
 - Added VMware API support.
 - A2C requested changes to add user header while downloading the binary file.
 - Added Linux home path, default shell, and remote termination of all shells.
- A2C v1.17 public binary
 - Added support for Azure DevOps as a pipeline deployment target.

April 18, 2022

New feature

- Collector v1.1.7
- Added the capability to dynamically download A2C binary from the public URL.

Bug fixes

- A2C v1.1.5

February 25, 2022

Bug fixes

- SCT v5.6.9
- A2C v1.1.2
- Collector v1.1.4

February 10, 2022

Bug fixes

- SCT v5.6.8

- A2C v1.1.1
 - Added a check for the **tar** command on Linux.
 - Fixed the issue of checking application images in Amazon ECR.
 - Fixed the issue requiring container removal for pre-validation.
- Collector v1.1.3
 - Fixed the 4xx error for remote 32-bit machine.
 - Updated the A2C error codes.
 - Validated the IP address in C# for source code analysis of the remote machine.

January 28, 2022

New feature

- Collector v1.1.2
- Added Azure DevOps Git repository support for source code analysis.

January 14, 2022

New feature

- Collector v1.1.1
- Added Babelfish recommendations for SQL databases.

December 21, 2021

Issue resolved

- Collector v1.1.0
- Database analysis has been restored.

December 15, 2021

Known issue

- Collector v1.0.4
- Database analysis is currently unsupported (CVE-2021-44228).

October 25, 2021

New feature

- Collector v1.0.0
- Initial release of the Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations User Guide.

Document and version history

The following table describes the documentation releases for Strategy Recommendations. For more information, see [Release notes](#).

Change	Description	Date
AWS managed policy updates - update to AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector	Updated the AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector policy to include new s3, application-transformation, and migration hub-strategy actions.	April 1, 2024
AWS managed policy updates - update to AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector	Updated the AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector policy to include new application-transformation actions. This update also adds conditions to restrict various actions where <code>aws:ResourceAccount</code> must be equal to the <code>aws:PrincipalAccount</code> .	February 5, 2024
New feature	Strategy Recommendations application data collector client v1.1.47 is available with support for .NET 8 applications.	November 17, 2023
New feature	Strategy Recommendations application data collector client v1.1.45 is available with	October 12, 2023

	support for Multiple data sources .	
AWS managed policy updates - update to AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector	Updated the AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector policy to include new Amazon S3 APIs.	September 15, 2023
AWS managed policy updates - update to AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector	Updated the AWSMigrationHubStrategyCollector policy to include new analyzers for source code.	March 8, 2023
IAM best practices updates	For more information, see Security best practices in IAM .	February 25, 2023
AWS managed policy updates - update to an existing policy	Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations added three AWS Application Discovery Service APIs added to an existing policy .	November 10, 2022
Security updates	Establish a private connection with interface VPC endpoint .	March 07, 2022
New feature	Added Azure DevOps Git repository support for source code analysis .	January 28, 2022
New feature	Added Babelfish recommendations for SQL databases .	January 14, 2022
Initial release	Initial release of the Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations User Guide.	October 25, 2021