



NetWorker™

Release 7.1
Multiplatform Version

Disaster Recovery Guide

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Contents

Preface	15
Audience.....	15
Product Documentation	15
Conventions.....	16
Information and Services.....	17
General Information	17
Technical Support	17
Licensing and Registration.....	18
Customer Feedback	18
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	19
Supported Operating Systems	19
Definition of a Disaster	19
Disaster Recovery Guide Overview.....	20
Related Documentation	21
Chapter 2: Preparing for a Disaster	23
Backing Up Data.....	23
Gathering the Key Information.....	24
Hardware Information.....	24
Software Information	25
Chapter 3: UNIX Disaster Recovery.....	27
Disaster Recovery Procedures.....	28
Replacing a Hard Drive	29
Prerequisites	29
Replacing the Hard Drive.....	29

Completing the Recovery Process	30
Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System.....	30
Prerequisites.....	30
How to Reinstall and Configure the UNIX Operating System.....	31
Task 1: Reinstall the Operating System.....	32
Task 2: Configure the Operating System	32
Task 3: Configure the Devices and Test the Operating System	33
Completing the Recovery Process	34
Recovering a NetWorker Server	34
Prerequisites.....	34
How to Recover a NetWorker Server	35
Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Server Software.....	35
Task 2: Configure NetWorker Device Resources	36
Task 3: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID.....	37
Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap.....	38
Task 5: Rename the NetWorker Server Resource Directory	40
Task 6: Recover All Client File Indexes	41
Task 7: Recover the Application and User Data	42
Task 8: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery	43
Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node.....	43
Prerequisites.....	43
How to Recover a NetWorker Storage Node.....	44
Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Storage Node	44
Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data	45
Task 3: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery	47
Recovering a NetWorker Client.....	47
Prerequisites.....	47
How to Recover a NetWorker Client.....	48
Task 1: Reinstall NetWorker Client	48
Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data	48
Task 3: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery	50

Chapter 4: Windows Disaster Recovery	51
Disaster Recovery Summary of Procedures	52
Summary of a NetWorker Server Recovery	52
Summary of a NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery	54
Disaster Recovery of Multiple Computers	55
Disaster Recovery of Clustered Computers	56
Replacing a Hard Drive	56
Performing a Windows ASR Recovery	57
Limitations of the Operating System's Recovery CD-ROM	58
ASR Recovery Requirements	58
Task 1: Perform an ASR Recovery of the NetWorker Client Computer	59
Task 2: Recover Components that Require Special Handling	60
Task 3: Verify the NetWorker Client Recovery	61
Repairing a Windows NT 4.0 Operating System Installation	62
Windows NT 4.0 Recovery Requirements	62
Creating an ERD from the REPAIRDISK Save Set	62
How to Use the NetWorker User Program to Create an ERD	63
How to Use the NetWorker recover Command to Create an ERD	63
How to Use the ERD to Repair the Windows NT 4.0 Installation	64
Recovering a Windows Installation	65
Windows Recovery Requirements	66
How to Recover the Windows Operating System	66
Task 1: Reinstall the Windows Operating System	67
Task 2: Configure the Devices and Test the Operating System	70
Recovering a NetWorker Server	71
NetWorker Server Recovery Requirements	72
How to Recover a Windows NetWorker Server	72
Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Server Software	73
Task 2: Configure the NetWorker Server	74
Task 3: Locate the NetWorker Server Bootstrap Save Set ID	76

Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap	77
Task 5: Rename the Resource Files.....	80
Task 6: Reset and Inventory the Autochanger.....	80
How to Reset and Inventory an Autochanger with Removable Storage Disabled	80
How to Reset and Inventory an Autochanger with Removable Storage Enabled.....	81
Task 7: Recover the NetWorker Server's Client File Indexes	82
Task 8: Recover the NetWorker Server Data.....	83
Task 9: Recover the Removable Storage Jukebox Configuration	86
Task 10: Verify the NetWorker Server Recovery	87
Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node	88
Partial Recovery of a NetWorker Storage Node	89
Task 1: Satisfy the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery Requirements.....	89
Task 2: Reinstall the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Software	90
Task 3: Recover the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Data	90
Task 4: Verify the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery.....	94
Recovery of DHCP and WINS Databases	95
How to Recover a DHCP Database	95
How to Recover a WINS Database	95
Chapter 5: NetWare Disaster Recovery	97
Replacing a Hard Drive	98
Obtain the Hard Drive Information.....	98
Replace the Hard Drive	98
Completing the Recovery Process	99
Recovering the NetWare Operating System	99
Prerequisites	99
How to Recover the NetWare Operating System.....	100
Task 1: Reinstall the Operating System.....	100
Task 2: Configure the Operating System	101

Task 3: Test the Operating System and Configure Devices.....	102
Completing the Recovery Process.....	102
Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server	103
Prerequisites	103
How to Recover a NetWare NetWorker Server.....	103
Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Software.....	104
Task 2: Configure NetWorker Device and Client Resource	104
Task 3: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID	105
Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap	105
Task 5: Rename the NetWorker Server Resource Files	107
Task 6: Recover the NetWorker Server Data	107
Task 7: Recover NDS Data	108
Task 8: Complete the Server Recovery.....	109
Recovering a Replicated NDS Partition.....	110
How to Recover a NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume	110
Task 1: Recover the NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume.....	110
Task 2: Recover the SMS Remote File System	112
Task 3: Complete the Recovery of the NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume.....	113
How to Recover a NetWare 4.11, NetWare 5.0, or IntraNetWare Server SYS Volume.....	113
Task 1: Recover the NetWare SYS Volume.....	114
Task 2: Reinstall the Operating Systems	115
Task 3: Complete the NetWare SYS Volume Recovery.....	116
Chapter 6: Mac OS X Client Disaster Recovery.....	119
Recovering a NetWorker Client.....	119
Prerequisites	119
How to Recover a NetWorker Client	120
Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Client Software	120
Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data.....	121
Task 3: Replace the NetInfo Database.....	122

Task 4: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery	122
Chapter 7: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery (Windows NT 4.0)	123
Recovering One Node in a Cluster	123
Task 1: Evict Node_B from the Cluster	124
Task 2: Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 and MSCS on Node_B	124
Task 3: Reinstall the NetWorker Software.....	125
Task 4: Recover the Data on Node_B.....	125
Recovering a Cluster Shared Disk	125
Task 1: Take the Dependent Resources Offline.....	126
Task 2: Replace the Hard Drive	126
Task 3: Recover the Data to the Shared Disk	127
Task 4: Configure the Cluster to Include the Shared Disk.....	127
Replacing the Quorum Disk and Recovering Its Data.....	128
About the Quorum Resource	128
How to Replace the Quorum Disk and Recover Its Data	129
Recovering the MSCS Cluster Configuration.....	129
Task 1: Recover the System State and Quorum Data	130
Task 2: Replace the Quorum Data with the Recovered Quorum Data.....	130
Task 3: Evict Node_B from the Cluster	131
Task 4: Reinstall the Cluster Software and Patches on Node_B	131
Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery.....	131
Task 1: Reinstall and Configure the Software on Node A	132
Task 2: Reinstall and Configure the Software on Node B	133
Task 3: Reinstall and Configure NetWorker	133
Task 4: Perform a Disaster Recovery.....	134
Task 5: Check and Reassign the Drive Assignments.....	134
Task 6: Recover the Data.....	135
Task 7: Check the Disk Signatures	136
Task 8: Join Node_B to the Cluster	137

Chapter 8: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery (Windows 2000 and 2003)..... 139

- Prerequisites..... 139
- Recovering a Failed Quorum Disk..... 140
 - How to Recover a Failed Quorum Disk..... 140
- Recovering One Cluster Node..... 141
 - How to Recover One Cluster Node..... 142
- Recovering Multiple Cluster Nodes 144
 - How to Recover Multiple Cluster Nodes 144

Chapter 9: Sun Cluster Disaster Recovery 147

- Prerequisites..... 147
- Recovering a Single Cluster Node 147
 - How to Recover a Single Cluster Node..... 148
- Recovering an Entire Cluster..... 148
 - How to Recover an Entire Cluster..... 148
 - Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware 149
 - Task 2: Reinstall the Software..... 149
 - Task 3: Recover the Data..... 150

Chapter 10: VERITAS Cluster Server Disaster Recovery 151

- Prerequisites..... 151
- Recovering a Single Cluster Node 152
 - How to Recover a Single Cluster Node..... 152
- Recovering an Entire Cluster..... 153
 - How to Recover an Entire Cluster..... 153
 - Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware 154
 - Task 2: Reinstall the Software..... 154
 - Task 3: Recover the Cluster Configuration and Start the Cluster..... 155
 - Task 4: Recover the Data..... 155

Chapter 11: HP TruCluster Disaster Recovery..... 157

Prerequisites 157

 Record Information 157

 Back Up the Cluster 158

Recovering One or More Nodes in a Cluster 158

 How to Recover One or More Nodes in a Cluster 159

 Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware 159

 Task 2: Verify Hardware Mappings 159

 Task 3: Partition the Down Node's Boot Drive 159

 Task 4: Update the Cluster Configuration 159

 Task 5: Recover the Node-Specific Data 160

Recovering an Entire Cluster 161

 How to Recover an Entire Cluster 161

 Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware 162

 Task 2: Verify Hardware Mappings 162

 Task 3: Reinstall and Configure the Cluster Software 162

 Task 4: Reinstall the NetWorker Software 163

 Task 5: Configure NetWorker Device and Autochanger Resources 164

 Task 6: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID 164

 Task 7: Recover the Server's Bootstrap 165

 Task 8: Locate the Server's Client File Index Save Set IDs 167

 Task 9: Recover the Server's Client File Index 167

 Task 10: Re-create the Cluster 168

 Task 11: Recover the Cluster Data 168

Chapter 12: HP-UX Cluster Disaster Recovery 171

Recovering a Single Cluster Node 171

 How to Recover a Single Cluster Node 171

Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery 172

 How to Perform a Cluster-Wide Recovery 172

Task 1: Reinstall the Software	172
Task 2: Recover the Cluster Database.....	172
Task 3: Start the Cluster	173
Task 4: Recover the Data.....	174
Chapter 13: Legato AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris Disaster Recovery	175
Recovering a Single Cluster Node	175
How to Recover a Single Cluster Node.....	175
Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery	177
How to Perform a Cluster-Wide Recovery	177
Task 1: Reinstall the Software	178
Task 2: Recover the Cluster	178
Task 3: Configure NetWorker Software as a Highly Available Application	179
Task 4: Recover the Data	180
On the Primary Node	180
On Each Remaining Node in the Cluster	181
Task 5: Start the Cluster Software on Each Node	182
Renaming the Resource Directory	182
Chapter 14: Legato AAM for Windows Disaster Recovery	185
Prerequisites.....	185
Recovering a Single Cluster Node	185
Chapter 15: HACMP for AIX Disaster Recovery	187
Recovering a Single Node.....	187
How to Recover a Single Node.....	188
Recovering an Entire Cluster.....	188
How to Perform a Cluster-Wide Recovery	188
Task 1: Reinstall the Software	188

Task 2: Recover the Cluster Database	189
Task 3: Start the Cluster	189
Task 4: Recover the Data	190
Glossary.....	191
Index.....	207

Preface

This guide contains information on how to prepare for a disaster before one strikes and how to recover from one if it happens.

Using the Legato NetWorker[®] software to back up data is the first step in a disaster recovery program. The next step is deciding how to recover data after a disaster.

Audience

The information in this guide is intended for the following audiences:

- System administrators who perform backup and recovery procedures, and maintain the safety of the data located over a network
- Managers who want to learn how to implement a disaster recovery program
- Users who are responsible for implementing disaster recovery plans and procedures

Product Documentation

For a complete list of documentation related to this product, see "[Related Documentation](#)" on page 21. Most of the documents are in Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF), and can be viewed by downloading and installing the Adobe Acrobat Reader. The Reader is available in the `/viewers/acroread` directory on the Legato[®] Documentation Suite CD-ROM, or directly from Adobe at www.adobe.com. To install and use the Reader on the preferred platform, refer to the instructions in the CD-ROM's `/viewers/acroread/readme.txt` file or at the Adobe web site.

Conventions

This document uses the following typographic conventions and symbols to make information easier to access and understand.

Convention	Indicates	Example
boldface	Names of line commands, daemons, options, programs, or scripts	The nsradmin command starts the command line version of the NetWorker™ Administrator program.
<i>italic in text</i>	Pathnames, filenames, computer names, new terms defined in the Glossary or within the chapter, or emphasized words	Displayed messages are also written to <i>/nsr/logs/daemon.log</i> . The specifications are created, one for each swap file, in <i>c:\pagefile.sys</i> .
<i>italic in command line</i>	A variable that must be provided in the command line	nwadmin -s server_name
fixed-width	Examples and information displayed on the screen	media waiting: recover waiting for 8mm 5GB tape volume name
fixed-width, boldface	Commands and options that must be entered exactly as shown	nsr_shutdown -a
Menu_Name> Command	A path or an order to follow for making selections in the user interface	Volume>Change Mode>Appendable
Important:	Information that must be read and followed to ensure successful backup and recovery of data	 <hr/> Important: Use the no_verify option with extreme caution. <hr/>

Information and Services

Legato offers a variety of methods, including electronic, telephone, and fax support to obtain company, product, and technical information.

General Information

The Legato web site provides most of the information that customers might need. Technical bulletins and binary patches are also accessible on the Legato FTP site. For specific sales or training needs, e-mail or call Legato.

Legato Service or Resource	Technical Bulletins	Binary Patches	Company & Product Information	Training Programs
www.legato.com	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ftp.legato.com (log in as <i>anonymous</i>)	Yes	Yes		
Legato Sales (650) 210-7000 (option 1) sales@legato.com			Yes	
Legato Education Services (650) 842-9357 training@legato.com				Yes

Technical Support

The Support section of the Legato web site provides contact information, software patches, technical documentation, and information about available support programs.

- Customers with an active support agreement have access to Legato's integrated product knowledge base. Help with Legato software issues is also available through Legato Technical Support.
- Customers without an active support agreement can contact Support Sales and Renewal to purchase annual Software Update Subscriptions, or Legato Technical Support services for per-update/per-incident support.

Licensing and Registration

To license and register Legato products, go to the Legato licensing web site. To change contact information, transfer licenses, or ask questions about licensing, contact Legato by using one of the following methods.

Licensing and Registration	Contact
Legato licensing web site	http://license.legato.com
Telephone number	(650) 812 6000 (option 3, option 2) ^a +31 23 554 8881 ^b
Fax number	(650) 745-1477 ^a +31 23 554 8808 ^b
E-mail	licensing@legato.com ^a licensingemea@legato.com ^b

a. Contact information for the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific.

b. Contact information for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Customer Feedback

Legato welcomes comments and suggestions about software features, the installation procedure, and documentation. Please send any suggestions and comments to feedback@legato.com. Legato confirms receipt of all e-mail correspondence. Although Legato cannot respond personally to every request, all comments and suggestions are considered during product design.

Help improve Legato documentation by completing a brief survey. Visit the Legato web site at www.legato.com, navigate to the documentation page, and click on the link to the survey.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The *Legato NetWorker, Release 7.1, Disaster Recovery Guide* provides step-by-step instructions for recovering from a disaster on supported NetWorker 7.1 and later client and server platforms.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Supported Operating Systems" on page 19](#)
- ["Definition of a Disaster" on page 19](#)
- ["Disaster Recovery Guide Overview" on page 20](#)
- ["Related Documentation" on page 21](#)

Supported Operating Systems

This guide provides disaster recovery information for NetWorker software on the following operating systems:

- Linux
- Mac OS X
- Microsoft Windows
- NetWare
- UNIX

Definition of a Disaster

For the purpose of this guide, a *disaster* is any situation in which the day-to-day access to data (for example, working files, software programs, or system files) is disrupted. A disaster can also damage network components, such as data, devices, hardware, media, and software.

A disaster can result from any of the following:

- Computer viruses that can corrupt data
- Hardware and software failures
- Infrastructure interruptions, inconsistencies, or loss of services, such as communication or network connections

The degree of loss during a disaster can range from one or more files to an entire computer system. The severity of the disaster determines the procedures necessary to recover data.

Note: The term *autochanger* refers to a variety of backup devices: autoloader, carousel, datawheel, jukebox, library, and near-line storage.

Disaster Recovery Guide Overview

The guide includes the following topics to help you prepare for and perform a recovery of NetWorker servers, clients, and storage nodes:

- ["Chapter 2: Preparing for a Disaster" on page 23](#)
- ["Chapter 3: UNIX Disaster Recovery" on page 27](#)
- ["Chapter 4: Windows Disaster Recovery" on page 51](#)
- ["Chapter 5: NetWare Disaster Recovery" on page 97](#)
- ["Chapter 6: Mac OS X Client Disaster Recovery" on page 119](#)
- ["Chapter 7: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery \(Windows NT 4.0\)" on page 123](#)
- ["Chapter 8: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery \(Windows 2000 and 2003\)" on page 139](#)
- ["Chapter 9: Sun Cluster Disaster Recovery" on page 147](#)
- ["Chapter 10: VERITAS Cluster Server Disaster Recovery" on page 151](#)
- ["Chapter 11: HP TruCluster Disaster Recovery" on page 157](#)
- ["Chapter 12: HP-UX Cluster Disaster Recovery" on page 171](#)
- ["Chapter 13: Legato AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris Disaster Recovery" on page 175](#)
- ["Chapter 14: Legato AAM for Windows Disaster Recovery" on page 185](#)
- ["Chapter 15: HACMP for AIX Disaster Recovery" on page 187](#)

Related Documentation

For more information about Legato NetWorker software, refer to the following documentation:

- *Legato NetWorker, Release 7.1, UNIX and Linux Version Administrator's Guide*
- *Legato NetWorker, Release 7.1, Microsoft Windows Version Administrator's Guide*
- *Legato NetWorker, Release 7.1, UNIX and Linux Version Release Supplement*
- *Legato NetWorker, Release 7.1, Microsoft Windows Version Release Supplement*
- Legato NetWorker, Release 7.1, Installation Guides
- Legato Software Compatibility Guide

Chapter 2: Preparing for a Disaster

This chapter contains information on preparing for a disaster.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Backing Up Data" on page 23](#)
- ["Gathering the Key Information" on page 24](#)

If you are viewing the online version of this guide, print a hard copy and store it in a safe location.

Backing Up Data

You should back up important data on a scheduled basis. The more time and effort you invest in incorporating, maintaining, and testing a backup solution, the better prepared you are in the event of a disaster.

Ensure that servers are backed up regularly as part of a backup group. Otherwise, a *bootstrap* is not saved (backups performed by using the command line or the NetWorker User program do not save the NetWorker server bootstrap). You should also use a local backup device on the server to back up the server's bootstrap.

Always perform a scheduled backup of the NetWorker server after upgrading to a new release of NetWorker software. This ensures that an upgraded version of the bootstrap is saved.

The bootstrap information can be printed from the *savegrp.log* file, which is located in the *nsr* directory. For instructions on how to configure the NetWorker software to send bootstrap information directly to a printer or to a specified e-mail address, refer to the appropriate Administrator's Guide. If the bootstrap is backed up to a pool other than the preconfigured pools, save the name of the pool along with the bootstrap.

Maintain a copy of this information in a safe location for easy access by those assigned to perform disaster recovery. Consider maintaining a copy of this information in both an on-site and an off-site location.



Important: Having the correct information on hand in case a disaster occurs is a key element in recovering from a disaster as quickly as possible.

2

Gathering the Key Information

Maintain accurate records for each hardware, software, network, device, and media component.

Hardware Information

Maintain the following up-to-date information regarding computer hardware:

- Filesystem configuration
- Fully qualified domain names, IP addresses, and hostnames
- For Domain Name System (DNS) clients, maintain the DNS host's internet address and hostname
- Hard drive configuration
- Media device names
- Hardware vendor contact information and contract number
- Configuration information for each piece of hardware, both active and inactive, within the organization or organizational site

To obtain hardware information for the following operating systems:

- NetWare, see ["Obtain the Hard Drive Information" on page 98](#)
- UNIX, see ["Prerequisites" on page 29](#)
- Windows, see ["Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 56](#)

Software Information

Maintain the following up-to-date information regarding computer software:

- Copies of the original operating system media and patches (and where they are located)
- Software enabler and authorization codes
- Software vendor contact information and contract number
- The operating system version and patches installed
- Operating system configuration
- Emergency media that can be used to recover a computer if a disaster occurs
- NetWorker bootstrap information for each NetWorker server
- Kernel configuration and location
- Device drivers
- A list of any Windows volume mount points

[Table 1 on page 25](#) lists where to obtain software information for a specific operating system.

Table 1. Operating System Information (Part 1 of 2)

Platform	Recovery/Repair	Prerequisite Information
UNIX	Recovering the UNIX operating system	"Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30
	Recovering a UNIX NetWorker server	"Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34
	Recovering a UNIX NetWorker storage node	"Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 43
	Recovering a UNIX NetWorker client	"Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 47
Windows	Windows XP Pro and Windows 2003: Automated System Recovery (ASR) requirements	"ASR Recovery Requirements" on page 58

Table 1. Operating System Information (Part 2 of 2)

Platform	Recovery/Repair	Prerequisite Information
	Windows NT 4.0: Repairing a Windows NT 4.0 operating system installation	"Repairing a Windows NT 4.0 Operating System Installation" on page 62
	Windows 2000: Recovering a Windows installation	"Recovering a Windows Installation" on page 65
	Windows 2003 and Windows 2000: NetWorker server recovery requirements	"NetWorker Server Recovery Requirements" on page 72
	Windows (all versions): NetWorker client or storage node recovery requirements	"Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node" on page 88
	Windows (all versions): Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) database recovery	"Recovery of DHCP and WINS Databases" on page 95
NetWare	Recovering the NetWare operating system	"Recovering the NetWare Operating System" on page 99
	Recovering a NetWare NetWorker server	"Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server" on page 103
Macintosh	Recovering a Mac OS X NetWorker client	"Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 119

Chapter 3: UNIX Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover from a disaster on a UNIX server, client, or storage node host computer running NetWorker 7.x software.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Disaster Recovery Procedures" on page 28](#)
- ["Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 29](#)
- ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 43](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 47](#)

Disaster Recovery Procedures

Table 2 on page 28 lists the disaster recovery procedures that you may have to perform depending on the damage caused by the disaster. Complete each procedure, as necessary, in the order listed in this table.

Table 2. UNIX Disaster Recovery Procedures

If you are recovering:	See:
A hard drive	"Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 29
The operating system	"Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30
A NetWorker server	"Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34
A NetWorker storage node	"Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 43
A NetWorker client	"Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 47
Data* on any computer	Refer to the appropriate Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide
Data* on a computer with Legato Celestra Power installed	Refer to the <i>Legato Celestra[®] Administrator's Guide</i>

* Refers to data, such as application and user data, that is not part of the core NetWorker software or operating system programs.

Replacing a Hard Drive

The following sections provide important information to be aware of when replacing a hard drive as part of a disaster recovery:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 29](#)
- ["Replacing the Hard Drive" on page 29](#)
- ["Completing the Recovery Process" on page 30](#)

Prerequisites

To help ensure that you are prepared to replace and reconfigure a hard drive, maintain a current record of the system information. Obtain the following information by using the appropriate operating system commands:

- Size of the drive
- Filesystem volume information
- Volume label assigned to each disk partition
- How the disk is partitioned
- How the disk is loaded
- The size of the disk
- Each logical volume (size and label)
- Each filesystem

Note: Though it does not affect NetWorker operation, you could also note any use of mirroring, Redundant Array of Independent Disk (RAID), striping, compression, or volume sets.

Replacing the Hard Drive

If one or more hard drives fail, refer to the appropriate operating system documentation and hard drive vendor documentation for detailed instructions on how to replace the hard drives.



Important: To ensure that you can recover all of the drive's data, install a new drive that is the same size or larger than the original drive.

Completing the Recovery Process

To complete the recovery process after replacing the hard drive, recover the following:

1. The UNIX operating system, if necessary. For information, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#).
2. The NetWorker software corresponding to the type of NetWorker computer you are recovering. For more information, see:
 - ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34](#).
 - ["Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 43](#).
 - ["Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 47](#).

Each of the preceding procedures describe how to recover the NetWorker software as well as the computer's application and user data.

Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System

The following sections provide information on reinstalling and reconfiguring the UNIX operating system:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 30](#)
- ["How to Reinstall and Configure the UNIX Operating System" on page 31](#)
- ["Completing the Recovery Process" on page 34](#)

Prerequisites

To recover the operating system, record the following information and ensure that it is current:

- Version and patch level of the operating system
- Installation path of the operating system
- TCP/IP properties:
 - Adapter type
 - IP address
 - Default gateway
 - Subnet mask
 - DNS server

- Computer properties:
 - Hostname
 - DNS domain name
 - Superuser password
- Device and SCSI drivers
- Boot files required for booting the kernel. For example:
 - */unix*
 - */boot*
 - */etc/default/boot*
 - */stand/vmunix*

How to Reinstall and Configure the UNIX Operating System

When recovering a UNIX operating system, you must reinstall the same version of UNIX and any patches that were in use prior to the disaster. Then configure only those features that enable the computer to communicate over the network. You can recover the remaining operating system configuration settings after reinstalling the NetWorker software.

You can recover the UNIX operating system back to the original computer or to a different computer.

To recover the operating system, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the Operating System" on page 32](#)
- ["Task 2: Configure the Operating System" on page 32](#)
- ["Task 3: Configure the Devices and Test the Operating System" on page 33](#)



Important: Do not reinstall the operating system from a UNIX X-Windows session. Instead, recover the operating system in single-user mode from the system console.

Task 1: Reinstall the Operating System

To reinstall the operating system:

1. Reinstall the same version and patch level of the UNIX operating system. Specify the same installation locations that were used in the predisaster installation of the operating system. For installation information, refer to the appropriate UNIX documentation.

To upgrade the operating system, recover the predisaster version of the operating system before performing any upgrades.

2. Re-create all of the filesystems that were previously on the computer.

The filesystems must be:

- The same filesystem type.
- At least the same partition size as the original to hold all of the data that was previously backed up.

At a minimum, configure the root volume group and kernel parameters, such as asynchronous I/O. If the resources are available, reconstruct nonroot volume group filesystems and logical volumes.

Task 2: Configure the Operating System

To configure the operating system:

1. Configure the network exactly as it was before the disaster. If you do not, the NetWorker software will treat the computer as a *new* computer. If the computer has a different host ID, you must reregister the NetWorker software. For information on registering the NetWorker software, refer to the appropriate Legato NetWorker Installation Guide.
2. If you are recovering the operating system to a different computer, assign the same *hostname* to the new computer. Otherwise, you will not be able to recover the NetWorker indexes associated with the original computer.
3. Configure the date and time as they were before, including the time zone.
4. Reinstall any additional UNIX components or services before recovering the computer's data.
5. Reboot the computer.

Task 3: Configure the Devices and Test the Operating System

To configure the devices and test the operating system:

1. Configure any devices the NetWorker software requires, for example SCSI pass-through devices for autochangers. For information about configuring devices, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.
2. Test for the following:
 - Name to Address resolution and TCP/IP are functioning properly. To test these, run **ping** on the server to reach a client, and then run **ping** on a client to reach the server.
 - Operating system is functioning properly.
 - Tape drive is functioning properly. To test this, run the **mt** commands.
 - Operating system recognizes devices. If the operating system is not recognizing devices, you might need to:
 - Load the SCSI driver.
 - Reinstall the device driver software.
 - Modify the device configuration files to enable the computer to communicate with the device during recovery. For details on modifying the device configuration files, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.
3. Ensure that the block size mode for tape devices used with NetWorker is set to *variable*. Otherwise, data recovery may fail. The procedure for setting the device block size varies depending on your operating system. For example, to set the tape device block size on an AIX system:
 - a. Open the IBM System Management Interface Tool (**SMIT**) and select the Devices box in the System Management section near the bottom of the **SMIT** window.
 - b. Select Tape Drive.
 - c. Select Change/Show Characteristics of a Tape Drive. This brings up a list of tape drives.
 - d. Select a tape drive from the list. The attributes of the selected tape drive will display.
 - e. Ensure that the BLOCK size (0=variable length) (Num.) is set to 0.
 - f. Repeat [step d](#) and [step e](#) for each tape drive the NetWorker software uses.

For information about setting the tape device block size on the operating system, refer to the operating system documentation.

Completing the Recovery Process

To complete the recovery process after reinstalling and reconfiguring the operating system, use the following procedures, depending on the type of NetWorker computer you are recovering. These procedures describe how to recover the NetWorker software as well as the computer's application and user data:

- ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34.](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 43.](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 47.](#)

3

Recovering a NetWorker Server

The following sections provide information on recovering a NetWorker server:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 34](#)
- ["How to Recover a NetWorker Server" on page 35](#)

Prerequisites

Before you can recover the NetWorker server, be sure that the UNIX operating system is reinstalled on the computer. For information about reinstalling the UNIX operating system, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30.](#)

To recover the NetWorker server, you need the following:

- Version and patch level of the NetWorker server software.
- Original directory location to which the NetWorker server was installed.
- NetWorker server installation media.
- Backup or clone volumes containing the NetWorker server bootstrap and indexes.
- Name of any links to NetWorker directories. An example of a typical link from a NetWorker directory to a user directory is `/nsr` to `/var/nsr`.

How to Recover a NetWorker Server

This section describes how to recover the NetWorker server back to the original computer.



Important: If the NetWorker server was also a Legato License Manager server, the License Manager *lictype.res* file is not recovered when the server is recovered. This is because the License Manager files and directories are not considered part of the NetWorker server. After recovering the NetWorker server, you must explicitly recover the License Manager as a client of the NetWorker server.

To recover a NetWorker server, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Server Software" on page 35](#)
- ["Task 2: Configure NetWorker Device Resources" on page 36](#)
- ["Task 3: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID" on page 37](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap" on page 38](#)
- ["Task 5: Rename the NetWorker Server Resource Directory" on page 40](#)
- ["Task 6: Recover All Client File Indexes" on page 41](#)
- ["Task 7: Recover the Application and User Data" on page 42](#)
- ["Task 8: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery" on page 43](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Server Software

To reinstall the NetWorker server software:

1. Reinstall the same version of the NetWorker server software into its original location. When you reinstall the NetWorker server software, the NetWorker client is also installed. For installation instructions, refer to the appropriate Legato NetWorker Installation Guide.

Note: If you want to upgrade the NetWorker server, first recover the server to its original state, then perform the upgrade.

2. Reinstall any NetWorker patches that were installed prior to the disaster.

3. If the `/nsr` directory or any of its sub-directories except for `/nsr/res` were linked, re-create these links. For more information about the `/nsr/res` directory, see [step 4](#).

To re-create links to NetWorker directories:

- a. Stop the NetWorker daemons by entering the `nsr_shutdown` command at the command line:
- b. Move the files to their original location.
- c. Create the links from the `/nsr` directory to the original location.
- d. Restart the NetWorker server by first entering the `nsrexecd` command and then entering the `nsrd` command, for example:

```
# nsr_shutdown -a
```

```
# nsrexecd
```

```
# nsrd
```

Note: You can also restart the NetWorker server by running the NetWorker startup script for the appropriate platform.

4. Determine whether the `/nsr/res` directory was linked to another directory:
 - If no, skip this step.
 - If yes, do *not* re-create the link; instead, create a `/nsr/res` directory. This directory is used temporarily in "[Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap](#)" on page 38.

Note: The resource database will not be recovered to the `/nsr/res` directory created in this step. Instead, the resource directory will be recovered to the link's target directory. For example, if `/nsr/res` was linked to a directory named `/bigres`, then the resource database is recovered to `/bigres`. Ensure that there is enough space in the target directory for the recovered resource database.

Task 2: Configure NetWorker Device Resources

To configure the NetWorker software:

- Configure the device resources.
 - To recover data by using a stand-alone device, ensure that a resource for the stand-alone device exists (this is defined in the `/nsr/res` directory). If a resource for the stand-alone device does not exist, create it by using the NetWorker Administrator program.
 - To recover data by using an autochanger, ensure that an autochanger resource exists (this is defined in the `/nsr/res` directory). If the

autochanger resource does *not* exist, create it by using the **jbconfig** command. For more information about by using the **jbconfig** command, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

- a. Reset the autochanger by using the **nsrjb -vHE** command. This command resets the autochanger, ejects backup volumes, reinitializes the element status, and checks each slot for a volume.
- b. If the autochanger does not support the **-E** option, initialize the element status by using **sjielm** (on Linux, use **ielem**).
- c. Inventory the autochanger by using the **nsrjb -I** command. This helps to determine whether the volumes required to recover the bootstrap are located inside the autochanger.

Task 3: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID

The bootstrap contains the media database and the resource database.



Important: If you routinely move NetWorker backup media to an offsite location for safekeeping, and a subsequent file recover operation generates a mount request, the recover operation waits until an operator mounts the request media. To avoid delays when recovering files, use the **mminfo -mv** command to list the media that is associated with the file you want to recover and to retrieve the media from the offsite storage before starting the recover.

To locate the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap:

1. Insert the most recent media or clone volumes used for scheduled backups into the appropriate device.
2. At the command line, switch to the directory where the NetWorker binaries and executables are located.
3. If you are using an autochanger, insert the first volume of the bootstrap save set into the first drive of the autochanger by using the following command:

```
nsrjb -lnv -s slot -f device_name
```

where:

- *slot* is the slot where the first volume is located.
- *device_name* is the pathname for the first drive. You can obtain the *device_name* by using the **inquire** command.

4. Use the **scanner -B** command to determine the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap on the media. For example:

Solaris:

```
scanner -B /dev/rmt/0hbn
```

Linux:

```
scanner -B /dev/inst0
```

If you do not locate the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap on the most recent media, run the **scanner -B** command on preceding media to locate the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap.

5. Record both the bootstrap save set ID and the volume label from the output.

3**Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap**

You can use the **mmrecov** command to recover the NetWorker server bootstrap.

Note: In NetWorker release 6.0 and later, the **mmrecov** command is only used to recover the NetWorker server's media database and resource database; the **nsrck** command is used to recover the server's client file indexes.

To recover the NetWorker server bootstrap:

1. Use the **mmrecov** command to recover the NetWorker server's bootstrap (media database and resource database). For example:

```
mmrecov
```

Output similar to the following appears:

```
mmrecov: Using madrid.spain.com as server
```



Important: The `mmrecov` command overwrites the server's media database. However, `mmrecov` does not overwrite the resource database. Instead, `mmrecov` recovers the resource database to an alternate location.

If the pre-disaster resource database was located in the default directory, which is `/nsr/res`, it will be recovered to `/nsr/res.R`.

If the pre-disaster resource database was linked, then the resource database will be recovered to the link's target directory. For example, if `/nsr/res` was linked to a directory named `/bigres`, then the resource database will be recovered to a directory named `/bigres`.

2. If the server has multiple devices configured and enabled, the following message appears. If you receive this message, enter the name of the device you are using for the recovery.

```
What is the name of the device you plan on using
[/dev/rmt/0hbn]? /dev/rmt/0hbn
```

3. When the following message appears, enter the save set ID for the latest bootstrap. If you are recovering a cloned version of the bootstrap, specify the save set ID associated with the clone.

```
Enter the latest bootstrap save set ID []: 20076
```

4. When the following message appears, enter the file number to begin the recovery. If unknown, press [Return].

```
Enter starting file number (if known) [0]: 130
```

5. When the following message appears, enter the first record number to begin the recovery. If unknown, press [Return].

```
Enter starting record number (if known) [0]: 0
```

6. When the following message appears, follow the prompt:

```
Please insert the volume on which save set id 20076
started into /dev/rmt/0hbn.
```

Once you have loaded the appropriate volume, the following message appears:

```
Scanning /dev/rmt/0hbn for save set 20076; this might
take a while...
```

NetWorker then scans the volume for the appropriate save set and recovers it. The NetWorker media database and resource database are recovered when the following message appears:

```
If your resource files were lost, they are now recovered
in the 'res.R' directory. Copy or move them to the 'res'
directory, after you have shut down the service. Then
restart the service.
```

Otherwise, just restart the service.

If the on-line index for the server-name was lost, it can be recovered using the `nsrck` command.

Task 5: Rename the NetWorker Server Resource Directory

Because the resource files cannot be reliably overwritten while the NetWorker software is running, `mmrecov` recovered the `res` directory to an alternate location.

To rename the resource directory:

1. Stop the daemons by entering the `nsr_shutdown` command at the command line:

```
nsr_shutdown -a
```

2. Rename the existing `/nsr/res` directory to `/nsr/res.orig`:

```
mv res res.orig
```

3. Access the recovered resource database.

If the resource database was recovered to `/nsr/res.R`, rename `/nsr/res.R` to `/nsr/res`:

```
mv res.R res
```

If the `/nsr/res` directory was linked before the disaster, then the resource database is recovered to the link's target directory. For example, if `/nsr/res` was linked to a directory named `/bigres`, then the resource database is now recovered to `/bigres`. In this case, re-create the link from the `/nsr/res` directory to the target directory. For example:

```
ln -s /bigres /nsr/res
```

4. Restart the NetWorker server by first entering the `nsrexecd` command, then entering the `nsrd` command, for example:

```
nsrexecd
```

```
nsrd
```

Note: You can also restart the NetWorker server by running the NetWorker startup script for the appropriate platform.

5. After verifying that the NetWorker resources are correct, remove the `/nsr/res.orig` directory.
6. Run the `nsrjb -HE` command to reset the autochanger.
7. If you are using an autochanger, run the `nsrjb -Iv` command to reinventory the autochanger; or run the `nsrjb -Iv -S` command to reinventory only the affected slots.

Task 6: Recover All Client File Indexes

Once you recover the server's media database and resource database, recover all client file indexes on the NetWorker server. You will recover one client file index for each NetWorker client that the NetWorker server backed up.

Note: Because a NetWorker server always has the NetWorker client installed, this task includes recovering the client file index for the NetWorker server.

To recover all client file indexes:

1. Enter the `nsrck -L7` command:

```
nsrck -L7 client_name
```

2. If you are using a cloned version of the client file index, the NetWorker server may prompt you to load an original volume (not the clone volume).

To use the clone:

- a. Press [Ctrl]+[c] to exit out of `nsrck` and verify that the pending original volume message has terminated.
- b. Delete the records of the original volumes by using the `nsrmm -d volume_name` command. For example:

The NetWorker server requests the original volume `mars.1`. Because this volume is not available, delete the `mars.1` volume from the media database by using the following command:

```
nsrmm -d mars.1
```

- c. Enter the `nsrck -L7` command:

```
nsrck -L7 client_name
```

Note: Although you must recover a computer's client file index before you can select individual files to recover, you can recover an entire save set on a computer by using a save set recover.

Task 7: Recover the Application and User Data

To recover the application and user data that was on the NetWorker server:

1. Log in as root.
2. Load and inventory the devices. This ensures that the NetWorker server can recognize the location of each volume.

Note: If you load a clone volume, you must either delete the original volume from the media database or mark it as *suspect* in the media database. If you are using a clone volume, it will be used for the remainder of the recovery process.

3. Run the **nwrecover** program.
4. Mark all of the directories or files to be recovered.



Important: Overwriting operating system files may cause unpredictable results. The following list contains examples of operating system files that you should consider not overwriting. To determine all of the operating system files that should not be overwritten during a recovery, refer to the operating system documentation.

- Operating system boot files, such as:
 - */unix*
 - */boot*
 - */etc/default/boot*
 - */stand/vmunix*
- Other operating system files. For example, some of the files not to overwrite on the Solaris platform include:
 - */dev directory*
 - */etc/path_to_inst*
 - */etc/name_to_major*
 - */etc/mnttab*
 - */etc/dfs/sharetab*
 - */etc/rmtab*
 - */kernel*
 - */usr/kernel*
 - */etc/saf/zsmon/_pmpipe*
 - */etc/sysevent/piclevent_door*

Instead of overwriting these files, use the **rename** or **relocate** options during recovery. For more information about renaming files during recovery, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

5. Click Start to begin the recovery.

Note: By default, the **directed recover** option is enabled when you install the NetWorker client. If the **directed recover** option was disabled on the client before the disaster, you need to explicitly set this option to disable directed recoveries to this client. This option is set through the **nsradmin** command. For more information about setting the **disable directed recover** option on a NetWorker client, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Task 8: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery

To test the server recovery process:

1. Perform a test backup or recovery to make sure the server is fully recovered.
2. Verify that the server and its associated clients are included in a scheduled backup.

Recovering a NetWorker Storage Node

The storage node allows you to access the volumes on which the backups for all of the network computers reside. If the storage node experiences a disaster, it must be recovered before you can recover application and user data to other computers on the network.

The following sections provide information on recovering a NetWorker storage node:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 43](#)
- ["How to Recover a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 44](#)

Prerequisites

Before recovering the NetWorker storage node, ensure that the UNIX operating system is installed on the computer and that the NetWorker server is functioning and available on the network.

If you need to reinstall the UNIX operating system, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#).

If you need to recover the NetWorker server, see ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34](#).

Additionally, ensure that you have the following:

- Hostname of the NetWorker server.
- Version and patch level of the NetWorker storage node software that was on the computer before the disaster occurred.
- Name of any links to NetWorker directories. An example of a typical link from a NetWorker directory to a user directory is `/nsr` to `/var/nsr`.

How to Recover a NetWorker Storage Node

This section describes how to recover a NetWorker storage node computer back to the original computer or to a different computer.

To recover a NetWorker storage node, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Storage Node" on page 44](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data" on page 45](#)
- ["Task 3: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery" on page 47](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Storage Node

To reinstall the NetWorker storage node software:

1. Reinstall the same version of the NetWorker storage node software into its original location.

Note: If you want to upgrade the storage node software, first recover the storage node to its original state, and then perform the upgrade.

2. Reinstall any NetWorker backup utility patches that were installed prior to the disaster.
3. Re-create any links to NetWorker directories.
4. Optionally, use the `nwrecover` program to perform a test recovery to ensure that the recovery process is functioning properly.

Note: The NetWorker client software is also installed when you install the storage node software.

The storage node can now access volumes that contain backups for other computers on the network. These volumes contain the application and user data that are required to fully recover computers that were protected with the NetWorker client software.

If you want to recover the application and user data for other NetWorker clients, see ["Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 47](#).

If you want to recover application and user data that was on the storage node computer, see, ["Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data" on page 45](#).

Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data

To recover the application and user data that was on the NetWorker storage node computer:

1. If you need to determine which volumes contain the application and user data backups for this computer, use the **mminfo -avot** command on the NetWorker server, for example:

```
# mminfo -avot -c storage_node_name
```

where *storage_node_name* is the hostname of the computer whose application and user data you are recovering.

2. Start the **nwrecover** program on the storage node computer.
3. Mark all of the directories and files to be recovered.



Important: Overwriting operating system files may cause unpredictable results. The following list contains examples of operating system files that you should consider not overwriting. To determine all of the operating system files that should not be overwritten during a recovery, refer to the operating system documentation.

- Operating system boot files, such as:
 - */unix*
 - */boot*
 - */etc/default/boot*
 - */stand/vmunix*
- Other operating system files. For example, some of the files not to overwrite on the Solaris platform include:
 - */dev directory*
 - */etc/path_to_inst*

- */etc/name_to_major*
- */etc/mnttab*
- */etc/dfs/sharetab*
- */etc/rmtab*
- */kernel*
- */usr/kernel*
- */etc/saf/zsmon/_pmpipe*
- */etc/sysevent/piclevent_door*

Instead of overwriting these files, use the **rename** or **relocate** options during recovery. For more information about renaming files during recovery, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

3

4. From the Options menu, select Recover Options to set the recover options.
5. In the Recover Options dialog box, selecting Overwrite Existing File.



Important: If you did not set the recover options, you must select the Overwrite Existing File option when the Naming Conflict dialog box displays. To enable automatic overwriting of files with the same name, select the Suppress Further Prompting option in the Naming Conflict dialog box.

6. Select Start.
7. Reboot the computer when the recovery is complete. The computer should now be recovered.

Note: By default, the **directed recover** option is enabled when you reinstall the NetWorker client. To disable directed recoveries to this client, set the client's **disable directed recover** option. This option is set through the **nsradmin** command. For more information about setting the **disable directed recover** option on the NetWorker client, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Task 3: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery

To test the NetWorker storage node backup and recovery process:

1. Perform a test backup by using each of the Legato backup utilities incorporated into the backup solution.
2. Perform a test recovery by using the Legato utility used to back up the data. For details, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Recovering a NetWorker Client

The following sections provide information on recovering a NetWorker client:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 47](#)
- ["How to Recover a NetWorker Client" on page 48](#)

3

Prerequisites

Before recovering the NetWorker client, ensure that the UNIX operating system is installed on the computer and that the NetWorker server is functioning and available on the network.

If you need to reinstall the UNIX operating system, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#).

If you need to recover the NetWorker server, see ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 34](#).

Additionally, ensure that you have the following:

- Version and patch level of the NetWorker client.
- The name of the computer on which the NetWorker server is running.
- Name of any links to NetWorker directories. An example of a typical link from a NetWorker directory to a user directory is `/nsr` to `/var/nsr`.

How to Recover a NetWorker Client

This section describes how to recover a NetWorker client computer back to the original computer or to a different computer.

To recover a NetWorker client, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall NetWorker Client" on page 48](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data" on page 48](#)
- ["Task 3: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery" on page 50](#)

Task 1: Reinstall NetWorker Client

To reinstall the NetWorker client software:

1. Reinstall the same version of the NetWorker client into its original location.

Note: If you want to upgrade the client software, first recover the client to its original state, and then perform the upgrade.

2. Reinstall any NetWorker backup utility patches that were installed prior to the disaster.
3. Re-create any links to NetWorker directories.
4. (Optional) Use the **nwrecover** program to perform a test recovery to ensure that the recovery process is functioning properly.

Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data

To recover the application and user data:

1. If you need to determine which volumes contain the application and user data backups for this computer, use the **mminfo -avot** command on the NetWorker server, for example:

```
# mminfo -avot -c client_name
```

where *client_name* is the hostname of the computer whose application and user data is to be recovered.

2. Start the **nwrecover** program on the client computer whose application and user data you are recovering.
3. Mark all of the directories and files to be recovered.



Important: Overwriting operating system files may cause unpredictable results. The following list contains examples of operating system files that you should consider not overwriting. To determine all of the operating system files that should not be overwritten during a recovery, refer to the operating system documentation.

- Operating system boot files, such as:
 - */unix*
 - */boot*
 - */etc/default/boot*
 - */stand/vmunix*
- Other operating system files. For example, some of the files not to overwrite on the Solaris platform include:
 - */dev directory*
 - */etc/path_to_inst*
 - */etc/name_to_major*
 - */etc/mnttab*
 - */etc/dfs/sharetab*
 - */etc/rmtab*
 - */kernel*
 - */usr/kernel*
 - */etc/saf/zsmon/_pmpipe*
 - */etc/sysevent/piclevent_door*

Instead of overwriting these files, use the **rename** or **relocate** options during recovery. For more information about renaming files during recovery, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

4. From the Options menu, select Recover Options to set the recover options.
5. In the Recover Options dialog box, select Overwrite Existing File.



Important: If you did not set the recover options, you must select the Overwrite Existing File option when the Naming Conflict dialog box displays. To enable automatic overwriting of files with the same name, select the Suppress Further Prompting option in the Naming Conflict dialog box.

6. Select Start.
7. When the recovery is complete, reboot the computer.

The computer should now be recovered.

Note: By default, the **directed recover** option is enabled when you install the NetWorker client. If the **directed recover** option was disabled on the client before the disaster, you need to explicitly set this option to disable directed recoveries to this client. This option is set through the **nsradmin** command. For more information about setting the **disable directed recover** option on a NetWorker client, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

3

Task 3: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery

To test the NetWorker client backup and recovery process:

1. Perform a test backup by using each of the Legato backup utilities incorporated into the backup solution.
2. Perform a test recovery by using the Legato utility used to back up the data. For details, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Chapter 4: Windows Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover from a disaster on a host computer in the following configurations:

- NetWorker release 7.x server or storage node on Microsoft Windows 2003 or Windows 2000
- NetWorker release 7.x client on Microsoft Windows 2003, Windows XP Professional, Windows 2000, or Windows NT 4.0

Note: The term *autochanger* refers to a variety of robotic data storage devices, including autoloaders, carousels, datawheels, jukeboxes, and near-line storage.

Although a Microsoft Removable Storage library can be either an autochanger or a stand-alone drive, the NetWorker software provides optional Removable Storage support for autochangers only. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Disaster Recovery Summary of Procedures" on page 52](#)
- ["Disaster Recovery of Multiple Computers" on page 55](#)
- ["Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 56](#)
- ["Performing a Windows ASR Recovery" on page 57](#)
- ["Repairing a Windows NT 4.0 Operating System Installation" on page 62](#)
- ["Recovering a Windows Installation" on page 65](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 71](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node" on page 88](#)
- ["Recovery of DHCP and WINS Databases" on page 95](#)

Disaster Recovery Summary of Procedures

Use the following summary of procedures as a guide to the more detailed procedures required for performing NetWorker disaster recovery on any supported Microsoft Windows platform. Experienced NetWorker administrators may find that these summary procedures are sufficient for most tasks. Users who want more information should refer to the detailed instructions in subsequent sections of this chapter.

Summary of a NetWorker Server Recovery

To perform a disaster recovery on a NetWorker server:

1. Replace the hard drive, if necessary. For detailed instructions, see ["Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 56](#).
2. Reinstall the operating system, if necessary. For detailed instructions, see ["Recovering a Windows Installation" on page 65](#).

Note: For a guide to the detailed instructions for each of the remaining steps, see the task list under ["Recovering a NetWorker Server" on page 71](#).

3. Reinstall the NetWorker software, if necessary.
4. Configure the storage device. Depending on the configuration, do one of the following:
 - If you are using a stand-alone storage device, configure the device and load the volume that contains the latest bootstrap.
 - If you are using an autochanger with Removable Storage disabled, run the following commands from the command prompt:
 - a. Run **jbconfig** to create a NetWorker Autochanger resource.
 - b. Run **nsrjb -vHE** to reset the autochanger.
 - c. Run **nsrjb -Iv -S #** to inventory the backup tape in slot # (the tape that contains the latest bootstrap).
 - d. Run **nsrjb -Inv -S # -f device_name** to load the backup tape in slot # into the device.
 - If you are using an autochanger with Removable Storage enabled:
 - a. Use the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) Removable Storage snap-in to inventory the autochanger.
 - b. Use the NetWorker Administrator program to create a Device resource for each drive in the autochanger.
 - c. Use the Removable Storage MMC snap-in to mount the tape that contains the bootstrap.

Note: If the storage device required for a NetWorker server recovery is connected to a remote storage node, you might have to partially recover the storage node before you can recover the NetWorker server. For more information, see "[Partial Recovery of a NetWorker Storage Node](#)" on page 89.

5. If you know the bootstrap save set ID, recover the NetWorker media database and resource configuration files by running the **mmrecov** command from the command prompt.
If you do *not* know the bootstrap save set ID, do the following:
 - a. Look in the *savegrp.log* file, or run the **scanner -B device_name** command from the command prompt to determine the bootstrap save set ID.
 - b. Run the **mmrecov** command to recover the NetWorker media database and resource configuration files.
6. Stop the NetWorker services.
7. Copy the contents of the `<NetWorker_install_path>\res.R` directory to the `<NetWorker_install_path>\res` directory.
8. Restart the NetWorker services.
9. If you are using an autochanger, reset and inventory it. If you are using a stand-alone drive, skip this step and proceed to [step 10](#).
 - If Removable Storage is disabled, do the following:
 - a. Run the **nsrjb -vHE** command to reset the autochanger.
 - b. Run the **nsrjb -Iv** command to inventory the autochanger.
 - If Removable Storage is enabled, do the following:
 - a. In the NetWorker Administrator program, delete the Removable Storage jukebox through the Autochangers window.
 - b. Create a new Removable Storage jukebox by entering the following at the command prompt:
jbconfig
 - c. In the NetWorker Administrator program, use the Autochanger Operations dialog box to reallocate all of the NetWorker volumes from the Import pool.
 - d. In the NetWorker Administrator program, click Reset in the Autochanger Operations dialog box.
 - e. Once the reset is complete, click Inventory.
10. Recover the client file indexes by running the **nsrck -L7** command from the command prompt.

11. Recover the client's data and SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets by using the NetWorker User program.
12. Reboot the computer after the recovery is complete.
13. If you are using an autochanger with Removable Storage enabled:
 - a. Use the Removable Storage MMC snap-in to mount the tape that contains the bootstrap.
 - b. Run **mmrecov** to recover the NetWorker media database and resource configuration files.
 - c. Stop the NetWorker services.
 - d. Rename `<NetWorker_install_path>\res.R` to `<NetWorker_install_path>\res`.
 - e. Start the NetWorker services.
 - f. On the Autochanger Operations dialog box, click Reset to reset the jukebox.
14. Verify the recovery.

4

Summary of a NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery

In most cases, the NetWorker server should be fully functional before you begin recovery of its associated clients or storage nodes. However, if the storage device required for a NetWorker server recovery is connected to a remote storage node, you might have to partially recover the storage node before you can recover the NetWorker server. For more information, see ["Partial Recovery of a NetWorker Storage Node" on page 89](#).

To perform a disaster recovery on a NetWorker client or storage node:

1. Replace the hard drive, if necessary. For instructions, see ["Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 56](#).
2. To begin the software recovery, do one of the following, depending on the Windows version:
 - For Windows 2003 and Windows XP Professional NetWorker clients only, perform an ASR recovery if possible. This requires a current ASR disk or ASR backup from which you can create an ASR disk. For instructions, see ["Performing a Windows ASR Recovery" on page 57](#). If you use the ASR recovery method, you do *not* need to perform any of the remaining steps in this summary procedure.

- For Windows 2000 NetWorker clients (or Windows 2003 or Windows XP Professional clients for which an ASR disk or save set is not available), reinstall the operating system if necessary. For instructions, see ["Recovering a Windows Installation" on page 65](#).
 - For Windows NT 4.0 NetWorker clients, repair the operating system if necessary. For instructions, see ["Repairing a Windows NT 4.0 Operating System Installation" on page 62](#).
3. Ensure that the recovery requirements are satisfied. For instructions, see ["Task 1: Satisfy the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery Requirements" on page 89](#).
 4. Reinstall the NetWorker software, if necessary. For instructions, see ["Task 2: Reinstall the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Software" on page 90](#).
 5. Recover the data and SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets by using the NetWorker User program. For instructions, see ["Task 3: Recover the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Data" on page 90](#).
 6. Reboot the computer after the recovery is complete.
 7. Verify the recovery. For instructions, see ["Task 4: Verify the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery" on page 94](#).

Disaster Recovery of Multiple Computers

If you are performing disaster recovery on more than one computer, recover the computers in the following order:

1. The NetWorker server
2. The NetWorker storage nodes (if any) used by the NetWorker server
3. The NetWorker clients associated with the NetWorker server

Note: If the backup device to be used for the recovery is connected to a storage node, you might have to perform a partial recovery of the storage node before you begin recovery of the NetWorker server. For more information, see ["Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node" on page 88](#).

Disaster Recovery of Clustered Computers

For disaster recovery of a computer that was running NetWorker software in a cluster environment, see the appropriate chapter for procedures:

- ["Chapter 7: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery \(Windows NT 4.0\)" on page 123](#)
- ["Chapter 8: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery \(Windows 2000 and 2003\)" on page 139](#)

Replacing a Hard Drive



Important: To ensure that you have enough disk space to recover all of the failed hard drive's data, install a new hard drive with at least as much storage capacity as the original drive.

Recovery of the SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets requires extra disk space for temporary files. The recovery operation might require as much extra disk space as the total size of the SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets. For an estimate, run `mminfo` from the command prompt and check the size of the save sets. In many cases, about 500 MB of temporary disk space is sufficient.

To replace the failed hard drive, the following information is required:

- The storage capacity of the hard drive being replaced, plus the amount of extra disk space required for temporary files.
- The drive letter, size, format, and volume label assigned to each partition on the hard drive being replaced:

Windows 2003, Windows 2000, and Windows XP Professional:

This information is available in Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Computer Management > Disk Management.

Windows NT 4.0:

This information is available in Start > Programs > Administrative Tools (Common) > Disk Administrator.

Note: Although it will not affect NetWorker operation, you may also want to note any use of mirroring, RAID/stripping, compression, or volume sets.

Install, partition, and format the new hard drive. For instructions, refer to the hard drive manufacturer's documentation and the appropriate Microsoft documentation.

Performing a Windows ASR Recovery

Microsoft ASR is a feature of the Windows 2003 and Windows XP Professional operating systems. For more information about NetWorker software support for ASR, including procedures for performing ASR backups and creating an ASR disk, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.



Important: The ASR recovery method is supported only for NetWorker clients on Windows 2003 and XP Professional platforms.

ASR recovery is *not* supported for NetWorker clients operating in a Windows 2003 Microsoft Cluster Server (MSCS) environment.

To recover a NetWorker server or storage node, or NetWorker clients operating in a Windows 2003 MSCS environment, you must use the legacy NetWorker disaster recovery method. For details, see the appropriate procedure:

- ["Summary of a NetWorker Server Recovery" on page 52](#)
- ["Summary of a NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery" on page 54.](#)
- ["Chapter 8: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery \(Windows 2000 and 2003\)" on page 139](#)

To use the ASR recovery method, perform these tasks in the specified order:

- ["Task 1: Perform an ASR Recovery of the NetWorker Client Computer" on page 59](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover Components that Require Special Handling" on page 60](#)
- ["Task 3: Verify the NetWorker Client Recovery" on page 61](#)

Limitations of the Operating System's Recovery CD-ROM

Many computer manufacturers, such as Dell, Hewlett-Packard, Compaq, and IBM, provide a recovery CD-ROM or DVD with each system, which typically includes the Windows operating system installation files and any additional software that was included with the system. These recovery disks cannot be used to perform an ASR recovery.



Important: To perform an ASR recovery, you must have an official Microsoft Windows installation CD-ROM for the version of Windows you are recovering. If you have only the recovery CD-ROM supplied by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) that includes the Windows installation files, skip this section and proceed to "[Recovering a Windows Installation](#)" on [page 65](#). Refer to the OEM documentation as necessary.

4

ASR Recovery Requirements

To perform an ASR recovery of a NetWorker client host computer, you need:

- The ASR disk for the computer you are recovering. If a current ASR disk or ASR save set is not available for the failed NetWorker client host computer, you must use the legacy NetWorker disaster recovery method. For a guide to the required procedures, see "[Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node](#)" on [page 88](#).
- The official Microsoft Windows 2003 or Windows XP Professional installation CD-ROM for the computer you are recovering.
- The latest NetWorker backup for the computer you are recovering.

Note: To avoid delays during a recovery, if you routinely move NetWorker backup media to an offsite location for safekeeping, ensure that all necessary volumes are available. To list the media associated with the files you want to recover, run **mminfo -mv** from the command prompt. For more information about the **mminfo** command, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

Task 1: Perform an ASR Recovery of the NetWorker Client Computer

To perform an ASR recovery of the NetWorker client computer:

1. On the NetWorker client computer you are recovering, boot from the Windows 2003 or Windows XP Professional installation CD-ROM.
Note: You may need to run the BIOS setup program to configure the computer to boot from the CD-ROM drive. For the procedure, refer to the computer manufacturer's documentation.
2. Watch closely at the beginning of the boot process. If prompted, press a key to boot from the CD-ROM drive.
3. During the text-mode phase of Windows setup, watch the lower portion of the screen. When prompted, press [F2] to display the ASR Recovery menu. Follow the instructions on the screen.
4. When prompted, insert the ASR disk into drive A: and press a key to continue. ASR formats the system partition, copies files, and begins the Windows installation.

Note: Due to a problem with Microsoft Windows XP Professional, when you are prompted to insert the ASR disk and press a key to continue, you may need to press a key several times before the system recognizes the disk and proceeds with the recovery. This problem does not occur on Windows 2003 systems.

5. If you did not select the Pause During Recovery option while creating the ASR disk, a fully automated recovery will be performed; there will be no pause and you will not be prompted to select which save sets to recover.

If you selected the Pause During Recovery option while creating the ASR disk, during the graphical phase of Windows setup, the NetWorker ASR Client dialog box appears. Expand My Computer and mark the save sets you want to recover. For example, mark the following save sets:

```
C:\
D:\
SYSTEM STATE:\
SYSTEM DB:\
SYSTEM FILES:\
```

If Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) is licensed and enabled, mark the following VSS save sets:

```
VSS SYSTEM BOOT:\
VSS SYSTEM FILESET:\
```

Note: VSS USER DATA, VSS OTHER, and VSS SYSTEM SERVICES do not appear because they are not required to boot from ASR mode.

6. Select Continue to complete the recovery. ASR finishes installing Windows, then automatically runs a NetWorker recovery of the save sets selected in the previous step.



Important: The VSS components and certain legacy components cannot be correctly recovered during an ASR recovery. To ensure that all necessary components are properly recovered, see "[Task 2: Recover Components that Require Special Handling](#)" on page 60.

Task 2: Recover Components that Require Special Handling



Important: Due to limitations in Microsoft ASR functionality, the following system state components cannot be correctly recovered during an ASR recovery:

- COM+ Registration Database
- Disk Quota Database
- Windows Management Instrumentation Database
- VSS Writers

If the NetWorker client being recovered uses any of these components, the following procedures must be performed after an ASR recovery.

If the NetWorker client being recovered does *not* use any of these components, skip this task and proceed to "[Task 3: Verify the NetWorker Client Recovery](#)" on page 61.

For NetWorker clients with components that require special handling, do the following after an ASR recovery:

1. Log on with administrator privileges to the target computer.
2. Start the NetWorker User program.
3. Click the Recover toolbar button.

4. In the Source Client dialog box, click OK to select the local client.
5. In the Destination Client dialog box, click OK to select the local client.
6. In the Recover window, select the SYSTEM STATE save set and check for the presence of the COM+ Registration Database component. If it is present, mark the SYSTEM STATE save set for recovery.

Alternatively, if VSS is licensed and enabled, mark all VSS save sets for recovery, except VSS ASR DISK.

7. In the Recover window, select the SYSTEM DB save set and check for the presence of the Disk Quota Database and the Windows Management Instrumentation Database. If they are present, mark the SYSTEM DB save set for recovery.

Note: If VSS is licensed and enabled, skip this step.

8. If you marked any save sets for recovery, click the Start toolbar button to begin the recovery.

Task 3: Verify the NetWorker Client Recovery

To verify the NetWorker client recovery:

1. Reboot the NetWorker client host computer and verify that the NetWorker Remote Exec and NetWorker Power Monitor services have started.

Note: You can disable the NetWorker Power Monitor service if it is not needed. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

2. Use the Windows Event Viewer to examine the event logs for errors. In particular, check for the following:

- Service startup errors related to the Windows system state
- Errors regarding the recovery of Windows system-protected files

For information about how the NetWorker software handles the Windows system state and system-protected files, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Note: VSS is unavailable during an ASR recovery. Once an ASR recovery is complete and the system is rebooted, VSS is available for proper recovery of the writers.

3. Verify that any applications (such as Microsoft Office) that were running prior to the disaster have been properly recovered. To verify this, start each application and open a previously saved document.

Repairing a Windows NT 4.0 Operating System Installation

This section explains how to use NetWorker software to create a Windows NT 4.0 Emergency Repair Disk (ERD), and how to use the ERD to repair a damaged Windows NT 4.0 operating system installation.

If you do *not* have a current ERD, see "[Creating an ERD from the REPAIRDISK Save Set](#)" on page 62.

If you have a current ERD, see "[How to Use the ERD to Repair the Windows NT 4.0 Installation](#)" on page 64.

Windows NT 4.0 Recovery Requirements

To repair a Windows NT 4.0 operating system installation requires:

- Windows NT 4.0 Setup Disks (three disks)
- Windows NT 4.0 installation CD-ROM (same version that was installed prior to the disaster)
- Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack (same level that was installed prior to the disaster)
- For the computer that is being recovered, *one* of the following:
 - A current Windows NT 4.0 ERD.
 - The NetWorker backup or clone volume that contains the most recent REPAIRDISK save set.
- The Administrator account password for the computer to be recovered (required only if you are repairing the registry or system state)

Creating an ERD from the REPAIRDISK Save Set

If you do not have a current ERD for the computer you are recovering, you can create one by using either the NetWorker User program or the `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin\recover.exe` program.

The operating system of the computer you are recovering needs repair. Because of this, to create an ERD, you must use a different NetWorker client computer to perform a directed recovery of the REPAIRDISK save set. Before beginning the directed recovery, ensure that:

- The computer used to recover the REPAIRDISK save set is a functional NetWorker for Windows client, and is connected to the NetWorker server used for the recovery.

- The Client resource for the computer to be recovered includes in its Remote Access list the NetWorker server used for the recovery.
- The NetWorker server used for the recovery includes in its Administrator list the account used to recover the REPAIRDISK save set.

For details about meeting these requirements, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

How to Use the NetWorker User Program to Create an ERD

To create an ERD by using the NetWorker User program:

1. Start the NetWorker User program.
2. Insert a blank, formatted disk in drive A:.
3. Click the Recover toolbar button.
4. In the Source Client dialog box, select the computer you are recovering and click OK.
5. In the Destination Client dialog box, select the computer you are using to create the ERD and click OK.
6. Mark the REPAIRDISK save set for recovery.
7. From the Options menu, select Recover Options.
8. In the Relocate Recovered Data To dialog box, enter A:\ and click OK.
9. Click the toolbar Start button to begin recovery of the REPAIRDISK save set to the disk in drive A:.



Important: If the REPAIRDISK save set is larger than 1.44 MB, it will not fit on a disk. This is a known limitation of the Windows NT 4.0 operating system.

How to Use the NetWorker recover Command to Create an ERD

The NetWorker **recover.exe** program is located in `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin`. There is also a Windows system command named **recover.exe**, located in `%SystemRoot%\System32`.



Important: To avoid executing the Windows version of **recover.exe** when attempting to execute the NetWorker command, do one of the following:

- Before executing the **recover.exe** command, change to `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin`.
 - At the command prompt, include the full path and filename to `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin\recover.exe`.
 - Ensure that `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin` occurs before `%SystemRoot%\System32` in your PATH environment variable.
-

To create an ERD by using the NetWorker **recover** command:

1. On the NetWorker server, insert a blank, formatted disk into drive A:
2. Change to the directory that contains the NetWorker binary files. The default location is `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin`.
3. Recover the REPAIRDISK save set by using the **recover** command as follows:

```
recover -c failed_hostname
```

```
recover> cd /
```

```
recover> add REPAIRDISK
```

```
recover> relocate a:\
```

```
recover> recover
```

This procedure initiates recovery of the failed computer's REPAIRDISK save set to the disk in the NetWorker server's A: drive.

How to Use the ERD to Repair the Windows NT 4.0 Installation

To use the ERD to repair the Windows NT 4.0 installation:

1. On the computer to be recovered, insert Windows NT 4.0 Setup Disk 1 into drive A: and reboot the computer.
2. When prompted, insert Windows NT 4.0 Setup Disk 2 into drive A: and press [Enter].
3. When the Setup Welcome screen appears, press [R] to select the Repair option.

4. Select the appropriate emergency repair options, then select Continue and press [Enter].
5. When prompted, insert Windows NT 4.0 Setup Disk 3 into drive A: and press [Enter].
6. Insert the ERD into drive A: and press [Enter].
7. Follow the prompts on the screen to repair the Windows files:
 - Press [Enter] to repair the specified file.
 - Press [Esc] if you do not want to repair the specified file.
8. Reboot the computer.
9. The operating system should now be functional. If the operating system is not functional, see ["Recovering a Windows Installation" on page 65](#).

If the operating system appears to be functional:

- Verify that the network protocols are working properly by running the **ping** command on the NetWorker server's hostname.
- Verify that the name-to-address resolution is working properly by running the **nslookup** command on the NetWorker server's fully qualified domain name.

For more information about the **ping** and **nslookup** commands, refer to the Microsoft documentation.

10. If you are using a device that is not directly supported by Windows NT 4.0, you might need to reinstall the device driver software. For information on device driver software, refer to the device manufacturer's documentation.

Recovering a Windows Installation

This section explains how to recover all supported versions of the Windows operating system during disaster recovery of a NetWorker server, storage node, or client host computer. You can recover the Windows operating system to the original computer or to a different computer.

Note: For Windows 2003 or Windows XP Professional systems, use the following procedure only as a last resort for recovering a Windows installation. Instead, use the ASR recovery method if possible. For more information, see ["Performing a Windows ASR Recovery" on page 57](#).

Windows Recovery Requirements

To recover the Windows operating system, you need to know the following configuration details about the computer *immediately prior to the disaster*:

- Operating system version and any installed patches, service packs, or option packs
- Path location of the operating system installation
- Host properties:
 - Computer name
 - Fully qualified domain name
 - Administrator account password
- TCP/IP properties:
 - Adapter type
 - IP address
 - Default gateway
 - Subnet mask
 - DNS server
 - WINS server (if used)
- Any other protocols installed
- Removable Storage enabled/disabled settings
- Virtual memory settings
- Date and time properties
- Localization properties

4

How to Recover the Windows Operating System

Follow these tasks to recover the operating system, then reinstall and configure only the features that enable the computer to communicate over the network. The other Windows configuration settings are recovered during the NetWorker recovery.

To recover a Windows installation, perform these tasks in the specified order:

["Task 1: Reinstall the Windows Operating System" on page 67](#)

["Task 2: Configure the Devices and Test the Operating System" on page 70](#)



Important: If you are recovering the operating system to a different computer:

- Assign the same computer name to the new computer that is replacing the original computer; otherwise you cannot recover data that was backed up from the original computer.
 - Assign the same IP address to the new computer that was used for the original computer; otherwise the NetWorker server will assign the computer a new host ID. If the new computer does not have the same IP address as the original computer, you must reregister the NetWorker software. For information on registering NetWorker software, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
-

Task 1: Reinstall the Windows Operating System



Important: If you want to upgrade Windows during the recovery, first recover the Windows version that was installed immediately prior to the disaster, then upgrade after you have completed the recovery.

To reinstall the Windows operating system:

1. Reinstall the same version of Windows, including any patches, service packs, or option packs in use immediately prior to the disaster.

During the installation, be sure to set the following configuration options as they were prior to the disaster:

- Windows installation location
- Computer name
- Administrator account password
- Regional settings
- Date and time settings

Note: If the computer that is being recovered was a domain controller prior to the disaster, that configuration will be recovered later in the process.

2. After the operating system is installed, configure the computer as follows:

Windows 2003 and Windows XP Professional:

- a. Start the Control Panel System tool.
- b. On the System Properties dialog box, select the Computer Name tab and click the Change button.
- c. In the Computer Name Changes dialog box, ensure that the computer name is correct and that the computer is a member of the correct domain. Click More.
- d. In the DNS Suffix and NetBIOS Computer Name dialog box, ensure that the Primary DNS Suffix Of This Computer text box contains the correct domain name (the name that is appended to the hostname to form the fully qualified domain name). For example, the fully qualified domain name for a computer named *kingdome*, might be *kingdome.seattle.washington.com*.
- e. Start the Control Panel Local Area Connection tool.
- f. In the Local Area Connection Status dialog box, click Properties.
- g. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) and click Properties.
- h. In the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog box, set the TCP/IP properties as they were prior to the disaster, with the same IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server.

Windows 2000:

- a. Start the Control Panel System tool.
- b. In the System Properties dialog box, select the Network Identification tab and click Properties.
- c. In the Identification Changes dialog box, ensure that the computer name is correct and that the computer is a member of the correct domain. Click More.
- d. In the DNS Suffix and NetBIOS Computer Name dialog box, ensure that the Primary DNS Suffix Of This Computer box contains the correct domain name (the name that is appended to the host name to

form the fully qualified domain name). For example, the fully qualified domain name for a computer named *kingdome*, might be *kingdome.seattle.washington.com*.

- e. Start the Control Panel NetWork and Dial-up Connections tool.
- f. In the Network and Dial-up Connections window, right-click Local Area Connection and select Properties.
- g. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) and click Properties.
- h. In the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog box, set the TCP/IP properties as they were prior to the disaster, with the same IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server.

Windows NT 4.0:

- a. Start the Control Panel Network tool.
 - b. In the Network dialog box, select the Identification tab and ensure that the computer name and domain are correct.
 - c. Click the Protocols tab, select TCP/IP and click Properties.
 - d. In the Microsoft TCP/IP Properties dialog box, set the TCP/IP properties as they were prior to the disaster, with the same IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server.
3. In the *hosts* file (`%SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\hosts`) make an entry for the NetWorker server to be used in the recovery. NetWorker software requires this entry when:

- DNS is not in use or no DNS server is available.
- The NetWorker server host being recovered is also a DNS server.

The entry in the *hosts* file must include the IP address, the fully qualified domain name, and the computer name, all on the same line. For example:

```
123.56.890.474 kingdome.seattle.washington.com kingdome
```

4. Configure the virtual memory as it was prior to the disaster:

Windows 2003 and Windows XP Professional:

- a. Start the Control Panel System tool.
- b. In the System Properties dialog box, select the Advanced tab and click Settings in the Performance section.
- c. In the Performance Options dialog box, select the Advanced tab and click Change in the Virtual Memory section.
- d. In the Virtual Memory dialog box, set the virtual memory options. Click OK.

Windows 2000:

- a. Start the Control Panel System tool.
- b. In the System Properties dialog box, select the Advanced tab and click Performance Options.
- c. In the Performance Options dialog box, click Change.
- d. In the Virtual Memory dialog box, set the virtual memory options. Click OK.

Windows NT 4.0:

- a. Start the Control Panel System tool.
 - b. In the System Properties dialog box, select the Performance Tab.
 - c. On the Performance tab, click Change.
 - d. In the Virtual Memory dialog box, set the virtual memory options. Click OK.
5. Reinstall any additional Windows components previously installed through Windows Setup, such as Gateway Services for NetWare.

Note: Do not upgrade OEM drivers for network interface cards (NIC) with the OEM Service Pack version of the NIC drivers.

4**Task 2: Configure the Devices and Test the Operating System**

If the computer you are recovering is a NetWorker server or storage node, configure any devices required by the NetWorker software.

To configure the devices and test the operating system:

1. Configure any devices required by the NetWorker software, for example, SCSI pass-through devices for autochangers.
2. Ensure that Removable Storage is configured as it was prior to the disaster. To enable or disable Removable Storage:
 - a. On the desktop, right-click My Computer and select Manage.
 - b. In the left pane of the Computer Management window, expand *Storage\Removable Storage\Physical Locations*.
 - c. Right-click the icon for the Removable Storage jukebox and select Properties.
 - d. If you plan to configure the NetWorker software to use Removable Storage, select the Enable Library check box in the Properties dialog box.

If you do *not* plan to configure the NetWorker software to use Removable Storage, clear the Enable Library check box in the Properties dialog box.

- e. Repeat [step c](#) and [step d](#) for each stand-alone drive or autochanger connected to the NetWorker server or storage node host computer.

The NetWorker software supports optional use of Removable Storage for autochangers only. Ensure that Removable Storage is disabled for all stand-alone drives. For more information about Removable Storage, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

3. Verify the following:

- Operating system is functioning properly.
- Network protocols are functioning properly. Test by using the **ping** command.
- Domain name to IP address translation is correct. Test by using the **nslookup** command with the fully qualified domain name of the NetWorker server, storage node, or client you are recovering.
- The operating system recognizes the necessary devices. If the devices are not recognized, you might need to:
 - Load the SCSI driver.
 - Install the device driver software.

4. To complete the recovery process:

- For a NetWorker server, see "[Recovering a NetWorker Server](#)" on [page 71](#).
- For a NetWorker client or storage node, see "[Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node](#)" on [page 88](#).

Recovering a NetWorker Server

This section explains how to recover a NetWorker server on a Windows 2003 or Windows 2000 host computer.



Important: Before you begin a NetWorker server recovery, you should understand the information about SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets in the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

NetWorker Server Recovery Requirements

To recover a NetWorker server requires:

- The same release and patch level of the NetWorker software that was in use immediately prior to the disaster.
- The installation path of the NetWorker software prior to the disaster.
- Backup or clone volumes that contain the NetWorker server's most recent bootstrap, client file indexes, and filesystem data including *all* Windows SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets.

Note: If you routinely move NetWorker backup media to an offsite location for safekeeping, ensure that all necessary volumes are available so that you can avoid delays during a recovery. To list the media associated with the files you want to recover, run **mminfo -mv** from the command prompt. For more information about the **mminfo** command, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

How to Recover a Windows NetWorker Server

To recover a Windows NetWorker server, perform the following tasks in the order specified:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Server Software" on page 73](#)
- ["Task 2: Configure the NetWorker Server" on page 74](#)
- ["Task 3: Locate the NetWorker Server Bootstrap Save Set ID" on page 76](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap" on page 77](#)
- ["Task 5: Rename the Resource Files" on page 80](#)
- ["Task 6: Reset and Inventory the Autochanger" on page 80](#)
- ["Task 7: Recover the NetWorker Server's Client File Indexes" on page 82](#)
- ["Task 8: Recover the NetWorker Server Data" on page 83](#)
- ["Task 9: Recover the Removable Storage Jukebox Configuration" on page 86](#)
- ["Task 10: Verify the NetWorker Server Recovery" on page 87](#)



Important: When recovering a NetWorker server that was also being used as a Legato License Manager server (not recommended), the *lictype.res* file of the Legato License Manager is not recovered during the NetWorker server recovery. This is because the Legato License Manager files and directories are not considered part of the NetWorker software. After completing the disaster recovery on the NetWorker server, you must explicitly recover the Legato License Manager as a client of the NetWorker server.

Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Server Software



Important: If you updated from NetWorker release 6.x and have not yet performed a scheduled backup of the NetWorker server, reinstall NetWorker release 6.x and use it to recover the bootstrap, then update the NetWorker software and proceed with the recovery.

To reinstall the NetWorker server software:

1. Reinstall, to its original path location, the release of the NetWorker server software that was in use prior to the disaster. For instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

During the installation, keep the following points in mind:

- If the NetWorker installation kit is available on a shared drive, you can reinstall it over the network.
 - To update the NetWorker software, first recover the server to its state immediately prior to the disaster, then perform the update.
 - You do not need to reload the license enablers; they will be recovered later in the process.
 - Because the NetWorker **mmrecov** command is case sensitive, the NetWorker installation path must be in the same case as the original. For example, *C:\Program Files\Legato\nsr* is not same as *C:\Program Files\legato\NSR*.
2. Reinstall any NetWorker patches that were in use prior to the disaster.

Task 2: Configure the NetWorker Server

To configure the NetWorker server:

1. In the NetWorker Administrator program, open the NetWorker server's Client resource and verify that the Aliases attribute (in the Preferences tab) contains the correct information. For example, aliases for a computer named *kingdome* might be:

```
kingdome  
kingdome.seattle.washington.com
```

2. Create and configure the NetWorker server's Device resources. Do not mount or relabel any volumes in the devices. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
 - If you are using an autochanger with Removable Storage disabled:
 - a. Start a Windows command prompt and change to the `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin` directory.
 - b. Create and configure the Autochanger resource by using the **jbconfig** command. Alternatively, you can use the NetWorker Administrator device autodetection feature.
 - c. Run the **nsrjb -vHE** command from the command prompt. This resets the autochanger, ejects backup volumes, reinitializes the element status, and checks each slot for a volume. If the autochanger does not support the **-E** option (to reinitialize the element status), use the **sjielm** command to initialize the element status.
 - d. If you need to determine which volume contains the bootstrap, inventory the autochanger by running the **nsrjb -Iv** command from the command prompt. If you know the slot number where the bootstrap is located, use the **nsrjb -Iv -S #** command to inventory that particular slot.
 - e. If the device the NetWorker server is to use is connected to a remote storage node, the storage node device needs to be configured. For details, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
 - If you are using an autochanger with Removable Storage enabled:
 - a. On the desktop, right-click My Computer and select Manage.
 - b. In the left pane of the Computer Management window, expand *Storage\Removable Storage\Physical Locations*.
 - c. Right-click the icon for the autochanger and select Inventory.
 - d. Minimize (but do not close) the Computer Management window.

- e. After the Removable Storage inventory is complete, start the NetWorker Administrator program and select Devices on the Configure tab.
 - f. In the Devices window, right-click the Devices icon and select Create.
 - g. In the Create Devices dialog box, create a stand-alone NetWorker Device resource for each drive in the autochanger.
 - h. In the Computer Management window, double-click the icon for the autochanger (under *Storage\Removable Storage\Physical Locations*). Icons for the autochanger's volumes appear in the right pane.
 - i. Right-click the icon for the volume that contains the bootstrap and select Mount.
3. In the NetWorker Administrator program, configure the Client resource for the NetWorker server. Set the browse and retention policies to a time value that covers the oldest save sets being used for the recovery. This allows you to recover all of the NetWorker server's records with the **mmrecov** command.



Important: If the browse and retention policies are not long enough to cover all of the save sets you use, all of the NetWorker server's records are recovered. However, any records that are older than a month are discarded because the default browse policy is one month.

4. If the NetWorker server's client file index has not been relocated from its original path, or if you are going to recover a relocated client file index from a backup created with NetWorker release 7.x, skip this step and proceed to "[Task 3: Locate the NetWorker Server Bootstrap Save Set ID](#)" on page 76.

If you are going to recover the client file index from a backup created with a NetWorker release earlier than 7.x, *and* you moved the NetWorker server's client file index path to a different location, you must:

- a. Edit the Index Path attribute of the NetWorker server's Client resource to reflect the correct path.
- b. Stop and restart the following NetWorker services:
 - NetWorker Backup and Recover Server
 - NetWorker Remote Exec Service

Task 3: Locate the NetWorker Server Bootstrap Save Set ID

If you already know the save set ID of the NetWorker server's most recent bootstrap, skip this task and go to "[Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap](#)" on page 77.

The bootstrap contains the NetWorker server's media database and resource configuration files, which are required for a NetWorker server recovery. For more information about the bootstrap, see "[Backing Up Data](#)" on page 23.

There are two ways to determine the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap:

1. The faster way to determine the bootstrap save set ID is to find it in the `<NetWorker_install_path>\logs\savegrp.log` file.

By default, the NetWorker server automatically creates a bootstrap save set after each active scheduled backup that includes the server itself as a client. NetWorker software sends a copy of the bootstrap information to the default printer. You can also configure the NetWorker server to send an e-mail of the bootstrap information after each scheduled backup. The NetWorker server also writes the bootstrap information to the end of the `savegrp.log` file that is written for the backup.

The following excerpt from a `savegrp.log` file shows a bootstrap save set ID of **1467388673** located on volume **lacey.001**. Also note the file and record numbers; having this information speeds the recovery process.

```
Jul 19 17:09:14 lacey: * lacey:bootstrap
date      time          level  ssid          file record  volume
07/19/01 05:08:50 PM  full   1467388673    5      0      lacey.001
```

2. If the bootstrap information is not available from the sources described above, you can locate it by using the NetWorker **scanner** command, as follows, although this can be time-consuming:
 - a. Insert the backup or clone volumes from the most recent scheduled backups into the appropriate device. (Do not use the NetWorker software to mount the media; the NetWorker server does not currently have the necessary information to recognize the media.)
 - b. Start a Windows command prompt and change to the `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin` directory.

- c. If you are using an autochanger, load the first volume of the bootstrap save set into the first drive of the autochanger by running:

```
nsrjb -lnv -s # -f device_name
```

where:

-# is the slot where the first volume is located

-*device_name* is the pathname for the first drive

You can obtain the *device_name* by running the NetWorker **inquire** command.

- d. To determine the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap use the following command:

```
scanner -B device_name
```

where *device_name* is the pathname for the drive where the appropriate volume is located (for example, `\\.\Tape0`)

Note: If you do not locate the save set ID of the bootstrap from the most recent scheduled backup, run the **scanner -B** command on the volumes from the next most recent scheduled backup to locate the save set ID of the next most recent bootstrap.

Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap

In this task, you will recover the bootstrap save set. Recovering the bootstrap overwrites the media database in the `<NetWorker_install_path>\mm` directory and recovers the resource files to a temporary directory named `<NetWorker_install_path>\res.R`.

Note: The **mmrecov** command is used to recover only the media database and resource files. To recover the client file indexes (including the NetWorker server's own client file index), use the **nsrck** command. For details about the **mmrecov** and **nsrck** commands, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

To recover the bootstrap save set:

1. Load the backup or clone volumes that contain the most recent bootstrap save set. If you ran the **scanner** command in "[Task 3: Locate the NetWorker Server Bootstrap Save Set ID](#)" on page 76, you have already completed this step; proceed to [step 2](#).

If you did not run the **scanner** command in "[Task 3: Locate the NetWorker Server Bootstrap Save Set ID](#)" on page 76, do the following:

- a. Insert into the storage device the backup or clone volumes that contain the most recent bootstrap save set. (Do not use the NetWorker software to mount the volume; the NetWorker server does not currently have the necessary information to recognize the media.)
- b. If you are using an autochanger, run the following command to load the first volume of the bootstrap save set into the first drive of the autochanger:

```
nsrjb -lnv -s # -f device_name
```

where:

- # is the slot where the first volume is located
- device_name* is the pathname for the first drive

Note: You can obtain the *device_name* by using the **inquire** command.

2. To recover the NetWorker server's bootstrap, run the following command:

```
mmrecov
```

3. If you are using clone volumes and have not loaded all of the necessary volumes, **mmrecov** prompts you for the original volume. In that case:

- a. Press [Ctrl]+[c] to exit **mmrecov**.
- b. Delete the records of the original volumes by running the following command:

```
nsrmm -d volume_name
```

For example, if the NetWorker software requests the original volume *mars.1* but that volume is not available, run the following command to delete *mars.1* from the media database:

```
nsrmm -d mars.1
```

- c. Restart the following NetWorker services:
 - NetWorker Backup and Recover Server
 - NetWorker Remote Exec Service
- d. Run the **mmrecov** command to recover the bootstrap.

4. If the server has multiple devices configured and enabled, the following message appears:

```
What is the name of the device you plan on using
[\\.\Tape1]?
```

If you receive this message, enter the name of the device you are using for the recovery. For example, enter `\\.\Tape0`

5. When the following message appears, enter the save set ID for the latest bootstrap. If you are recovering the bootstrap from a clone volume, enter the save set ID associated with the clone.

```
Enter the latest bootstrap save set ID: 20076
```

6. When the following message appears, enter the file number to begin the recovery (if known) or accept the default of zero.

```
Enter starting file number (if known) [0]: 130
```

7. When the following message appears, enter the first record number to begin the recovery (if known) or accept the default of zero.

```
Enter starting record number (if known) [0]: 0
```

8. When the following message appears, ensure that the volume that contains the correct save set is inserted into the correct backup device, then press [Enter]:

```
Please insert the volume on which save set ID 20076
started into \\.\Tape0. When you have done this,
press [Enter]:
```

9. Once the appropriate volume is loaded, the following message appears:

```
Scanning \\.\Tape0 for save set 20076; this may take a
while...
```

The NetWorker software scans the volume for the appropriate save set and then begins the recovery by using the following commands:

- The `nsrmmdbasm` command is used to recover the media database.
- The `uasm` command is used to recover the resource files.

Use the NetWorker Administrator program to monitor the recovery.

Note: The media database may not be on the same volume as the resource files. In this case, the recovery prompts you when additional media is required.

Task 5: Rename the Resource Files

Because the NetWorker server's resource files cannot reliably be overwritten while the NetWorker services are running, the **mmrecov** command recovers the *res* directory as *res.R*.

To put the recovered resource files into effect:

1. Stop the following NetWorker services on the NetWorker server:
 - NetWorker Backup and Recover Server
 - NetWorker Remote Exec Service
2. Copy the contents of the `<NetWorker_install_path>\res.R` directory to the `<NetWorker_install_path>\res` directory.
3. Restart the NetWorker services.

Task 6: Reset and Inventory the Autochanger

If you are using a stand-alone storage device to perform the recovery, skip this task and proceed to "[Task 7: Recover the NetWorker Server's Client File Indexes](#)" on page 82.

How to Reset and Inventory an Autochanger with Removable Storage Disabled

To reset and inventory an autochanger with Removable Storage disabled:

1. Start a Windows command prompt and change to the directory that contains the NetWorker binary files. The default location is `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin`.
2. To reset the autochanger, eject volumes, reinitialize the element status, and check each slot for a volume, run the following command:

```
nsrjb -vHE
```

3. If you know which slots have changed configuration since the disaster, inventory only those slots. For example, to inventory only slot 3, run the following command:

```
nsrjb -Iv -S 3
```

If you do not know which slots have changed configuration since the disaster, inventory all slots by running the following command:

```
nsrjb -Iv
```

Note: If the autochanger does not support the **-E** option of the **nsrjb** command (to reinitialize the element status) use the **sjielm** command to initialize the element status. For more information about the **nsrjb** and **sjielm** commands, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

How to Reset and Inventory an Autochanger with Removable Storage Enabled

To reset and inventory an autochanger with Removable Storage enabled:

1. In the NetWorker Administrator program, select Autochanger from the Configure tab.
2. In the Autochanger window, right-click the icon for the Removable Storage jukebox and select Delete.
3. Start a Windows command prompt and change to the directory that contains the NetWorker binary files. The default location is `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin`.
4. At the Windows command prompt, run the **jbconfig** command to create a new Removable Storage jukebox. Give the jukebox a temporary name; you will delete it later in this procedure. In the following example, user input is shown in bold.

- 1) Install a SmartMedia Jukebox.
- 2) Install an Autodetected SCSI Jukebox.
- 3) Install an Autodetected NDMP SCSI Jukebox.
- 4) Install an SJI Jukebox.
- 5) Install an STL Silo.
- 6) Install a Microsoft Removable Storage Jukebox.

```
What kind of Jukebox are you installing? [1] 6
Installing a Removable Storage Jukebox.
```

The following Removable Storage libraries have been detected:

- 1) scsidev@2.5.1: HP C1557A
- 2) scsidev@2.6.1: HP C1557A

```
Which one do you want to install? 1
Name you would like to assign to the jukebox? rsntemp
Creating device \\.\Tape0...
```

```
Jukebox has been added successfully
Would you like to configure another jukebox? (yes/no) n
```

5. In the NetWorker Administrator Autochangers window, right-click the icon for the Removable Storage jukebox and select Operations.

6. Right-click My Computer and select Manage.
7. In the left pane of the Computer Management window, expand *Storage\Removable Storage\Media Pools\Import* and check the appropriate type-specific media pool for NetWorker volumes.
8. On the Autochanger Operations dialog box, click Add Volume to reallocate NetWorker volumes from the import pool to this jukebox. Continue allocating until all of the NetWorker volumes belonging to the library associated with this jukebox are moved from the Import pool to the appropriate type-specific pool under *Storage\Removable Storage\Media Pools\Legato NetWorker*.
9. In the Autochanger Operations dialog box, click the Reset button to reset the Removable Storage jukebox.
10. In the Autochanger Operations dialog box, click the Inventory button to inventory the contents of the Removable Storage jukebox.

Task 7: Recover the NetWorker Server's Client File Indexes

After the NetWorker server's bootstrap save set is recovered, you can recover the client file indexes in any order; it is not necessary to recover the server's own client file index before recovering the index of any other client.



Important: If the clients have the NetWorker client software installed, you can run manual and scheduled backups as soon as the NetWorker server bootstrap is recovered. You can also recover complete save sets. You cannot, however, browse a client's save sets until you recover the client file index.

To recover the client file indexes:

1. To recover the client file indexes, run one of the following commands from the NetWorker server:
 - For *all* clients:
nsrck -L7
 - For a *specific* client:
nsrck -L7 *client_name*

2. If you are recovering the client file indexes from a clone volume, you may be prompted to load the original volume. In that case:
 - a. Press [Ctrl]+[c] to exit **nsrck**.
 - b. Delete the records of the original volumes by running the following command:


```
nsrmm -d volume_name
```

For example, if the NetWorker software requests the original volume *mars.1* but that volume is not available, run the following command to delete *mars.1* from the media database:

```
nsrmm -d mars.1
```
 - c. Restart the following NetWorker services:
 - NetWorker Backup and Recover Server
 - NetWorker Remote Exec Service
 - d. Recover the client file indexes by running one of the following commands from the command prompt:
 - For *all* clients:


```
nsrck -L7
```
 - For a *specific* client:


```
nsrck -L7 client_name
```

Task 8: Recover the NetWorker Server Data



Important: Recovery of volume mount points and their data requires special handling. If you attempt to recover a mount point and the mounted volume's data in a single operation, the data will be recovered to the root of the host volume and recovery of the mount point will fail. To successfully recover the mounted volume's data, first manually re-create the mount point. Use the same path as the original. Then perform a separate NetWorker file recovery to recover just the mounted volume's data (without including any of the host volume's data in the recovery).

For more information about backing up, recovering, and creating mount points, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Note: This special handling is not required when performing an ASR recovery.

To recover the remainder of the NetWorker server data:

1. Log on to Windows with local administrator privileges.



Important: Directed recovery of SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets is not supported. To recover these save sets, log onto the computer being recovered with local administrator privileges. Additionally, recover the SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets to the location that they were in before the disaster.

2. If you are using an autochanger, make sure it has been inventoried. See ["Task 6: Reset and Inventory the Autochanger" on page 80](#). This ensures that the NetWorker server can recognize the location of each volume.
3. If you load a clone volume, the NetWorker software uses the clone volume for the remainder of the recovery process if either of the following is true:
 - The original volume was not added back into the media database.
 - The original volume was added back into the media database, but it was not placed in an autochanger and inventoried.

However, if the original volume was added back into the media database, placed in an autochanger, and inventoried, the NetWorker software prompts you to mount the original volume.

4. Ensure that all drives that contained system information prior to the disaster are accessible. The system information includes the boot partition, system partition, and the partition that contains the databases and database logs for the system state components.
5. Start the NetWorker User program.
6. Click the Recover button.
7. In the Source Client dialog box, select the computer you are recovering and click OK.
8. In the Destination Client dialog box, select the computer you are recovering and click OK.
9. The computer's directory structure appears in the Recover window.

10. Mark the following save sets for recovery.

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- SYSTEM FILES:
- SYSTEM DB:
- SYSTEM STATE:

Alternatively, if you are using Windows 2003 and Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) is licensed and enabled, mark the following save sets:

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- VSS SYSTEM BOOT:
- VSS SYSTEM FILESET:
- VSS SYSTEM SERVICES:
- VSS USER DATA:
- VSS OTHER:
- VSS ASR DISK:

Note: If you recover save sets in multiple NetWorker User operations, recover the SYSTEM STATE or VSS SYSTEM BOOT save set last to avoid booting Windows twice.

NetWorker software backs up user profiles in the save set that corresponds to the disk drive on which they are located (for example, the C: save set). To recover user profiles, recover the save set in which they were saved. User profile folders are located in %SystemDrive%\Documents and Settings.

11. From the Option menu, select Recover Options.

12. In the Recover Options dialog box, select Overwrite Existing File.

If you do not select Overwrite Existing File, the recovery process pauses before any existing files are overwritten. A Naming Conflict dialog box appears, prompting you to indicate how the NetWorker software should resolve filename conflicts.

13. Click Start to begin the recovery.

Note: Files in the Windows Recycle Bin are not password protected. If the Password Protection dialog box appears, you can select Recover > OK to recover these files.

14. Check the log file to verify that no error messages were generated during the recovery sessions. The NetWorker software logs information about the recovery process to <NetWorker_install_path>\logs. The log is overwritten

each time a recovery is performed. If there are error messages in the log file, you might need to run the recovery again after addressing the source of the errors.

15. After recovery, reboot the computer to completely recover the system-protected files and restart services that were automatically stopped prior to recovery.

Note: By default, the **directed recover** option is enabled when you install the NetWorker client. If the **directed recover** option was disabled on the client before the disaster, you need to explicitly set this option to disable directed recoveries to this client. This option is set through the **nsradmin** command. For more information about setting the **disable directed recover** option on the NetWorker client, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Task 9: Recover the Removable Storage Jukebox Configuration

If you are using a stand-alone storage device or an autochanger with Removable Storage disabled, skip this task and go to "[Task 10: Verify the NetWorker Server Recovery](#)" on page 87.

To recover an autochanger with Removable Storage enabled:

1. Right-click My Computer and select Manage.
2. In the left pane of the Computer Management window, expand *Storage\Removable Storage\Physical Locations*.
3. Double-click the icon for your autochanger. Icons for the autochanger's volumes appear in the right pane.
4. Right-click the icon for the volume that contains the bootstrap and select Mount.
5. Start a Windows command prompt and change to the `<NetWorker_install_path>\bin` directory.
6. From the command prompt, run the following command to recover the NetWorker server's bootstrap:

```
mmrecov
```

7. Stop the following NetWorker services:
 - NetWorker Backup and Recover Server
 - NetWorker Remote Exec Service

8. Rename the <NetWorker_install_path>\res.R directory to <NetWorker_install_path>\res.
9. Restart the NetWorker services.
10. On the Autochanger Operations dialog box, click Reset.

Task 10: Verify the NetWorker Server Recovery

To verify the NetWorker server recovery:

1. Reboot the NetWorker server host computer and verify that the NetWorker Backup and Recover Server, NetWorker Power Monitor, and NetWorker Remote Exec services are started.
2. Use the Windows Event Viewer to examine the event logs for errors. In particular, check for:
 - Service startup errors related to the Windows system state
 - Errors regarding the recovery of Windows system-protected filesFor information about how the NetWorker software handles the Windows system state and system-protected files, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
3. Verify that the NetWorker server and its associated clients are included in a scheduled NetWorker backup.
4. Perform a test backup and recover.
5. Verify that any applications that were running prior to the disaster, such as Microsoft Office, have been properly recovered. To check this, you can start each application and open a file.
6. If the NetWorker server was previously configured as a domain controller, verify that the drives configured to store the Active Directory database and log files have been recovered.

Recovering a NetWorker Client or Storage Node

This section explains how to recover a Windows NetWorker client host computer or a Windows 2003 or Windows 2000 storage node host computer.

Notes:

- For Windows 2003 and Windows XP Professional systems, perform tasks 1 through 4 that appear on the following pages — but do so only as a last resort for recovering a NetWorker client. For a NetWorker client, use the ASR recovery method if possible. For more information, see "[Performing a Windows ASR Recovery](#)" on page 57. You cannot use the ASR recovery method for a NetWorker storage node.
- Before you begin the recovery procedures, identify all Legato products (such as SmartMedia[®], ClientPak[®], and NetWorker Modules) and any associated patches that were installed prior to the disaster. You *must* reinstall any Legato backup software and patches that are unusable or appear to be damaged. For more information, refer to the appropriate product installation guide.
- You can recover a NetWorker client or storage node to the original computer, or to a different computer.

To recover the client or storage node, perform the following tasks in the specified order:

- "[Task 1: Satisfy the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery Requirements](#)" on page 89.
- "[Task 2: Reinstall the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Software](#)" on page 90.
- "[Task 3: Recover the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Data](#)" on page 90
- "[Task 4: Verify the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery](#)" on page 94

Note: Before you begin recovery of a NetWorker client or storage node, you should understand the information about SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets in the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Partial Recovery of a NetWorker Storage Node

In most cases, the NetWorker server should be fully functional before you begin recovery of its associated clients or storage nodes. However, if the storage device required for a NetWorker server recovery is connected to a remote storage node, you might have to partially recover the storage node *before* you can recover the NetWorker server. In that case:

- Reinstall the NetWorker client or storage node software to provide a storage device for the NetWorker server to use. For information, see "[Task 2: Reinstall the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Software](#)" on page 90.
- Recover the NetWorker server. For information, see "[Recovering a NetWorker Server](#)" on page 71.
- Perform the remaining tasks to recover the client or storage node. For more information, see "[Task 3: Recover the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Data](#)" on page 90 and "[Task 4: Verify the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery](#)" on page 94.

Task 1: Satisfy the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery Requirements

To recover a NetWorker client or storage node requires:

- The same release and patch level of the NetWorker software that was in use prior to the disaster.
- The installation path of the NetWorker software prior to the disaster.
- Backup or clone volumes that contain the NetWorker client or storage node data.

Note: If you routinely move NetWorker backup media to an offsite location for safekeeping, ensure that you have all necessary volumes available to avoid delays during a recovery. You can run the `mminfo -s server -mv` command from the command prompt to list the media associated with the files you intend to recover. For details about the `mminfo` command, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

Task 2: Reinstall the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Software

If the NetWorker client or storage node software is not properly installed and running on the host computer, you must reinstall it, as follows:

1. To reinstall the NetWorker client or storage node software, refer to the appropriate NetWorker Installation Guide.
 - If the NetWorker installation kit is available on a shared drive, reinstall it over the network.
 - Reinstall the NetWorker software to the same path location it occupied prior to the disaster.
 - To update the NetWorker software, first recover the NetWorker client or storage node to its predisaster state, then perform the update.
2. Reinstall any NetWorker patches that were installed prior to the disaster.
3. Reinstall the temporary enabler code for each Legato backup product. For temporary enabler codes, refer to the product Installation Guide.
4. If you are recovering a NetWorker storage node, ensure that the storage devices the NetWorker server will use are correctly configured. For details, refer to the appropriate *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
5. From the NetWorker User program, perform a test recovery to verify that the NetWorker recovery process is functioning properly.

Task 3: Recover the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Data



Important: Recovery of volume mount points and their data requires special handling. If you attempt to recover a mount point and the mounted volume's data in a single operation, the data will be recovered to the root of the host volume and recovery of the mount point will fail. To successfully recover the mounted volume's data, first manually re-create the mount point. Use the same path as the original. Then perform a separate NetWorker file recovery to recover just the mounted volume's data (without including any of the host volume's data in the recovery).

For more information about backing up, recovering, and creating mount points, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Note: This special handling is not required when performing an ASR recovery.

To recover the NetWorker client or storage node data:

1. Log on to Windows with local administrator privileges.



Important: Directed recovery of SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets is not supported. To recover these save sets, log onto the computer being recovered with local administrator privileges. Additionally, recover the SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets to the location that they were in before the disaster.

2. Ensure that all drives that contained system information prior to the disaster are accessible. The system information includes the boot partition, system partition, and the partition that contains the databases and database logs for the system state components.
3. Start the NetWorker User program.
4. Click the Recover button.
5. In the Source Client dialog box, select the computer you are recovering and click OK.
6. In the Destination Client dialog box, select the computer you are recovering and click OK.
7. The computer's directory structure appears in the Recover window. Mark all appropriate save sets for recovery:

Windows 2003 and Windows XP Professional:

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- SYSTEM STATE:
- SYSTEM FILES:
- SYSTEM DB:

Alternatively, if you are using Windows 2003 and Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) is licensed and enabled, mark the following save sets:

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- VSS SYSTEM BOOT:
- VSS SYSTEM FILESET:
- VSS SYSTEM SERVICES:
- VSS USER DATA:
- VSS OTHER:
- VSS ASR DISK:

Windows 2000:

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- SYSTEM STATE:
- SYSTEM FILES:
- SYSTEM DB:
- SHAREPOINT: (for SharePoint Portal Servers only)

Windows NT 4.0:

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- SYSTEM STATE:
- REPAIRDISK: (recover only if needed)

Notes

- If you recover save sets in multiple NetWorker User operations, recover the SYSTEM STATE or VSS SYSTEM BOOT save set last to avoid booting Windows twice.
 - NetWorker software backs up user profiles in the save set that corresponds to the disk drive on which they are located (for example, the C: save set). To recover user profiles, recover the save set in which they were saved. User profile folders are located in:
 - **Windows 2003, Windows 2000, and Windows XP Professional:**
%SystemDrive%\Documents and Settings
 - **Windows NT 4.0:**
%SystemRoot%\profiles
8. From the Option menu, select Recover Options.
 9. In the Recover Options dialog box, select Overwrite Existing File.

If you do not select Overwrite Existing File, the recovery process pauses before any existing files are overwritten. A Naming Conflict dialog box appears, prompting you to indicate how the NetWorker software should resolve filename conflicts.

10. Click Start to begin the recovery.

Note: Files in the Windows Recycle Bin are not password protected. If the Password Protection dialog box appears, select Recover > OK to recover them.

11. Check the log file to verify that no error messages were generated during the recovery sessions. The NetWorker software logs information about the recovery process to the `<NetWorker_install_path>\logs` file. This file is overwritten each time a recovery is performed. If there are error messages in the log file, you might need to run the recovery again after addressing the source of the errors.
12. After recovery, reboot the computer to completely recover the system-protected files and restart services that were automatically stopped prior to recovery.

Notes:

- If you perform a complete reinstallation of the Windows operating system during a disaster recovery, the display resolution will be set to default values when the disaster recovery is complete. To reconfigure to the previous display settings, use the Control Panel Display tool. This problem does not occur if you perform an ASR recovery on a Windows 2003 or Windows XP Professional NetWorker client.
- By default, the **directed recover** option is enabled when you install the NetWorker client. If the **directed recover** option was disabled on the client before the disaster, you need to explicitly set this option to disable directed recoveries to this client. This option is set through the **nsradmin** command. For more information about setting the **disable directed recover** option on the NetWorker client, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Task 4: Verify the NetWorker Client or Storage Node Recovery

To verify the NetWorker client or storage node recovery:

1. Reboot the NetWorker client or storage node host computer and verify that the NetWorker Remote Exec service has started.
2. Use the Windows Event Viewer to examine the event logs for errors. In particular, check for:
 - Service startup errors related to the Windows system state
 - Errors regarding the recovery of Windows system-protected filesFor information about how the NetWorker software handles the Windows system state and system-protected files, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
3. Ensure that the storage node and the NetWorker server can detect the storage devices the NetWorker server is to use.
4. Perform a test recovery by using each of the Legato backup products you have reinstalled. Recover data with the Legato product used to back it up. Refer to the product documentation as necessary.
5. Perform a test backup to the NetWorker server to ensure that the connection between the NetWorker client or storage node and the NetWorker server is working properly.
6. Verify that any applications (such as Microsoft Office) that were running prior to the disaster have been properly recovered. To verify this, run each application and open a previously saved document.
7. If you want to use Active Desktop, install it after you have recovered all of the computer's data.
8. If the NetWorker client or storage node computer was previously configured as a domain controller:

Windows 2000 — Verify that the drives configured to store the Active Directory database and log files have been recovered.

Windows NT 4.0 — If the computer is a Primary Domain Controller, synchronize it with the domain. If the computer is a Backup Domain Controller, synchronize it with the Primary Domain Controller.

Recovery of DHCP and WINS Databases

If you are using Windows 2003 and are using ASR backup and recovery or have VSS licensed and enabled, no special handling is required to back up and recover DHCP and WINS databases. However, if you are not using ASR backup and recovery or do not have VSS licensed and enabled, use this section to learn how to back up and recover the DHCP and WINS databases.



Important: To recover the DHCP database, you must have a NetWorker backup that includes the `%SystemRoot%\System32\dhcp` directory. To recover the WINS database, you must have a NetWorker backup that includes a local disk backup of the WINS database. For instructions on configuring DHCP and WINS servers to include these databases in scheduled NetWorker backups, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

How to Recover a DHCP Database

To recover a DHCP database:

1. Use the NetWorker User program to recover the backup of the `%SystemRoot%\System32\dhcp` directory on the DHCP server.
2. Use the Microsoft DHCP administrative tools to recover the DHCP database. For detailed instructions, refer the DHCP database recover procedures in the Microsoft documentation.

How to Recover a WINS Database

To recover a WINS database:

1. Use the NetWorker User program to recover the backup of the WINS database to a drive on the WINS server.
2. Use the Microsoft WINS administrative tools to recover the WINS database. For detailed instructions on using Microsoft WINS administrative tools, refer to the Microsoft documentation.

Chapter 5: NetWare Disaster Recovery

This chapter provides instructions on how to perform a disaster recovery on a NetWare system that uses the NetWorker software.



Important: This chapter applies only to NetWorker clients and servers running NetWorker release 4.2.x, NetWare version.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Replacing a Hard Drive" on page 98](#)
- ["Recovering the NetWare Operating System" on page 99](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server" on page 103](#)
- ["Recovering a Replicated NDS Partition" on page 110](#)

Note: All of the utilities referenced in this chapter are NetWare console utilities.

Replacing a Hard Drive

To replace a hard drive:

- ["Obtain the Hard Drive Information" on page 98](#)
- ["Replace the Hard Drive" on page 98](#)
- ["Completing the Recovery Process" on page 99](#)

Obtain the Hard Drive Information

Before you replace the hard drive, you must obtain the following information about the drive:

- Size of the drive
- Size, format, and volume label assigned to each drive partition
- NetWare Directory Services (NDS), the NDS tree topology, and the location of server objects, partitions and replicas, and bindery context settings

You can obtain information about each drive by using:

- **install** (or **nwconfig** on NetWare 5.0). This server utility provides information about each hard drive including each volume segment on the drive.
- **netadmin** in DOS or the NetWorker Administrator program (**nwadmin**) in Windows.
- **dsrepair**. This server utility enables you to perform a check on each partition and replica.
- *autoexec.ncf*. This file contains the bindery context settings.
- **ndir**. This workstation utility provides information about each volume, directory, and file on the disk.

Replace the Hard Drive

For detailed instructions on how to replace failed hard drives, refer to the appropriate NetWare documentation and the appropriate hard drive vendor documentation.



Important: Install a new drive that is the same size or larger than the original drive. This will ensure that you can recover all of the drive's data.



Important: Do not delete any volume objects from the NDS tree. This would eliminate any references that other objects might have to a particular volume.

Completing the Recovery Process

To complete the recovery process after replacing the hard drive, see the following sections:

- ["Recovering the NetWare Operating System" on page 99](#)
- ["Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server" on page 103](#)
- ["Recovering a Replicated NDS Partition" on page 110](#)

Note: To recover computer data by using NetWorker software, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, NetWare Version*.

Recovering the NetWare Operating System

The following sections contain information about recovering the NetWare operating system:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 99](#)
- ["How to Recover the NetWare Operating System" on page 100](#)
- ["Completing the Recovery Process" on page 102](#)

Prerequisites

To recover the operating system, you need the following:

- NetWare operating system, license software, patch level, and version
- Version and patch level of the MS-DOS software
- IPX/SPX and/or TCP/IP properties:
 - Adapter type
 - IPX network number or IP address
 - Default gateway
 - Subnet mask
 - DNS server

- Computer properties:
 - Computer name
 - DNS domain name
 - Administrator name and password
- Device and SCSI drivers
- Startup files, including *autoexec.bat*, *config.sys*, *autoexec.ncf*, and *startup.ncf*

How to Recover the NetWare Operating System

This section describes how to recover the NetWare operating system by using the NetWorker software. Use this process to recover the NetWare operating system back to the original computer, or to a different computer with the same name.

You can recover the operating system by performing:

- A complete installation by using **install** or **nwconfig**. In this instance, you perform a complete reinstallation and configuration of the operating system.
- Alternatively, perform a partial installation by using **install** or **nwconfig**. In this case, reinstall and configure only those files that enable the computer to communicate over the network. Then, recover the remaining operating system and configuration files by using the NetWorker software.

To recover the operating system, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the Operating System" on page 100](#)
- ["Task 2: Configure the Operating System" on page 101](#)
- ["Task 3: Test the Operating System and Configure Devices" on page 102](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the Operating System

To reinstall the operating system:

1. Reinstall MS-DOS, including the *AUTOEXEC.BAT* and *CONFIG.SYS* files, into its original location. For details, refer to the MS-DOS documentation.
2. Reinstall the same version and patch level of NetWare by using the **install** or **nwconfig** program. Reinstall NetWare into its original location with the same:
 - Version
 - Patch level

- Computer name
- IPX network number and/or IP address

For details, refer to the NetWare documentation.

If you want to upgrade NetWare, first recover the operating system to its original state, and then perform the upgrade.

3. Reinstall NDS into its original location by using the **install** or **nwconfig** utility:

- Use the same name as the original tree.
- Use the same server name.
- Use the same container and Administrator name.
- Ensure the Administrator object resides at the same level, in the same container, as it did in the original tree.

For details, refer to the NetWare documentation.



Important: If this server will become the master of the NDS Root partition, during installation, make sure you re-create the Organization object by using the same name. If the Organization object does not have the same name, the subtree will contain new empty containers.

Task 2: Configure the Operating System

To configure the operating system:

1. Configure the IPX/SPX and TCP/IP properties exactly as they were configured before. If you do not, the NetWorker software will assign the computer a new host ID. If the computer has a different host ID, you must reregister the NetWorker software. For details, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, NetWare Version*.
2. If you are recovering to a new computer, assign the same *hostname* for the new computer. If you do not use the same *hostname*, you will not be able to recover the NetWorker indexes associated with the original computer.
3. Configure the date and time properties as they were configured before.
4. If you had any additional NetWare components or services, reinstall them before recovering the computer's data.
5. Restart the computer after installing the NetWare operating system.

Task 3: Test the Operating System and Configure Devices

To test the operating system and configure the devices:

1. Configure any devices the NetWorker software requires. For example, SCSI pass-through devices for autochangers.
2. Perform a test to verify that the:
 - Name to Address resolution is correct. Test by running **nslookup** and by using the Fully Qualified Domain Name of the NetWare NetWorker backup server, client, or storage node.
 - Network protocols are functioning properly.
 - Operating system is functioning properly.
 - Time synchronization is functioning properly.
 - The operating system recognizes the devices. If the operating system does not recognize the devices, you might need to:
 - Modify the device configuration files to enable the computer to communicate with the device during recovery.
 - Load the SCSI driver and its associated ASPI driver.
 - Install the device driver.

Completing the Recovery Process

To complete the recovery process after reinstalling and configuring the operating system, use the following procedures, depending on the type of NetWorker computer you are recovering:

- ["Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server" on page 103](#)
- ["Recovering a Replicated NDS Partition" on page 110](#)

Note: To recover computer data by using the NetWorker software, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, NetWare Version*.

Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server

The following sections provide information on recovering a NetWorker server:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 103](#)
- ["How to Recover a NetWare NetWorker Server" on page 103](#)

Prerequisites

To recover the NetWorker server, you need the following:

- Original version and patch level of NetWorker software
- Original location of NetWorker software
- Backup or clone volumes containing the:
 - NetWorker server media manager. By default, this directory is located in the `SYS:NSR\MM` directory.
 - NetWorker server indexes. By default, this directory is located in the `SYS:NSR\INDEX\<server_name>` directory.
 - NetWorker server configuration files. By default, this directory is located in the `SYS:NSR\RES` directory.

How to Recover a NetWare NetWorker Server

To recover a NetWorker server, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Software" on page 104](#)
- ["Task 2: Configure NetWorker Device and Client Resource" on page 104](#)
- ["Task 3: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID" on page 105](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap" on page 105](#)
- ["Task 5: Rename the NetWorker Server Resource Files" on page 107](#)
- ["Task 6: Recover the NetWorker Server Data" on page 107](#)
- ["Task 7: Recover NDS Data" on page 108](#)
- ["Task 8: Complete the Server Recovery" on page 109](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Software

To reinstall the NetWorker software:

1. Reinstall the same version of NetWorker software into its original location. For installation instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, NetWare Version*.
 - If you want to upgrade the NetWorker server, first recover the server to its original state, and then perform the upgrade.
 - You do not need to reload the license enablers if the NetWorker configuration files still exist. By default, the configuration files are located in the `SYS:NSR\RES` directory.
2. Reinstall any NetWorker patches that were installed prior to the disaster.

Task 2: Configure NetWorker Device and Client Resource

To configure the device and client resource:

1. Configure the Device resource:

Note: If you are recovering data by using an autochanger, press [F4] to verify that the autochanger correctly appears in the Autochanger window.
2. Configure the Client resource associated with the server.

Set the browse and retention policies to a decade. The browse policy is one quarter (three months) by default. This enables you to recover all of the server's records.



Important: If you do not reset the browse and retention policies, all of the server's records will be recovered. However, any records that are more than one quarter (three months) old will be discarded, because the browse policy is one quarter by default.

Task 3: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID

This section describes how to locate the save set ID for the NetWorker server's latest bootstrap. The NetWorker server's bootstrap contains the server's online file index, media index, and resource files.

If you do not have this information, use the following steps to locate the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap:

1. Insert the most recent media or clone volumes used for scheduled backups into the appropriate device.
2. At the NetWare system console, switch to the directory where the NetWorker NLMs are located. By default, these files are located in the `SYS:NSR\BIN` directory.
3. To locate the most recent bootstrap on the media, enter the **scanner -B** command.

Task 4: Recover the NetWorker Server Bootstrap

This section describes how to recover the NetWorker server's bootstrap. By default, these files reside in the `SYS:NSR` and `SYS:NSR\RES` directories, and can be recovered by using the NetWorker Utilities program.

To recover the NetWorker bootstrap:

1. Load and inventory the devices. This ensures that the NetWorker software can recognize which slots contain which volumes.

If you load a clone volume into a device, the NetWorker software will use the clone volume for the remainder of the recovery process. You might have to update the volume location to indicate that the original volume is not available.

2. Start the NetWorker Utilities program by entering the following command at the NetWare system console:

```
load NETUTIL
```



Important: Disable scheduled backups and do not use the NetWorker software to perform backups or recoveries while running the NetWorker Utilities program. If backup and recovery processes are enabled, the state of the NetWorker indexes will become confused. From the NetWorker Utilities dialog box, select Recover from a Disaster.

3. Enter the full name of the backup administrator (for example, “.cn=Admin.O=“top level container”) into the User text box and the appropriate NetWare password into the Password text box and press [Enter].

The Device Selection window appears.

4. From the Device Selection window, select the device you intend to use and press [Enter].
5. Insert the most recent media or clone volumes used for scheduled backups into the appropriate device.

- If you are using a single tape device, manually insert the volume.
- If you are using an autochanger, use the autochanger controls to manually select the slot containing the most recent backup volume.

To determine the required backup volume, refer to the printed bootstrap records.

6. When the following message appears, press [Enter].

```
Put the volume for disaster recovery in device xxxx and  
press Enter.
```

7. Press [Enter] to exit the NetWorker Utilities. The server's processor will halt with multiple ABENDs.

8. Restart the NetWorker software.

9. From the NetWorker Utilities program, select F3>Operation>Recover.

10. Browse and mark the following files for recovery:

- *SYS:NSR\NSR.RES*
- *SYS:NSR\NSRJB.RES*

11. Press [F2] to start the recovery. When messages indicating name conflicts appear, select Rename the Recover File for both files.

12. When recovery is complete, exit the NetWorker Utilities program.

Task 5: Rename the NetWorker Server Resource Files

To rename the resource files:

1. Unload all of the associated NLM files by using **nwdown**.
2. Delete the existing files (*NSR.RES* and *NSRJB.RES*).
3. Rename the recovered files, which were renamed with a tilde (~) upon recovery, to *NSR.RES* and *NRJB.RES*.
4. Restart the NetWorker software. This process recovers the NetWorker software to its last backup configuration (including passwords, administrator privileges, backup groups, and schedules).
5. Verify that the NetWorker indexes and configuration files are recovered. If they are not recovered, select Recover from a Disaster from the NetWorker Utilities program, or use an older volume.

Task 6: Recover the NetWorker Server Data

To recover the remainder of the server's data by using the NetWorker Utilities program:

To recover the NetWorker server data:

1. Insert the most recent backup or clone volumes into the device.
2. From the Mount dialog box, select the required volume.

Notice that the volume is now marked **(R)**; this means the volume is write protected.
3. From the [F3] Operation menu, select Recover to display the Client List window.
4. Select the client with the NetWare server name and press [Enter].

Another login window appears.
5. Enter the appropriate information for each attribute and press [Enter]:
 - In the User attribute, enter the full name of the backup administrator (for example, ".cn=Admin.O= 'top level container'").
 - In the Password attribute, enter the NetWare password.The Browser window appears.
6. Select Schema and mark it for recover so that all extensions to the NDS schema are recovered.

7. From the [F2] File menu, select Start Recover, and press [Enter].
8. If you have NDS data to recover, continue with "[Task 7: Recover NDS Data](#)" on page 108.

If you do not have any NDS data to recover, continue with "[Task 8: Complete the Server Recovery](#)" on page 109.

Task 7: Recover NDS Data

Before performing an NDS backup or recover, refer to the *Novell Application Notes* section "Backing Up and Restoring Novell Directory Services in NetWare 4.11," dated October 1996. This document explains concepts and procedures that you need to understand before working with NDS backups and recovers.

On networks with multiple servers, NDS automatically creates replicas (copies) of the NDS database or portions of it (partitions) and stores them on other servers. This process provides a readily available backup if NDS or a partition is damaged. Do *not* circumvent this replication process.

Whenever possible, use an active replica to recover what was lost from the NDS tree. If this is not feasible, you must recover from a Storage Management Services (SMS) backup in the following way:

1. Recover the NDS information.
2. Recover the filesystem data and trustee rights.

NDS backup and recover is based on object names. The objects must exist in the tree before you can recover the filesystem data and trustee assignments for those objects. NDS should be functional (time and partitions synchronizing normally) before you proceed with a recovery.

To recover NDS data to this server by using the NetWorker software:

1. From the [F3] Operation menu, select Save Set Recover, and press [Enter].
2. Select this server's name as both the source and destination client.
3. Enter the full name of the backup administrator, and the password.
4. Select the {NDS} save set, and press [Enter] to display versions.
5. Select the version with the most recent full backup.

If there are any later save sets with level 1 or incremental backups, recover them from the oldest to the most recent.

The NDS is now recovered to the state of the most recent backup.

Task 8: Complete the Server Recovery

To complete the recovery of the server:

1. Use NetWorker software to recover the remaining data, including the client file indexes. In the Browser window, mark everything for recovery, and then unmark all still-operational volumes, *LEGATOMM*, the server's *LEGATODB*, *NSR.RES*, *NSRJB.RES*, Schema, and NDS.



Important: Recover each client file index by selecting the client folder from the indexes directory. Each client has a *legatodb* file that is located in *SYS:NSR\INDEX\CLIENT-NAME*.

If you run out of memory while recovering multiple files, repeat this step and recover only one volume at a time.

2. From the [F2] File menu in the Browser window, display the NetWorker Recover Options dialog box. Select Don't Overwrite Data.
3. Verify the recovered data. From a workstation, use the **ndir** command or NetWare Administrator (NWAdmin) to check the data, trustee assignments, file ownership, and other related information.
4. Select Cross-Check Index from the Indexes dialog box of the NetWorker Administrator program to compare the index records to the records in the media index.
5. Perform a check to make sure the server is fully recovered:
 - Verify that the server and its associated clients are included in a scheduled backup.
 - Run **dsrepair** to verify the integrity of any NDS databases.
 - Use the NetWorker Administrator program or the **ndir** workstation utility to verify the data, trustee assignments, and file ownership.

Recovering a Replicated NDS Partition

If the NetWare server did not contain an NDS partition (replicated or not), do not complete this section. Instead, complete only ["Recovering the NetWare Operating System" on page 99](#) and ["Recovering a NetWare NetWorker Server" on page 103](#).

This section contains the following information on recovering a replicated NDS partition over the network:

- ["How to Recover a NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume" on page 110](#)
- ["How to Recover a NetWare 4.11, NetWare 5.0, or IntraNetWare Server SYS Volume" on page 113](#)



Important: For NetWare 4.11/IntraNetWare servers, do not delete the server or volume objects for the failed volume from the NDS tree; you do not want to eliminate any references other objects might have to the volume. If you must delete objects on a NetWare 4.11/IntraNetWare server, use the NetWare 4.10 procedure for recovering from a disaster.

How to Recover a NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume

To recover a SYS volume on a NetWare 4.10 server, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Recover the NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume" on page 110](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the SMS Remote File System" on page 112](#)
- ["Task 3: Complete the Recovery of the NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume" on page 113](#)

Task 1: Recover the NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume

To recover a SYS volume on a NetWare 4.10 server:

1. Use the NetWorker Administrator program or **netadmin** to delete the volume objects associated with the failed server.
2. Use NDS Manager or **partmgr** to delete the server object for the failed server. You cannot use **netadmin** to delete a server object.

Partition Manager displays a warning message; select Yes to confirm the deletion.

3. Use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** to check the replica synchronization.

If you see error messages, wait a few minutes and try again.

4. From the NetWorker server, perform a directed recover to recover the failed server's *Server Specific Info (SSI)* files from a tape backup to a functioning NetWorker for NetWare client.

The server-specific information files (*SERVDATA.NDS*, *VOLSINFO.TXT*, *STARTUP.NCF*, and *AUTOEXEC.NCF*) are recovered to a subdirectory under *SYS:\SYSTEM* on the server you selected. This subdirectory is given a DOS 8.3 name derived from the source server name.

5. If the failed server held a master replica, use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** to designate a new master replica on a different server in the replica ring.
6. Use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** to perform an unattended full repair to check replica synchronization. If necessary, use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** on the servers containing master replicas to remove the failed server from the replica ring.
7. Shut down the failed server and replace any damaged server hardware. If you replace a hard drive, be sure that it is the same size or larger.
8. Format the DOS partitions and reinstall DOS.



Important: Use the DOS Time command to ensure that the computer is set to the correct time to avoid time synchronization errors.

9. Reinstall NetWare 4.10 and NDS on the repaired or replaced server. Run **install** or **nwconfig**, select Custom Install, and follow the directions on the screen. Use the *STARTUP.NCF* and *AUTOEXEC.NCF* files recovered with SSI to answer the questions displayed on the screen.
 - Enter the same server name and internal IPX number that the server had prior to the disaster.
 - When prompted, insert the NetWare License diskette for the server into the disk drive.
 - When prompted for the name of the NDS tree, select the name of the tree that the server resided in before the disaster.
 - Select the time zone and configure the time.

- Log in and specify the context for the server and its objects. Use the same context that was used before the disaster.
- Edit the *STARTUP.NCF* and *AUTOEXEC.NCF* files to match the versions recovered with SSL.

When the installation is complete, the server will contain all the files necessary to perform an SMS remote filesystem recover. For more information, see "[Task 2: Recover the SMS Remote File System](#)" on [page 112](#).

Task 2: Recover the SMS Remote File System

To recover the SMS remote filesystem to a SYS volume on a NetWare 4.10 server:

1. Load the required name space modules for each recovered volume. Use the *VOLSINFO.TXT* file to determine which name spaces need to be loaded (*MAC.NAM*, *LONG.NAM*, etc.).
2. Load the filesystem TSA specific to your version of the NetWare operating system, by entering one of the following commands:

```
LOAD TSA410
```

```
LOAD TSA312
```

```
LOAD TSA500
```
3. Recover the filesystem for each volume affected by the failure. Do not recover the Schema and [Root]; they are recovered from a replica. You also do not need to recover Server Specific Info again. When prompted, suppress further prompting and overwrite files.
4. When you are prompted, log in by using the full name of the backup user.
5. If the failed server had non-SYS volumes that were not affected by the failure, from the [F2] File menu in the Browser window, select Recover to display the NetWorker Recover Options dialog box. Select the **Don't Overwrite Data; restore trustees, etc.** command, and then recover the volumes that were not affected by the failure.
6. Shut down and restart the repaired or replaced server.

Task 3: Complete the Recovery of the NetWare 4.10 SYS Volume

To complete the recovery of a NetWare 4.10 SYS volume:

1. If necessary, use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** to re-establish replicas on the repaired or replaced server.
2. Enter the following commands at the command prompt:

```
LOAD TSA410
```

```
LOAD TSANDS
```

```
LOAD TSA500
```

3. From the Recover Browser window, recover the server object, volume objects, and any objects that formerly referenced the recovered volume or server objects. Expand the [Root] resource, mark the required objects, and then select Recover. When prompted, suppress further prompting and overwrite files.
4. Use NDS Manager or the Schedule immediate synchronization function of **dsrepair** to synchronize the replica on all servers.
5. Verify the recovered data. From a workstation, use either the **nwadmin** server utility or the **ndir** workstation utility to check the data, trustee assignments, file ownership, and other related information.

The SYS volume should now be recovered.

How to Recover a NetWare 4.11, NetWare 5.0, or IntraNetWare Server SYS Volume

To recover a SYS volume on a NetWare 4.11, NetWare 5.0, or IntraNetWare server, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Recover the NetWare SYS Volume" on page 114](#)
- ["Task 2: Reinstall the Operating Systems" on page 115](#)
- ["Task 3: Complete the NetWare SYS Volume Recovery" on page 116](#)



Important: For NetWare 4.11/IntraNetWare servers, do not delete the server or volume objects for the failed volume from the NDS tree; you do not want to eliminate any references other objects might have to the volume. If you must delete objects on a NetWare 4.11/IntraNetWare server, use the NetWare 4.10 procedure for recovering from a disaster.

Task 1: Recover the NetWare SYS Volume

To recover a NetWare 4.11 or IntraNetWare SYS volume:

1. From the NetWorker server, perform a directed recover to recover the failed server's *Server Specific Info (SSI)* files from a tape backup to a functioning NetWorker for NetWare client.

The server-specific information files (*SERVDATA.NDS*, *DSMISC.LOG*, *VOLSINFO.TXT*, *STARTUP.NCF*, and *AUTOEXEC.NCF*) are recovered to a subdirectory under *SYS:\SYSTEM* on the client you have selected. This subdirectory is given a DOS 8.3 name derived from the source server name.



Important: For NetWare 4.11/IntraNetWare servers, do not delete the server or volume objects for the failed server from the NDS tree. You do not want to eliminate any references other objects might have to the server. If objects were deleted from the NDS tree, use the NetWare 4.10 procedure for recovering from a disaster.

2. If the failed server held a master replica, use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** to designate a new master replica on a different server in the replica ring. To determine which replicas were stored on the failed server, refer to *DSMISC.LOG*.
3. If the failed server also contained any nonmaster replicas, use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** on the servers containing master replicas to remove the failed server from the replica ring.

A NetWare warning message appears. Continue with the recovery procedure. For more information, refer to "Backing Up and Restoring Novell Directory Services in NetWare 4.11" in *Novell Application Notes*, October 1996.

4. Use **dsrepair** to perform an unattended full repair to ensure the ring is functioning properly.

Refer to *DSMISC.LOG* to determine which replicas were stored on the failed server. If *DSMISC.LOG* shows that no other server has exactly the same replicas as the failed server, run **dsrepair** on any servers containing replicas of partitions on the failed server.

5. Shut down the failed server and replace any damaged hardware. If you need to replace a hard drive, install a drive that is the same size or larger.

Task 2: Reinstall the Operating Systems

To reinstall the operating systems:

1. Format the DOS partitions and reinstall DOS.



Important: Use the DOS Time command to ensure that the computer is set to the correct time to avoid time synchronization errors.

2. Reinstall NetWare 4.11, NetWare 5.0, or IntraNetWare and NDS on the repaired or replaced server. Run **install** or **nwconfig**, select Custom Install, and follow the directions on the screen.
 - a. When prompted, enter the same server name and internal IPX number that the server had prior to the failure. Use the *STARTUP.NCF* and *AUTOEXEC.NCF* files included with the server-specific information for needed information.
 - b. After the preliminary files are copied, the Choose a Directory Tree dialog box appears. Press [F5] to recover NDS (option listed at the bottom right of the screen).
 - c. A new window displays two options: A: (the default) or Press [F3] to specify a different path. If the *Server Specific Info* files are contained on diskette, insert the diskette into drive A and press [Enter]. Otherwise, press [F3] and enter the path to the *Server Specific Info* files recovered in step 1.
 - d. A Remote Server Authentication login dialog box is displayed. Log in. When prompted, enter the Directory tree name.
 - e. Press [Enter], and both the files and NDS are copied to the new server. *DSMISC.LOG*, *VOLSINFO.TXT*, and *AUTOEXEC.NCF* are copied to the *SYS:SYSTEM* directory. *STARTUP.NCF* is copied to the *C:\NWSERVER* directory.
 - f. The NDS recovery uses the information from *SERVDATA.NDS* (*TSANDS.NLM* is not needed). NDS is now fully functional on the server, but the partitions and replicas must still be reestablished.
 - g. When prompted, insert the NetWare License diskette for the server into the diskette drive.
 - h. Edit the *STARTUP.NCF* and *AUTOEXEC.NCF* files.

- i. If either the *STARTUP.NCF* or the *AUTOEXEC.NCF* files have changed because they were backed up with the server-specific information, both the original and the new files are displayed for you to compare and make edits as necessary. If the current files are the same as the original files, only the current files are displayed.

The server now contains all the files necessary to perform an SMS remote filesystem recover.

3. To finish the installation, do one of the following:
 - Press Enter to exit the utility. NetWare will not copy the remaining system and public files but will exit the utility. These files should be recovered from a backup.
 - Press F3 to continue installation and wait while the utility copies the remaining system and public files. Then exit.

Task 3: Complete the NetWare SYS Volume Recovery

This section describes how to complete the recovery of the 4.11 SYS volume.

To complete the recovery of the 4.11 SYS volume:

1. Load the required name space modules for each recovered volume. Use the *VOLSINFO.TXT* file to determine which name spaces need to be loaded (*MAC.NAM*, *OS2.NAM*, and so on).
2. Load the filesystem TSA specific to your version of NetWare by entering one of the following commands on the repaired or replaced server:

```
LOAD TSA410
```

```
LOAD TSA500
```

3. Recover the filesystem for each volume affected by the failure. Do not recover the Schema and [Root]; they will be recovered from a replica. You also do not need to recover Server Specific Info again. When prompted, suppress further prompting and overwrite files.

If the failed server had non-SYS volumes that were not affected by the failure, no further action is needed because the *SERVDATA.NDS* file preserves the trustee assignments on these other volumes.

4. Shut down and restart the server.
5. Use NDS Manager or **dsrepair** to re-establish replicas on the failed server. Use *DSMISC.LOG* to view a copy of the replica list that resided on the server at the time of backup.
6. Verify the recovered data. From a workstation, use the Novell **NWAdmin32** or the **rights /T /S** and **ndir** commands to check the data, trustee assignments, file ownership, and other related information.

Chapter 6: Mac OS X Client Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover from disaster on a NetWorker Mac OS X client that is running NetWorker ClientPak, Release 7.1.

This chapter includes the following section:

- ["Recovering a NetWorker Client" on page 119](#)

Recovering a NetWorker Client

The following sections provide information on recovering a NetWorker client:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 119](#)
- ["How to Recover a NetWorker Client" on page 120](#)

Prerequisites

Before recovering the NetWorker client, ensure that the Mac OS X operating system is installed on the computer and that the NetWorker server is functional and available on the network.

If you need to recover the NetWorker server, see one of the following chapters as appropriate:

- ["Chapter 3: UNIX Disaster Recovery" on page 27](#)
- ["Chapter 4: Windows Disaster Recovery" on page 51](#)
- ["Chapter 5: NetWare Disaster Recovery" on page 97](#)

Additionally, ensure that you have the following:

- Version and patch level of the NetWorker client.
- The name of the computer on which the NetWorker server is running.
- A successful backup of the NetInfo database. For more information about backing up the NetInfo database, refer to the Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide for the operating system platform of the NetWorker server.

How to Recover a NetWorker Client

This section describes how to recover a NetWorker client to the original computer or to a different computer.

To recover a NetWorker client, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Client Software" on page 120](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data" on page 121](#)
- ["Task 3: Replace the NetInfo Database" on page 122](#)
- ["Task 4: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery" on page 122](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the NetWorker Client Software

To reinstall the NetWorker client software:

1. Reinstall the same version of the NetWorker client.
Note: If you want to upgrade the client software, first recover the client to its original state, and then perform the upgrade.
2. Reinstall any NetWorker backup utility patches that were installed before the disaster.
3. (Optional) Use the **recover** program to perform a test recovery to ensure that the recovery process is functioning properly.

Task 2: Recover the Application and User Data

To recover the application and user data:

1. If you need to determine which volumes contain the application and user data backups for this computer, use the **mminfo -avot** command on the NetWorker server, for example:

```
# mminfo -avot -c client_name
```

where *client_name* is the hostname of the computer whose application and user data are being recovered.

2. Open a **recover** prompt on the NetWorker client with the following command:

```
$ recover
```

3. At the **recover** prompt, browse backed up Mac OS X data by using traditional UNIX filesystem navigation commands.

4. Add all the directories and files to be recovered, by entering the **add** command, for example:

```
recover> add directory_name
```

To automatically overwrite existing files, enter the **force** option with the **add** command.

5. Start the recovery by entering the following command at the **recover** prompt:

```
recover> recover
```



Important: When recovering application and user data, do not recover any Mac OS X operating system boot files that should not be overwritten. For example do not recover the Mac OS X operating system kernel, */mach_kernel*.

Task 3: Replace the NetInfo Database

To recover the client's predisaster system configuration, you must replace the current Mac OS X NetInfo database with the recovered *networker.nidump* file.

To do this, follow the steps outlined in AppleCare Knowledge Base Document 107210: *Mac OS X, Mac OS X Server: How to Replace the NetInfo Database*. It is available in the Support section of the Apple Computer web site. This document describes how to use the *networker.nidump* file instead of the *local.nidump* file.

Task 4: Perform a Test Backup and Recovery

To test the NetWorker client backup and recovery process:

1. Perform a test manual backup by using the Legato backup commands.
2. Perform a test recovery by using the Legato recover commands.

For additional information on testing backup and recovery configurations, refer to the Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide for the NetWorker server.

Chapter 7: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery (Windows NT 4.0)

This chapter describes how to recover one or more computers in a Windows NT 4.0 cluster.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Recovering One Node in a Cluster" on page 123](#)
- ["Recovering a Cluster Shared Disk" on page 125](#)
- ["Replacing the Quorum Disk and Recovering Its Data" on page 128](#)
- ["Recovering the MSCS Cluster Configuration" on page 129](#)
- ["Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery" on page 131](#)



Important: To ensure proper termination, never power off any node in the cluster *unless* it is connected with a Y cable.

Recovering One Node in a Cluster

Note: In the example used for the following tasks, Node_A is still working and Node_B has failed.

To recover a failed node within a cluster, perform the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Evict Node_B from the Cluster" on page 124](#)
- ["Task 2: Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 and MSCS on Node_B" on page 124](#)
- ["Task 3: Reinstall the NetWorker Software" on page 125](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the Data on Node_B" on page 125](#)

Task 1: Evict Node_B from the Cluster

To evict Node_B from the cluster:

1. Ensure that the cluster resources failed over to Node_A, the working node. This includes the quorum disk and any shared disks.
2. If any of the data that failed over from Node_B to Node_A is corrupt, use the NetWorker software to recover the data.
Note: You may need to shut down some cluster resources that depend on this data.
3. From the Cluster Administrator on Node_A, evict Node_B from the cluster.
4. Shut down Node_B if it is still running and disconnect it from the cluster.
5. Fix or replace the damaged hardware on Node_B, if necessary.
6. Reconnect Node_B to the cluster.

Task 2: Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 and MSCS on Node_B

To reinstall Windows NT and MSCS on Node_B:

1. Reinstall the Windows NT 4.0 Server Enterprise Edition.
2. Apply Windows NT 4.0 service pack 3.
3. Reinstall the MSCS software.
4. If the node had a local tape drive, reinstall the device driver.
5. Reinstall the latest Windows NT 4.0 service pack.
6. Join Node_B to the cluster with Node_A.
7. Assign the same drive letters that were previously assigned to the disk volumes.



Important: The assigned local drive letters must not conflict with the drive letters assigned to any of the shared disks.

Task 3: Reinstall the NetWorker Software

To reinstall the NetWorker software, on Node_B:

1. Log on to the same domain as Node_A.
2. Install the NetWorker software. For instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Task 4: Recover the Data on Node_B

To recover the data on Node_B:

1. Recover all the hives in the registry or system state.
2. Use NetWorker to recover any data that is local only to Node_B.
3. Restart Node_B.
4. Verify that the cluster is working properly.

Recovering a Cluster Shared Disk

This section describes how to recover data from a cluster shared disk that is not a quorum disk.

To recover a cluster shared disk, perform the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Take the Dependent Resources Offline" on page 126](#)
- ["Task 2: Replace the Hard Drive" on page 126](#)
- ["Task 3: Recover the Data to the Shared Disk" on page 127](#)
- ["Task 4: Configure the Cluster to Include the Shared Disk" on page 127](#)

Task 1: Take the Dependent Resources Offline

Note: The following procedure outlines the required steps for taking the dependent resources offline. For detailed instructions, refer to the Microsoft Cluster Server documentation.

To take offline all of the resources that are dependent on the shared drive that you are replacing:

1. In the Cluster Administrator program, create a new resource group.
2. If the current shared disk's resource group contains the shared disk and its dependent resources, move the cluster resources that represent the affected shared disk into the resource group created in the previous step.
3. Take offline the resource group that contains the shared disk.

Note: If the shared disk's resource group only contains resources that depend on it, there is no need to create a new resource group.

Task 2: Replace the Hard Drive

For more information, refer to the Microsoft Cluster Server documentation.

To replace the hard drive:

1. Using the Control Panel Services tool, set the Startup Type of the Cluster Service to Manual.
2. In the Cluster Administrator program, open the Property window for each resource in the resource group. Select the Do Not Restart property from the Advanced window.
3. Remove the shared disk from the dependency list of any resources that depend on the shared disk.



Important: If you fail to perform this step, you may not be able to delete the disk resource in the following step.

4. Delete the cluster resource that represents the shared disk.
5. If required, shut down the nodes.

Note: Refer to the *MSCS Cluster Hardware Manual* to determine whether you must shut down the nodes before you replace the shared disk.

6. Remove the shared disk and replace it with a new shared disk.

7. If you have shut down the nodes, reboot them.
8. Create the drive volumes and format the new disk as the old one was.

Task 3: Recover the Data to the Shared Disk

To recover the data that belongs to the shared disk:

1. Ensure that the NetWorker software is properly installed. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
2. Using the NetWorker User program, recover all the data that belongs to the shared disk.

Note: If the resource group is a virtual server, you may need to perform a directed recovery. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Task 4: Configure the Cluster to Include the Shared Disk

For more information, refer to the Microsoft Cluster Server documentation.

To configure the cluster to include the shared disk:

1. Using the Control Panel Services tool, start the Cluster Service if it was previously stopped.
2. In the Cluster Administrator program, create a new cluster resource to represent the new disk.
3. Add the cluster resource to the resource group you created in "[Task 1: Take the Dependent Resources Offline](#)" on page 126.

If you did not create a new resource group in Task 1, add the resource to the group where it was before the replacement.

4. Add the shared disk to the dependency list of all the cluster resources that depend on this resource.
5. Start the resource group that contains the shared disk.
6. If you created a new resource group:
 - a. Move the disk resource and all dependant resources to their original resource group.
 - b. Delete the now-empty resource group.

7. Ensure that the Startup Type of the Cluster Service is set to Automatic.
8. Ensure that the resource group property is set to Do Not Restart. In most situations, it is unselected.

Replacing the Quorum Disk and Recovering Its Data

This section provides information about the Quorum resource and explains how to recover a quorum disk's data.

About the Quorum Resource

If there is a communication failure between the nodes, the MSCS software uses the quorum resource in an arbitration process to determine the members of the cluster nodes. The Quorum resource also records changes made to the cluster database when one of the nodes in the cluster is down.

Refer to the Microsoft Cluster Server documentation for detailed information on how to:

- Locate the quorum disk
- Locate the quorum data directory
- Change the quorum disk designation

Recovering the cluster configuration data on the quorum disk is important during a disaster recovery. Recovery of the Quorum resource information is not automatic.

- If the quorum disk is owned by a virtual server, configure the virtual server as a NetWorker client. For the client's Save Set attribute, specify one of the following:
 - All
 - The disk volume or directory that contains the quorum data
- If the quorum disk is *not* owned by a virtual server, configure all the nodes as NetWorker clients. For the client Save Set attributes, specify one of the following:
 - All (this is preferred)
 - The disk volume or directory that contains the quorum data

Note: The quorum disk is accessible from only one node at a time. Therefore, the backup will fail over to the node that does not have access to the quorum disk. This is why specifying save set All is preferred over specifying the disk volume or directory that contains the quorum data.

How to Replace the Quorum Disk and Recover Its Data

To recover the quorum disk's data:

1. Take offline any cluster resources or applications that depend on the quorum disk's data.



Important: Do *not* take the Cluster Service offline.

2. Change the quorum disk's drive letter and replace the quorum disk with a new disk.

Note: For detailed instructions, refer to the appropriate Microsoft documentation. In particular, refer to Microsoft Knowledge Base article Q280353, *How to Change Quorum Disk Designation*.

3. If necessary, install the NetWorker software on the node that has access to the quorum disk.
4. Recover any data *except* the quorum data that resided on the quorum disk prior the disaster.



Important: Do *not* recover the quorum data.

Recovering the MSCS Cluster Configuration

The following procedure is based on these assumptions:

- You have not changed the disk configuration from the time you performed the last backup on the cluster database.
- You have not replaced any hardware, including the shared disk, from the time you performed the last backup on the cluster database.
- Node_A has the latest backup of the system state.
- Node_A or a virtual server has the latest backup of the quorum data.

To recover the MSCS cluster configuration, perform the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Recover the System State and Quorum Data" on page 130](#)
- ["Task 2: Replace the Quorum Data with the Recovered Quorum Data" on page 130](#)
- ["Task 3: Evict Node_B from the Cluster" on page 131](#)
- ["Task 4: Reinstall the Cluster Software and Patches on Node_B" on page 131](#)

Task 1: Recover the System State and Quorum Data

To recover the system state and quorum data:

1. Select a node in the cluster that has the good (and possibly the latest) backup of the system state and the quorum data. (This procedure uses Node_A, for example.)
2. Verify that the Cluster Service is running on Node_A.
3. From Node_A, recover the following:
 - System state
 - Quorum data (If the quorum disk is owned by a virtual server, use the directed recover procedure. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.)

Make sure that you recover the quorum data to a different directory on the quorum drive.

For example, if the quorum data previously resided in *G:\MSCS*, recover the data to *G:\RECOVER\MSCS*.

4. Shut down Node_A.



Important: Do not reboot Node_A.

Task 2: Replace the Quorum Data with the Recovered Quorum Data

To replace the quorum data to Node_B:

1. On Node_B, uninstall the cluster software.
2. Reboot Node_B.

3. Copy the existing quorum data from its original location to another directory. For example, copy:

G:\MSCS

to

G:\TEMP\MSCS

4. Replace the existing quorum data with the recovered quorum data. For example, copy:

G:\RECOVER\MSCS

to

G:\MSCS

5. Shut down Node_B.

Task 3: Evict Node_B from the Cluster

To evict Node_B from the cluster:

1. Reboot Node_A.
2. Open the Cluster Administrator and evict Node_B from the cluster.

Task 4: Reinstall the Cluster Software and Patches on Node_B

To reinstall the cluster software and patches on Node_B:

1. Reboot Node_B.
2. Reinstall the cluster software and join it to the cluster in which Node_A is a member node.
3. On Node_B, apply any needed cluster patches and Windows service packs.
4. Verify that the cluster configuration has been successfully recovered.

Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery

Use the following procedures to perform a complete cluster recovery, including reinstallation of the operating system on all nodes. These procedures describe how to perform a recovery, either by using existing hardware or new hardware.

In the following example:

- Choose the node that has the most up-to-date backup of the cluster database (part of the registry) to serve as Node_A.
- Defective nodes and shared drives have been replaced.

To recover the cluster to new hardware or existing hardware, perform the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall and Configure the Software on Node A" on page 132](#)
- ["Task 2: Reinstall and Configure the Software on Node B" on page 133](#)
- ["Task 3: Reinstall and Configure NetWorker" on page 133](#)
- ["Task 4: Perform a Disaster Recovery" on page 134](#)
- ["Task 5: Check and Reassign the Drive Assignments" on page 134](#)
- ["Task 6: Recover the Data" on page 135](#)
- ["Task 7: Check the Disk Signatures" on page 136](#)
- ["Task 8: Join Node_B to the Cluster" on page 137](#)

Task 1: Reinstall and Configure the Software on Node A

To reinstall and configure the software on Node_A:

1. Make sure the node has been properly:
 - Shut down.
 - Connected through the shared disks.
 - Terminated.
2. Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 Server Enterprise Edition.
 - a. Using the same cluster log on account, add the server to the domain.
 - b. Create the partitions so that the new disk configuration of Node_A matches the original configuration.
 - c. Use the same IP address and server name (fully qualified DNS domain name, if used) that were used originally.
 - d. Using the original settings whenever possible, configure the network adapters and the IP address.
 - e. Log on to the domain.
3. Using the Windows NT Disk Administrator, configure the drives to match their previous configuration.
4. Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 Server Enterprise Edition server-specific service packs (Service Pack 3).

5. Reinstall the MSCS software.
6. Reinstall any required service pack software. Make sure that the version is later than Service Pack 3.
7. If Node_A is a NetWorker server, configure the tape devices.
8. Using the cluster account on the domain, log on to Node_A.

Task 2: Reinstall and Configure the Software on Node B

To reinstall and configure the software on Node_B:

1. Make sure the node has been properly:
 - Shut down.
 - Connected through the shared disks.
 - Terminated.
2. Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 Server Enterprise Edition.
 - a. Using the same cluster log on account, add the server to the domain.
 - b. Create the partitions so the new disk configuration matches the original configuration.
 - c. Use the same server name (fully qualified DNS if used) and IP address that were used originally.
 - d. Using the original settings whenever possible, configure the network adapters and the IP address.
 - e. Log on to the domain.
3. Using the Windows NT Disk Administrator, configure the drives to match their previous configuration.
4. Reinstall Windows NT 4.0 Server Enterprise Edition server-specific service packs (Service Pack 3).

Task 3: Reinstall and Configure NetWorker

Reinstall and configure the NetWorker software and any required patches on Node_A and Node_B. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Task 4: Perform a Disaster Recovery

To perform a disaster recovery:

1. Shut down Node_B.
2. Perform a NetWorker disaster recovery of Node_A. For more information, see "[Chapter 4: Windows Disaster Recovery](#)" on page 51.
3. Recover the following directories:
 - Windows NT registry or system state
 - Windows NT *system* directorySelect Overwrite and Suppress Messages.
4. Recover the quorum and the shared drives data. Follow the directed recovery procedure. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Note: Make sure you recover the \MSCS directory in the quorum to a different location, for example \MSCStemp.
5. Shut down Node_A. Do not reboot Node_A.
 - a. The system will prompt you to restart. Select Yes.
 - b. Shut down the node when the system is in its reboot cycle.
6. Restart Node_B and log on with Administrator privilege.
7. On the quorum drive:
 - a. Rename the existing \MSCS directory to \MSCSold.
 - b. Move the recovered \MSCS directory that was recovered to \MSCStemp to the \MSCS directory.
8. Shut down Node_B.

Task 5: Check and Reassign the Drive Assignments

If you are replacing the cluster shared disks with new hardware, follow these steps to check and reassign the drive assignments:

1. Reboot Node_A. The drive assignments may have changed. Use the Disk Administrator to reassign the drives to their former drive letters.
2. Using the Control Panel Services tool, set the Cluster Service to Manual startup.
3. Reboot Node_A.

4. Replace the cluster shared disks.
5. Check the drive assignments through Windows Explorer. The “phantom” drives you see are the original shared disks. These drives cannot be deleted or disconnected from the Windows Explorer.
6. Remove the registry entries for the phantom disks:
 - a. Use **regedit** to display the following registry entry:
HKEY_LOCATION_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Clusdisk\Parameters\Signatures
The numbers listed under Signatures are the drive signatures for the former shared disks. Delete these numbers.
 - b. Reboot the node.
 - c. Using Windows Explorer, check the status of the disks. There should no longer be any phantom disks and the new shared disks should have the proper drive letter assignments.
The new shared disk signatures are located in the following registry key:
HKEY_LOCATION_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Clusdisk\Parameters\AvailableDisks

Task 6: Recover the Data

To recover the data:

1. Use the NetWorker User program to recover the remaining data from tape. Do not recover the following:
 - System state
 - RepairDisk
 - Windows NT system directoryFor more information, see ["Chapter 4: Windows Disaster Recovery" on page 51](#).
2. Reboot Node_A.
3. Log on to a domain with Administrator privileges.

Task 7: Check the Disk Signatures

If you are replacing the shared disks, perform the following procedure to check the disk signatures. If you are not replacing the shared disks, skip this task and proceed to "[Task 8: Join Node_B to the Cluster](#)" on page 137.

To check the disk signatures:

1. Replace the cluster shared disks with the new hardware:
 - a. Using the Control Panel Services tool, start the Cluster Service with the **-fixquorum** startup option. This option allows you to fix or add a new quorum drive.
 - b. Start the Cluster Administrator program and attach Node_A to the cluster you are recovering.
 - c. Create the new disk resource for the quorum drive and place it in the Quorum Group.
Note: For detailed information, refer to Microsoft Knowledge Base article Q280353: *How to Change Quorum Disk Designation*.
 - d. From the Cluster Administrator program:
 - Rename all of the old shared disks.
 - Create new resources for the physical disks to match the old shared disks.
 - Check for dependencies for the physical disk and make the necessary modifications.
 - e. Create a new group and move all of the old shared disks to this group. (This is done for cleanup purposes.)



Important: You *cannot* delete the old shared disks until both nodes are running and both nodes are members of the cluster.

2. Using the Control Panel Services tool, set the MSCS service to Automatic startup.
3. Remove any Startup Parameters that may have been previously set. For example, remove **-fixquorum**.

Task 8: Join Node_B to the Cluster

To join Node_B to the cluster:

1. On Node_A, use the Cluster Administrator to evict Node_B from the cluster.
2. Restart Node_B.
3. On Node_B, reinstall the MSCS software and rejoin the cluster.
4. Reinstall the latest service pack software on Node_B. Make sure the version is greater than Service Pack 3.
5. If NetWorker Server is reinstalled in Node_A as a failover server:
 - a. Reinstall NetWorker server software.
 - b. Register the resource extension. This manages the NetWorker server resource type in Node_B. For more information, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.
 - c. On Node_B, you can choose to:
 - Configure the tape devices.
 - Reinstall the NetWorker client software.
6. Reinstall any NetWorker specific patches.
7. Recover all the data that belongs to Node_B. This includes the system configuration data. For example:
 - System State
 - RepairDisk
 - Windows NT 4.0 %SystemRoot% directory
 - C:
8. Reboot Node_B.
9. Verify that the system has been recovered to its original state before the disaster.

Chapter 8: Microsoft Cluster Disaster Recovery (Windows 2000 and 2003)

This chapter explains how to recover Microsoft Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 Microsoft Cluster Server (MSCS) host systems. Familiarity with MSCS concepts and operations is assumed. For complete information about MSCS, refer to the Microsoft documentation.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 139](#)
- ["Recovering a Failed Quorum Disk" on page 140](#)
- ["Recovering One Cluster Node" on page 141](#)
- ["Recovering Multiple Cluster Nodes" on page 144](#)

Prerequisites

To recover Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 MSCS host systems, ensure that each of the following prerequisites is satisfied:

- The NetWorker software is installed on each cluster node.
- Backups that include the SYSTEM or VSS SYSTEM save sets have been performed on a regular basis by a NetWorker server in the same domain as the cluster nodes. This helps to ensure that data is available for recovery to the desired point in time. The Microsoft cluster database is automatically included when the SYSTEM STATE or VSS SYSTEM BOOT save set is specified for backup or recovery.
- During a recovery, the domain controller for the domain to which the cluster nodes belong must be available to authenticate the node joining the cluster.

Recovering a Failed Quorum Disk

This section describes the procedure for recovering a failed quorum disk. The procedure requires the following:

- The quorum disk is designated for exclusive use by MSCS.
- The quorum disk resides in a drive array that is not a RAID.
- A spare disk, identical in type to the quorum disk, must be available to replace the failed disk. The spare disk must have at least as much total disk space as the quorum disk that is being replaced.
- The new quorum disk must be assigned the same drive letter as the failed disk.

For related information, refer to Microsoft Knowledge Base article Q280353: *How to Change Quorum Disk Designation*.

How to Recover a Failed Quorum Disk

To recover a failed quorum disk:

1. Close all instances of Microsoft Cluster Administrator.
2. Stop the cluster service on both nodes.
3. Using the Computer Management Services tool, access the Cluster Service Properties dialog box and change the startup type to Manual on both nodes.
4. Power down both nodes and the drive array.
5. Replace the failed quorum disk.
6. Power up both nodes and the drive array.
7. Format the new disk with the same partitioning scheme, disk format, drive letter, label, and mount points as the failed quorum disk. Verify that the new disk appears identical on both nodes.
8. On one node, use the Computer Management Services facility to access the Cluster Service Properties dialog box.
9. Add **-fixquorum** as a start parameter and start the service.
10. Use the Cluster Administrator to rename the failed quorum resource to **RemoveMe**.

11. Create a new disk resource named as follows:
Diskx
where *x* is the drive letter of the old quorum disk.
12. Place the new disk resource in the Cluster Group.
13. Bring this disk resource online.
14. Right-click the cluster name and select Properties.
15. Select the Quorum tab and make the new drive the quorum resource.
16. Using the Computer Management Services tool, access the Cluster Service Properties dialog box and:
 - a. Stop the Cluster service.
 - b. Remove **-fixquorum** as a start parameter.
 - c. Start the Cluster service.
17. Start the Cluster service on the other node.
18. Delete the **RemoveMe** resource.
19. Bring the cluster group online.
20. Using the Computer Management Services tool, access the Cluster Service Properties dialog box and change the Cluster service startup type to Automatic on both nodes.
21. Reboot both nodes.

Recovering One Cluster Node

This section describes how to recover the Cluster Server and cluster database if one of the cluster nodes fails.

Unexpected software behavior, such as corruption of a cluster-critical file, may result in a partitioned cluster. In such cases, one node of the cluster is unaware of the presence of the other operating node. Each node may attempt to take control of the shared quorum device, thus potentially rendering one node unable to function as a member of the cluster.

How to Recover One Cluster Node

The following procedure is based on a scenario in which Node_B has failed, and the Quorum resource has successfully failed over to Node_A. The operating system on each node is still intact, and therefore does not require recovery. The status of MSCS on Node_B is unknown, so it must be reinstalled (if using Windows 2000) or cleaned up (if using Windows 2003).

To recover Node_B in this scenario:

1. Using the Cluster Administrator on Node_A, evict Node_B from the cluster.
2. On Node_B, reinstall or clean up MSCS as follows:

Windows 2000:

- a. Using the Control Panel Add/Remove Programs tool, uninstall the Windows component Cluster Service.
- b. Reboot Node_B.
- c. Log on to Node_B as Administrator for the domain in which the cluster nodes reside.
- d. Using the Control Panel Add/Remove Programs tool, add the Windows component Cluster Service.

Windows 2003:

At the command prompt, enter the following command to clean up MSCS:

```
cluster node Node_B /forcecleanup
```



Important: After reinstalling the Cluster Service (Windows 2000) or cleaning up the Cluster Server (Windows 2003), you must reproduce the preexisting application environment on Node_B so MSCS can administer the applications as it did before the node failed. One way to reproduce the preexisting application environment is to perform disaster recovery procedures for each application that was previously installed on the node.

3. Using the Cluster Administrator, select Join An Existing Cluster and enter the cluster name.
4. Using the Cluster Administrator on Node_A, ensure that Node_B appears available for failover operations.

5. Only Node_A, the node that owns the shared resources, can be running while the cluster database is being recovered. Stop the Cluster service on Node_B by using *one* of the following methods:
 - Using the Control Panel Services tool, stop the Cluster service.
 - At the command prompt, enter the following:

```
net stop clussvc
```
6. On Node_A, start the NetWorker User program and click Recover.
7. In the Source Client dialog box, select Node_A.
8. In the Destination Client dialog box, select Node_A.
9. Mark the following save sets for recovery.
 - All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
 - SYSTEM FILES:
 - SYSTEM DB:
 - SYSTEM STATE:

Alternatively, if you are using Windows 2003 and Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) is licensed and enabled, mark the following save sets:

 - All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
 - VSS SYSTEM BOOT:
 - VSS SYSTEM FILESET:
 - VSS SYSTEM SERVICES:
 - VSS USER DATA:
 - VSS OTHER:
 - VSS ASR DISK:

Note: If you recover save sets in multiple NetWorker User operations, recover the SYSTEM STATE or VSS SYSTEM BOOT save set last to avoid booting Windows twice.
10. Click Start to begin the recovery.
11. After the recovery, reboot Node_A.
12. Using Cluster Administrator on Node_A, confirm that the cluster resources were recovered to the point in time when the backup occurred. If you have been performing regular scheduled backups, this will recover the cluster database to a point in time shortly before the loss of Node_B.

13. Start the Cluster service on Node_B by using *one* of the following methods:
 - Using the Control Panel Services tool, start the Cluster service.
 - At the command prompt, enter the following:

```
net start clussvc
```
14. Using the Cluster Administrator on Node_A, monitor the cluster joining status of Node_B.
15. Using the Cluster Administrator on Node_B, verify that the cluster group can be moved between the nodes by right-clicking the group and selecting Move group.

Recovering Multiple Cluster Nodes

This section provides general guidelines for performing a cluster recovery in case both cluster nodes fail. In this scenario, the operating system is unusable on each node. Therefore, this recovery procedure includes reinstallation of Windows on each node, as well as NetWorker recovery of the cluster database.



Important: Because cluster configurations vary, it is not possible to provide cluster disaster recovery procedures for every situation. Depending on the particular cluster configuration and the nature of the failure, it might be necessary to vary some of the procedures described in this section.

How to Recover Multiple Cluster Nodes

To perform a complete cluster recovery in the event that *both* cluster nodes, Node_A and Node_B, have failed:

1. Ensure that the system disk of each node is configured to use the same partitioning scheme and drive letter that were in use prior to the loss of the node.

Note: On each cluster node, the repaired or replaced system disk *must* have the same partitioning scheme, disk format, mount points, and drive letter assignments that were in use prior to the node failure. However, drive letter assignments of available volumes during Windows setup may cause the system disk drive letter to change. Therefore, prior to reinstalling the Windows operating system, disconnect the SCSI bus if the shared drives are being enumerated before the local drives.

2. Format and verify the system disk on each node.
3. On each node, reinstall Windows to the partition it occupied before the node failure. During Windows setup on each node, verify that the domain controller is available and that each potential node is able to join.
4. Delete the MSCS folder on the quorum disk.
5. On the quorum disk, run the **chkdsk** command.
6. For Windows 2000 systems, reinstall the Cluster Service on Node_A:
 - a. While Node_B is still detached from the shared SCSI bus, and by using the Control Panel Add/Remove Programs tool, add the Windows component Cluster Service.
The Cluster Setup Wizard appears.
 - b. Using the Cluster Setup Wizard, enter the same configuration information that was in use prior to the failure of the cluster nodes (including user account, IP addresses, and cluster name).
 - c. Reboot Node_A.

Note: This step is not required for Windows 2003 systems because the Cluster Service is installed automatically with Windows 2003.
7. For Windows 2000 systems, reinstall the Cluster Service on Node_B:
 - a. On Node_B, use the Control Panel Add/Remove Programs tool to add the Windows component Cluster Service.
The Cluster Setup Wizard appears.
 - b. Using the Cluster Setup Wizard, select Join An Existing Cluster and enter the cluster name.
 - c. Reboot Node_B.

Note: This step is not required for Windows 2003 systems because the Cluster Service is installed automatically with Windows 2003.
8. On Node_B, enter the following at the command prompt.
net stop clussvc
9. Reinstall the NetWorker client software on Node_A.
10. On Node_A, start the NetWorker User program and click Recover.
11. In the Source Client dialog box, select Node_A.
12. In the Destination Client dialog box, select Node_A.

13. Mark the following save sets for recovery.

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- SYSTEM FILES:
- SYSTEM DB:
- SYSTEM STATE:

Alternatively, if you are using Windows 2003 and Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) is licensed and enabled, mark the following save sets:

- All local drives (*except* the NetWorker installation directory)
- VSS SYSTEM BOOT:
- VSS SYSTEM FILESET:
- VSS SYSTEM SERVICES:
- VSS USER DATA:
- VSS OTHER:
- VSS ASR DISK:

Note: If you recover save sets in multiple NetWorker User operations, recover the SYSTEM STATE or VSS SYSTEM BOOT save set last to avoid booting Windows twice.

14. Click Start to begin the recovery process.

15. After the recovery of Node_A is complete, reboot Node_A.

16. On Node_A, run the Cluster Administrator to confirm that the states of the cluster resources were recovered to the desired point in time.

17. Start the cluster service on Node_B by using *one* of the following methods:

- At the command prompt, enter the following:
`net stop clussvc`
- Using the Computer Management Services tool, right-click Cluster Server and select Start.

18. From the Cluster Administrator on Node_B, verify that the cluster group can be moved between the nodes by right-clicking the group and selecting Move group.

19. Reinstall the NetWorker client software on Node_B.

Chapter 9: Sun Cluster Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover one or more computers in a Sun Cluster 3.x environment.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 147](#)
- ["Recovering a Single Cluster Node" on page 147](#)
- ["Recovering an Entire Cluster" on page 148](#)

Prerequisites

To help prepare for a disaster, complete the Sun Installation and Planning Configuration worksheets. These worksheets contain information that you can use to recover a cluster to its original configuration. These worksheets are located in the *Sun Cluster 3.0 Release Notes*.

Additionally, ensure that you regularly back up both physical and virtual NetWorker clients. A physical NetWorker client backs up a physical node. A virtual NetWorker client backs up a highly available Sun Cluster resource application. Examples of applications that can be set up as highly available Sun Cluster resources include a NetWorker server or a web server application.

Recovering a Single Cluster Node

This section describes how to recover a single cluster node. This scenario assumes that the operating system on the damaged node must be reinstalled.

How to Recover a Single Cluster Node

To recover a single node:

1. Replace the damaged node and ensure that it is connected to the network. For information about replacing the hardware and verifying network connections, refer to the *Sun Cluster 3.x Hardware Guide* and the server documentation.
2. Reinstall the operating system and the Sun Cluster software on the recovered node and reconfigure the node to join the cluster. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Sun Cluster Installation Guide*.
3. Reinstall the NetWorker software.



Important: The installation steps you perform vary depending on whether the NetWorker server is set up as a highly available Sun Cluster resource or the NetWorker server is set up outside of the cluster. For detailed installation and configuration instructions for Sun Clusters, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Solaris Version*.

4. Recover the physical node's private data by using the **nwrecover** command. Private data is data that is *not* available to all nodes in the cluster. For information about recovering physical NetWorker clients, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Recovering an Entire Cluster

This section describes how to recover an entire cluster.

How to Recover an Entire Cluster

To recover an entire cluster, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware" on page 149](#)
- ["Task 2: Reinstall the Software" on page 149](#)
- ["Task 3: Recover the Data" on page 150](#)



Important: To help ensure a smooth recovery process, have a copy of the *Sun Installation and Planning Configuration* worksheets on hand. These worksheets are located in the *Sun Cluster 3.0 Release Notes* and should be completed before setting up the Sun Cluster.

Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware

To replace the damaged hardware:

- Replace all damaged nodes and ensure that network connections are working. For information about replacing the hardware and verifying network connections, refer to the *Sun Cluster 3.x Hardware Guide* and the server documentation.

Task 2: Reinstall the Software

To reinstall the software:

1. Reinstall and reconfigure the operating system and Sun Cluster software on all cluster nodes. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Sun Cluster Installation Guide*.



Important: Ensure that you reconfigure the cluster, including the disk device groups and resource groups, exactly as it was before the disaster.

2. Reinstall the NetWorker server software on all cluster nodes and configure the NetWorker server as a highly available Sun Cluster resource.



Important: If the NetWorker server was not set up as a highly available Sun Cluster resource, you need only reinstall the NetWorker client on all cluster nodes. For detailed installation instructions for Sun Clusters, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Solaris Version*.

Task 3: Recover the Data

This section describes how to recover the NetWorker server as well as the physical and virtual NetWorker clients.

On the primary node for the NetWorker server:

1. Recover the highly available NetWorker server data as you would a stand-alone NetWorker server. For information about recovering a NetWorker server, see "[Chapter 3: UNIX Disaster Recovery](#)" on page 27.

This step recovers the media database, resource database, and client file indexes, all of which are used to recover NetWorker clients.

2. Recover the physical and virtual NetWorker clients. For information about recovering physical and virtual NetWorker clients, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Chapter 10: VERITAS Cluster Server Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover one or more computers in a VERITAS Cluster Server 3.5 environment.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 151](#)
- ["Recovering a Single Cluster Node" on page 152](#)
- ["Recovering an Entire Cluster" on page 153](#)

Prerequisites

To help prepare for a disaster, record the cluster configuration information and keep it up-to-date. Cluster configuration information includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Hardware setup
- Operating system
- Software and patches level
- Cluster name and ID number
- VERITAS disk groups and logical volumes
- License keys
- Virtual IP addresses used for highly available applications.

For more information about operating system information that must be recorded, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#).

For more information about cluster configuration, refer to the VERITAS Cluster Server documentation.

Additionally, ensure that you regularly back up both physical and virtual NetWorker clients. A physical NetWorker client backs up a physical node. A virtual NetWorker client backs up a highly available application. An example of an application that can be set up as a highly available application is a web server.

Recovering a Single Cluster Node

This section describes how to recover a single cluster node. This scenario assumes that the operating system on the damaged node must be reinstalled.

How to Recover a Single Cluster Node

To recover a single node:

1. Replace the damaged node and ensure that it is connected to the network.
2. On the recovered node, reinstall the following:
 - Operating system software. For more information, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#).
 - VERITAS Volume Manager and VERITAS File System, if they were used.
 - VERITAS Cluster Server software. Configure disk partitions and logical volumes exactly as they were configured before the disaster.
 - Applications, such as web server software. Also, reinstall the VERITAS Cluster Server agents for these applications.



Important: Ensure that the cluster's disk partitions, logical volumes, and service groups are configured exactly as they were configured before the disaster.

For detailed instructions on installing the listed VERITAS items, refer to the *VERITAS Cluster Server Installation Guide*.

3. Reinstall and configure the NetWorker software.

For detailed installation and configuration instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Solaris Version*.

4. Recover the physical node's private data. Private data is data on the node's local storage that is *not* available to all nodes in the cluster.

For information about recovering physical NetWorker clients, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.



Important: Do not recover the VERITAS Volume Manager database from backups. This database has information that is applicable only to the hardware that was installed before the disaster.

5. Copy the VERITAS Cluster Server configuration files from an active VERITAS Cluster Server node. The configuration files include, but are not limited to the following:

- */etc/llthosts*
- */etc/llttab*
- */etc/gabtab*
- Files in the */etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config* directory, such as *main.cf* and *types.cf*.

For detailed instructions, refer to the *VERITAS Cluster Server Installation Guide*.

6. Start the node as part of the cluster.

For detailed instructions, refer to the *VERITAS Cluster Server Installation Guide*.

Recovering an Entire Cluster

This section describes how to recover an entire cluster.

How to Recover an Entire Cluster

To recover an entire cluster, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware" on page 154](#)
- ["Task 2: Reinstall the Software" on page 154](#)
- ["Task 3: Recover the Cluster Configuration and Start the Cluster" on page 155](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the Data" on page 155](#)

Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware

To replace the damaged hardware:

1. Replace all damaged nodes.
2. Ensure the network connections are working.

Task 2: Reinstall the Software

To reinstall the software:

1. On the recovered node, reinstall the following:
 - Operating system software. For more information, see ["Reinstalling and Configuring the UNIX Operating System" on page 30](#).
 - VERITAS Volume Manager and VERITAS File System, if they were used.
 - VERITAS Cluster Server software. Configure disk partitions and logical volumes exactly as they were configured before the disaster.
 - Applications, such as web server software. Also, reinstall the VERITAS Cluster Server agents for these applications.

For detailed instructions on installing the listed VERITAS items, refer to the *VERITAS Cluster Server Installation Guide*.



Important: Ensure that the cluster's disk partitions, logical volumes, and service groups are configured exactly as they were configured before the disaster.

2. Reinstall and configure the NetWorker server software on all cluster nodes.

For detailed installation instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, Solaris Version*.

Task 3: Recover the Cluster Configuration and Start the Cluster

To recover the cluster configuration:

1. Recover each physical node's private data. Private data is data on the node's local storage that is not available to all nodes in the cluster.

For information about recovering physical NetWorker clients, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

2. Start the cluster software. For detailed instructions, refer to the *VERITAS Cluster Server Installation Guide*.

Task 4: Recover the Data

To recover the highly available application data, recover the virtual NetWorker clients.

For information about recovering virtual NetWorker clients, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

Chapter 11: HP TruCluster Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover one or more computers in an HP TruCluster Server environment, releases 5.0A to 5.1B.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Prerequisites" on page 157](#)
- ["Recovering One or More Nodes in a Cluster" on page 158](#)
- ["Recovering an Entire Cluster" on page 161](#)

Prerequisites

Preparing for a disaster involves two major tasks, recording information and backing up the cluster. These tasks are described in the following sections:

- ["Record Information" on page 157](#)
- ["Back Up the Cluster" on page 158](#)

Record Information

This section describes the information required to recover an entire cluster. Keep an up-to-date copy of the following information in a safe place:

- Network settings for each node in the cluster.
- Partition information for the disk drives in the system.
- Mappings for the managed disks and volumes. To save this information, open the System Reference Manual (SRM) console and display the output of the Show Devices option. Record this output on paper and store the paper in a safe place.

- System topology information. Generate this information by entering the **hwmgr -view** command:

```
# hwmgr -view hierarchy > sys_topology_file
```

where *sys_topology_file* is a file to which you are saving output from the **hwmgr -view hierarchy** command.
- The device layer information. Generate this information by entering:

```
# hwmgr -view devices > device_layer
```

where *device_layer* is a file to which you are saving output from the **hwmgr -view devices** command.

Back Up the Cluster

To ensure that the cluster is disaster-ready, perform the following steps:

1. Back up the entire cluster.
 - a. Set up a NetWorker Client resource for the cluster's default alias.
 - b. Add the host name of each physical cluster node to the Client resource's Remote Access list.
 - c. Specify a save set of All for the Client resource. A save set of All ensures that filesystems from all nodes are backed up.
 - d. Create a NetWorker Group resource, add the Client resource to this group, and schedule the group for regular backups.
 - e. Perform at least one full backup.
2. (Optional) Back up the stand-alone HP Tru64 boot drive on the cluster's primary node to a remote NetWorker server. You may need to mount the drive partitions temporarily and execute a manual save.

Recovering One or More Nodes in a Cluster

This section explains how to recover one or more physical nodes in a cluster. If all of the physical nodes in a cluster have been destroyed, see ["Recovering an Entire Cluster" on page 161](#).

Note: To help ensure a successful recovery, have on hand the information listed in the section titled, ["Prerequisites" on page 157](#). This information should have been recorded prior to the disaster.

How to Recover One or More Nodes in a Cluster

To recover one or more physical cluster nodes, complete the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware" on page 159](#)
- ["Task 2: Verify Hardware Mappings" on page 159](#)
- ["Task 3: Partition the Down Node's Boot Drive" on page 159](#)
- ["Task 4: Update the Cluster Configuration" on page 159](#)
- ["Task 5: Recover the Node-Specific Data" on page 160](#)

Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware

Replace the damaged equipment with the same or similar model equipment as installed previously. Connect all the equipment as previously connected.

Task 2: Verify Hardware Mappings

Open the SRM console on the node you are recovering (down node) and set the logical mappings for the node's managed disks and volumes to their original settings. To help complete this step, use the information that was recorded from the SRM console prior to the disaster.

Task 3: Partition the Down Node's Boot Drive

To partition the down node's boot drive, you need the original node's partition information. This information should have been recorded prior to the disaster.

Note: Perform this task from a working cluster node.

To partition the down node's boot drive, use a utility such as **diskconfig** and specify the original partition settings.

Task 4: Update the Cluster Configuration

To update the cluster configuration, delete the cluster node and then add it back into the cluster. When you add the node back, cluster hardware settings are reinitialized.

Note: Perform this task from a working cluster node.

To update the cluster configuration:

1. Delete the cluster node:

```
# clu_delete_member -m member#
```

where *member#* is the number of the cluster node.

2. Remove the node's boot partition domain:

```
# rmfdomn rootmember#_domain
```

3. Add the computer back into the cluster by entering the **clu_add_member** command. For more information about adding a cluster node, refer to the TruCluster documentation.

Task 5: Recover the Node-Specific Data

Once the cluster node has been added and configured, recover its node-specific data. Node-specific data includes information, such as node licenses and volume definitions that would be difficult and time-consuming to replace unless they are recovered.

Note: Perform this task on the down node:

To recover the node-specific data:

1. Boot the cluster node.

```
# boot -file genvmunix dkc2
```

where *dkc2* is the cluster disk.

2. Use the NetWorker **recover** command in interactive mode to recover the cluster node data, as shown in the following example.

Note: The **force** option is used in this step so that the recovered files overwrite the existing files.

```
# recover -c cluster_default_alias
```

```
recover> add /usr/cluster/members/membermember#
```

```
recover> add /var/cluster/members/membermember#
```

```
recover> add /cluster/members/membermember#/etc
```

```
recover> cd /cluster/members/membermember#
```

```
recover> delete ddr*
```

```
recover> delete gen*
```

```
recover> delete dfs1*
```

```
recover> delete dvrdevtab*
recover> force
recover> recover
```

where *cluster_default_alias* is the name of the cluster and *member#* is the member ID of the down cluster node.

3. Use the NetWorker **recover** command to recover the node's *dev* and *devices* directories, as in the following example.

Note: The **noforce** option is used in this step so that the recovered files *do not* overwrite the existing files.

```
# recover -c cluster_default_alias
recover> add /dev /devices
recover> cd /cluster/members/membermember#
recover> add dev devices
recover> noforce
recover> recover
```

where *cluster_default_alias* is the name of the cluster and *member#* is the member ID of the down cluster node.

Note: When prompted to overwrite files, enter N to prevent files from being overwritten.

4. Recompile the kernel by using the **doconfig** command.

Recovering an Entire Cluster

This section explains how to recover an entire cluster that has been destroyed.

Note: To help ensure a successful recovery, have on hand the information listed in the section titled, "[Record Information](#)" on page 157. This information should have been recorded prior to the disaster.

How to Recover an Entire Cluster

To recover an entire cluster, perform the following tasks:

- "[Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware](#)" on page 162
- "[Task 2: Verify Hardware Mappings](#)" on page 162
- "[Task 3: Reinstall and Configure the Cluster Software](#)" on page 162

- ["Task 4: Reinstall the NetWorker Software" on page 163](#)
- ["Task 5: Configure NetWorker Device and Autochanger Resources" on page 164](#)
- ["Task 6: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID" on page 164](#)
- ["Task 7: Recover the Server's Bootstrap" on page 165](#)
- ["Task 8: Locate the Server's Client File Index Save Set IDs" on page 167](#)
- ["Task 9: Recover the Server's Client File Index" on page 167](#)
- ["Task 10: Re-create the Cluster" on page 168](#)
- ["Task 11: Recover the Cluster Data" on page 168](#)

Task 1: Replace the Damaged Hardware

Replace the damaged equipment with the same or similar model equipment as installed previously. Connect all the equipment as previously connected.

Task 2: Verify Hardware Mappings

Open the SRM console and set the logical mappings for each node's managed disks and volumes to their original settings. To help complete this step, use the information that was recorded from the SRM console prior to the disaster.

Task 3: Reinstall and Configure the Cluster Software

Perform a stand-alone installation of Tru64 on the primary node's stand-alone boot drive. This task requires the cluster information that was recorded prior to the disaster.

To reinstall and configure the software:

1. Reinstall the base operating system and TruCluster package on the primary node's stand-alone boot drive. For more information, refer to the TruCluster installation documentation.
2. Configure the network resources.
3. Verify that the system topology matches what you recorded, and the device layer is configured the same, as follows:

```
# hwmgr -view hierarchy
# hwmgr -view devices
```

- If the logical disks are enumerated differently than in the original configuration, manually reapply the original enumeration to the disks.

If you need to remap device numbers, enter the `-e` option with the following command:

```
# dsfmgr -e dsk10 dsk4
```

where `dsk10` is the new disk enumeration value and `dsk4` is the original disk enumeration value.

If you want to move a device number, enter the `-m` option.

```
# dsfmgr -m dsk10 dsk4
```

Task 4: Reinstall the NetWorker Software

Perform this task if the NetWorker server was installed as a highly available cluster application. If the NetWorker server is outside the cluster, skip this task and proceed to ["Task 9: Recover the Server's Client File Index" on page 167](#).

To reinstall NetWorker software:

- Reinstall the same version of the NetWorker server software. When prompted during the installation, enter the location of the `/nsr` directory as follows:

```
/nsr
```

For more information about installing NetWorker software, refer to the appropriate Legato NetWorker Installation Guide.

- Reinstall any NetWorker patches that were installed prior to the disaster.
- If separate filesystems were created for the subdirectories under the original `/nsr` directory, mount those filesystems under this `/nsr` directory. Separate filesystems may have been created for subdirectories, such as `/nsr/mm` or `/nsr/index`, that became very large.
- Re-create the cluster's `/nsr` directory:

```
# mkdir -p /cluster_default_alias/nsr
# cd /cluster/members/member0
# ln -s /cluster_default_alias/nsr nsr
# cd /cluster/members/member1
# ln -s /cluster_default_alias/nsr nsr
```

Task 5: Configure NetWorker Device and Autochanger Resources

To configure the Device and Autochanger resources:

- To recover data by using a stand-alone device, ensure that the stand-alone Device resource exists (defined in the `/nsr/res` directory). If the stand-alone Device resource does not exist, create it by using the NetWorker Administrator program.
- To recover data with an autochanger, ensure that the Autochanger resource exists (defined in the `/nsr/res` directory). If the Autochanger resource does not exist, create it by using the **jbconfig** command. For details about using the **jbconfig** command, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.
 - If you are using an autochanger, reset the autochanger by entering the **nsrjb -vHE** command. This command resets the autochanger, ejects backup volumes, reinitializes the element status, and checks each slot for a volume.
If the autochanger does not support the **-E** option, initialize the element status by using **sjielm**.
 - If you are using an autochanger, inventory the autochanger by entering the **nsrjb -I** command. This helps determine whether the volumes required to recover the bootstrap are located inside the autochanger.

Task 6: Locate the Server's Bootstrap Save Set ID

Perform this task if you need to locate the bootstrap save set ID in order to recover the NetWorker server's latest bootstrap. If you have a record of the save set ID for the bootstrap, proceed to "[Task 7: Recover the Server's Bootstrap](#)" on page 165.



Important: If you move the NetWorker backup media to an offsite location and a subsequent file recover operation generates a mount request, the recover operation will wait until an operator satisfies the mount request. To avoid delays, use the **mminfo -mv** command to list the media associated with the file you are recovering. If necessary, retrieve the media from the offsite storage before starting the recover.

To locate the most recent bootstrap save set ID:

1. Insert the most recent media or clone volumes used for scheduled backups into the appropriate device.
2. At the system prompt, switch to the directory where the NetWorker binaries and executables are located.
3. If you are using an autochanger, insert the first volume of the bootstrap save set into the first drive of the autochanger by entering the following command:

```
# nsrjb -lnv -s slot -f device-name
```

where:

- *slot* is the slot where the first volume is located
 - *device-name* is the pathname for the first drive. You can obtain this *device-name* by using the **inquire** command.
4. Determine the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap on the media, as follows:

```
# scanner -B device_name
```

where *device_name* identifies a device such as `/dev/ntape/tape0_d1`.

If you do not locate the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap on the most recent media, run the **scanner -B** command on preceding media to locate the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap.

5. When you see the output, record both the bootstrap save set ID and the volume label.

Task 7: Recover the Server's Bootstrap

To recover the NetWorker server bootstrap:

1. Enter the **mmrecov** command to recover the NetWorker server's bootstrap (media database and resource configuration files):

```
# mmrecov
```



Important: The `mmrecov` command overwrites the server's media database. It *does not* overwrite the resource configuration files, but instead `mmrecov` recovers them to the resource directory, `res.R`. For syntax and option information about `mmrecov`, refer to the `mmrecov` man page or the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

2. If the server has multiple devices configured and enabled, enter the name of the device you are using for the recovery when the following message appears:

```
What is the name of the device you plan on using
/dev/ntape/tape0_d1
```

3. When the following message appears, enter the save set ID for the latest bootstrap. If you are recovering a cloned version of the bootstrap, specify the save set ID associated with the clone.

```
Enter the latest bootstrap save set ID []: 20076
```

4. When the following message appears, enter the file number to begin the recovery. If unknown, press [Enter].

```
Enter starting file number (if known) [0]: 130
```

5. When the following message appears, enter the first record number to begin the recovery. If unknown, press [Enter].

```
Enter starting record number (if known) [0]: 0
```

6. When the following message appears, respond to the prompt:

```
Please insert the volume on which save set id 20076
started into /dev/ntape/tape0_d1.
```

Once you have loaded the appropriate volume, the following message appears:

```
Scanning /dev/ntape/tape0_d1 for save set 20076; this
might take a while...
```

NetWorker software then scans the volume for the appropriate save set and recovers it. The NetWorker media database and resource configuration files are recovered when the following message appears:

```
If your resource files were lost, they are now recovered
in the 'res.R' directory. Copy or move them to the 'res'
directory, after you have shut down the service. Then
```

restart the service.

Otherwise, just restart the service.

If the on-line index for the server-name was lost, it can be recovered using the `nsrck` command.

Task 8: Locate the Server's Client File Index Save Set IDs

Locate the save set IDs of the NetWorker server's client file index. If there have been incremental backups since the last full backup, you need the save set ID of the last full backup and the save set IDs of each incremental backup since the last full backup.

To locate the client file index save set IDs, enter the `mminfo` command to display the client file index's save set ID:

```
# mminfo -av -N index:cluster_default_alias
```

where `cluster_default_alias` is the name of the cluster.

Task 9: Recover the Server's Client File Index

In this task, you recover the most recent client file index from the last full backup and all subsequent incremental backups. The client file index contains detailed information about the backups performed for each NetWorker client.

1. Use the `recover` command to recover the client file indexes. Recover the most recent full backup first and then recover the subsequent incremental backups from earliest to latest. For example, if the dates for the last full backup and the last two incremental backups are as follows:

- Oct. 15, last full backup
- Oct. 16, second-to-last incremental backup
- Oct. 17, last incremental backup

Then, to recover the client file indexes, enter the following:

```
# recover -s full_SSID -iY
# recover -s second_last_incremental_SSID -iY
# recover -s last_incremental_SSID -iY
```

where the `_SSID` variables are the save set IDs of the last full backup, the second-to-last incremental backup, and the last incremental backup, respectively.

2. Enter the **nsrim** command to crosscheck the media database and index database:

```
# nsrim -X
```

3. Enter the **nsrck** command to check and repair the client file indexes if necessary:

```
# nsrck -L6
```

4. Verify that the indexes were recovered properly:

```
# nsrinfo cluster_default_alias
```

where *cluster_default_alias* is the name of the cluster.

Task 10: Re-create the Cluster

To re-create the cluster, run the **clu_create** command:

```
# clu_create
```

For more information about installing the cluster, refer to the TruCluster documentation.

Note: Do not reboot after running **clu_create**. Remain in stand-alone HP Tru64 mode.

Task 11: Recover the Cluster Data

To recover the cluster data:

1. Mount the *root*, *usr*, and *var* cluster directories:

```
# mount cluster_root#root /mnt
```

```
# mount cluster_usr#usr /mnt/usr
```

```
# mount cluster_var#var /mnt/var
```

where */mnt* is the mount point.

2. Recover the cluster data by using the **recover** command in interactive mode, as done in the following example.

```
# recover -c cluster_default_alias
recover> cd /
recover> add .*
recover> add *
recover> delete /devices /dev
recover> cd /etc
recover> delete dec* dccd* dcdd* ddr*
recover> delete disktab dvrdevtab gen* dfsc*
recover> cd /cluster/members/member0
recover> delete boot_partition dev devices
recover> delete etc/ddr*
recover> delete etc/gen*
recover> delete etc/dfsl*
recover> delete dvrdevtab
recover> cd /cluster/members/member1
recover> delete boot_partition dev devices
recover> delete etc/ddr*
recover> delete etc/gen*
recover> delete etc/dfsl*
recover> delete dvrdevtab
```

where *cluster_default_alias* is the name of the cluster.

3. Repeat the following **delete** command for each cluster member, *except* for cluster members 0 and 1.

Note: The **force** option is used in this step so that the recovered files overwrite the existing files.

```
recover> delete /cluster/members/membermember#
recover> force
recover> relocate /mnt
recover> recover
```

where *member#* is the member ID of any cluster member *except* node 0 or 1.

4. Use the **recover** command in interactive mode to recover the *dev* and *devices* directories for each cluster node as in the following example.

Note: The **noforce** option is used in this step so that recovered files *do not* overwrite existing files.

```
# recover -c cluster_default_alias
recover> add /dev /devices
recover> cd /cluster/members/member0
recover> add dev devices
recover> cd /cluster/members/member1
recover> add dev devices
recover> noforce
recover> relocate /mnt
recover> recover
```

where *cluster_default_alias* is the name of the cluster.

Note: When prompted to overwrite files, enter N.

5. Unmount the */mnt* directory:


```
# umount /mnt/var /mnt/usr /mnt
```
6. Shut down the system and boot the primary node off of its shared HP Tru64 member boot drive.
7. (Optional) Recompile the kernel by using **doconfig** on the primary node, and then reboot.

For information about recovering the remaining cluster nodes, see ["Recovering One or More Nodes in a Cluster" on page 158](#).

Chapter 12: HP-UX Cluster Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover one or more computers in an HP-UX MC/ServiceGuard cluster environment.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Recovering a Single Cluster Node" on page 171](#)
- ["Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery" on page 172](#)

Recovering a Single Cluster Node

This section describes how to recover a cluster server on one node. This scenario assumes that the operating system on the participating nodes has failed and must be reinstalled. The functionality of the MC/ServiceGuard component on the node is also in question.

How to Recover a Single Cluster Node

To recover a single node:

1. Reinstall the operating system and the cluster software. Configure the volume groups.
2. Add the node to the cluster:
 - a. Click Cluster in the System Administration Manager (SAM).
Note: You can also use the `cmrunnode` command instead of SAM.
 - b. Select High Availability Clusters>Cluster Administration>Specify Nodes to Join Cluster.
3. Recover the node's data from a recent backup.

Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery

This section describes how to perform a complete cluster recovery, including reinstalling the operating system on all nodes in the cluster.

How to Perform a Cluster-Wide Recovery

To recover an entire cluster, perform the following tasks:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the Software" on page 172](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the Cluster Database" on page 172](#)
- ["Task 3: Start the Cluster" on page 173](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the Data" on page 174](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the Software

To reinstall the software:

1. Reinstall the operating system and cluster software on each node.
2. Reinstall the NetWorker software as required within the HP-UX MC/ServiceGuard cluster environment. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, HP-UX Version*.

Task 2: Recover the Cluster Database

1. Select any node in the cluster and run the NetWorker server and client software on that node.
2. Re-create the cluster configuration and the NetWorker software configuration and control files. The default location for the cluster configuration file is `/etc/cmcluster` and the default directory for the NetWorker configuration and control files is `/etc/cmcluster/NetWorker`.

- If you know where the latest save sets are located, enter the **scanner** command to recover the configuration files:

```
# scanner -s saveset_id device_path | uasm -i y -rv
```

where *device_path* is the path to the tape device.

- If you do *not* know the save set ID, enter the **scanner device_path** command to determine the saveset ID, as follows:

```
# scanner device_path > /tmp/savefile 2>&1
```

3. Run the NetWorker **NetWorker.cluster** script located in the `/opt/NetWorker/bin/` directory.
- Note:** Do not re-create the `legato.control` and `pkg.control` files when prompted by the **NetWorker.cluster** script.
4. If the shared disk has to be replaced, configure the disk and filesystem of the replacement disk.

5. Create the filesystem, as follows:

```
# vgchange -c n /dev/vg03
# vgchange -a y /dev/vg03
# newfs -F hfs /dev/vg03/rlvol1
# vgchange -a n /dev/vg03
```

6. Enter the following command to delete the existing cluster and package configurations:

```
# cmdeleteconf -c cluster1
```

7. Enter the following command to apply the cluster and package configurations, including the NetWorker package, to all the nodes within the cluster:

```
# cd /etc/cmcluster
# cmapplyconf -C cluster1.ascii -P networker/pkg.conf \
-P other_pkg/other_pkg
```

8. Run the **cmgetconf** command to save the new cluster or package ASCII configuration file whenever the cluster or package configuration is created or modified, as follows:

```
# cmgetconf -c cluster1 cluster1.ascii
# cmgetconf -p networker pkg.conf
```

These ASCII files can be saved in the `/etc/cmcluster` directory of a node. Ensure that the NetWorker software backs up `/etc/cmcluster` so that the configurations can be recovered by using **cmapplyconf** whenever necessary.

Task 3: Start the Cluster

To start the cluster, enter the following command:

```
# cmruncl
```

This also starts the NetWorker software.

Task 4: Recover the Data

To recover the data:

1. Perform a disaster recovery on the shared disk by using **mmrecov** and **recover**. For more information about using **mmrecov** and **recover**, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.

When you shut down the NetWorker software during this step, use **cmhaltpkg** and *not* **nsr_shutdown**, as follows:

```
# cmhaltpkg networker
# exchange -a c /dev/vg03
# mount /dev/vg03/lvol1 /vg031
# mv /vg031/nsr/res /vg031/nsr/res.old
# mv /vg031/nsr/res.R /vg031/nsr/res
# umount /vg031
# vgchange -a n /dev/vg03
# cmmmodpkg -e networker (restarts NetWorker software)
```

2. Recover the clients' data from recent backups.

Chapter 13: Legato AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover one or more computers in a Legato Automated Availability Manager (AAM) for an AIX, HP-UX, Linux, or Solaris environment.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Recovering a Single Cluster Node" on page 175](#)
- ["Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery" on page 177](#)
- ["Renaming the Resource Directory" on page 182](#)

Recovering a Single Cluster Node

This section describes how to recover a failed node within a cluster. This scenario assumes that the operating system on the participating nodes is intact and will not be recovered. The functionality of the AAM component on the node is in question.

How to Recover a Single Cluster Node

To recover a single node:

1. Reinstall the NetWorker software. For detailed installation and configuration instructions, refer to the appropriate Legato NetWorker Installation Guide.
2. Start the NetWorker client.

- Using the cluster's virtual NetWorker server running on an unaffected node, recover the node's data and software from a recent backup. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*.
- Make sure to recover the following directories:

AIX:

- `/etc/rc*`
- `$FT_DIR/config/*`
- `$FT_DIR/log/*`
- `$FT_DIR/<domain_name><node_name>`

HP-UX:

- `/etc/rc*`
- `$FT_DIR/config/*`
- `$FT_DIR/log/*`
- `$FT_DIR/<domain_name><node_name>`

Solaris and Linux:

- `/etc/rc*.d`
- `/etc/init.d`
- `$FT_DIR/config/*`
- `$FT_DIR/log/*`
- `$FT_DIR/<domain_name><node_name>`

- Recover or copy the following files from the active node:

AIX:

- `$FT_DIR/bin/envsh` (`$FT_DIR/bin/envcsh` if using C shell)
- `/usr/bin/nw_ux.lc`

HP-UX:

- `$FT_DIR/bin/envsh` (`$FT_DIR/bin/envcsh` if using C shell)
- `/opt/networker/bin/nw_ux.lc`

Solaris and Linux:

- `$FT_DIR/bin/envsh` (`$FT_DIR/bin/envcsh` if using C shell)
- `/usr/sbin/nw_ux.lc`

6. Start the cluster virtual server on the node, as follows:

```
cd $FT_DIR/bin (or source ./envcsh if using C shell)
. ./envsh
./ft_startup -domain domain_name
```

If the virtual server fails to start on the node because of an outdated sites file, copy the following file from the active node:

```
$FT_DIR/config/domain_name_sites
```

7. Run the **networker.cluster** script, as follows:

```
AIX: /usr/bin/networker.cluster
HP-UX: /opt/networker/bin/networker.cluster
Solaris and Linux: /usr/sbin/networker.cluster
```

If you have already recovered or copied the *nw_ux.lc* file from an active node, enter No at the following prompt:

```
Do you wish to automatically add site-specific values for:
NSR_SHARED_DISK_DIR and NSR_SERVICE_ID in
/AAM_installation_directory
Yes or No [Yes]? no
```

Performing a Cluster-Wide Recovery

This section describes how to perform a complete cluster recovery, including reinstalling the operating system on all nodes in the cluster.

How to Perform a Cluster-Wide Recovery

Perform the following tasks for a cluster-wide recovery:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the Software" on page 178](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the Cluster" on page 178](#)
- ["Task 3: Configure NetWorker Software as a Highly Available Application" on page 179](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the Data" on page 180](#)
- ["Task 5: Start the Cluster Software on Each Node" on page 182](#)

This procedure assumes a worst-case scenario, where one node of a cluster with two or more nodes loses contact and completely fails, followed shortly by the remaining nodes completely failing.

Task 1: Reinstall the Software

To reinstall the software, on a primary node:

1. Configure the hardware and reinstall the operating system.
2. Reinstall the AAM software. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Legato Automated Availability Manager Installation Guide*.
3. Reinstall the NetWorker software. For detailed instructions, refer to the appropriate Legato NetWorker Installation Guide.
4. Make sure that the NetWorker client and server software are running locally.

Task 2: Recover the Cluster

1. Determine the save set ID that contains the following cluster configuration and system files:

Note: If you do not know the save set ID, enter the `scanner device_path` command to determine its value, as follows:

```
scanner device_path > /tmp/savefile 2>&1
```

Note: In the following lists, `$FT_DIR`, is the installation location for the AAM software.

AIX:

- `/usr/bin/nw_ux.lc`
- `$FT_DIR/config/*`
- `$FT_DIR/log/*`
- `$FT_DIR/<domain_name><node_name>`
- `$FT_DIR/bin/envsh` (`envcsh` for C-shell)

HP-UX:

- `/opt/networker/bin/nw_ux.lc`
- `$FT_DIR/config/*`
- `$FT_DIR/log/*`
- `$FT_DIR/<domain_name><node_name>`
- `$FT_DIR/bin/envsh` (`envcsh` for C-shell)

Solaris and Linux:

- `/usr/sbin/nw_ux.lc`
- `$FT_DIR/config/*`
- `$FT_DIR/log/*`
- `$FT_DIR/<domain_name><node_name>`
- `$FT_DIR/bin/envsh` (`envcsh` for C-shell)

2. On the primary node, enter the **scanner** command to recover the following configuration files:

```
scanner -s saveset_id device_path -x uasm -rv -i Y path_name
```

where the *device_path* is the platform configuration and system files listed in step 1.

Task 3: Configure NetWorker Software as a Highly Available Application

On the primary node, configure the NetWorker software as a highly available application:

1. Run the **envsh** script. For example:

AIX:

```
cd /usr/lpp/LGTOaamxx/bin
```

```
• ./envsh (or source ./envcsh if using C shell)
```

where *xx* is the version of Automated Availability Manager

HP-UX:

```
cd /opt/LGTOaamxx/bin
```

```
• ./envsh (or source ./envcsh if using C shell)
```

where *xx* is the version of Automated Availability Manager

Solaris and Linux:

```
cd /opt/LGTOaamxx/bin
. ./envsh (or source ./envcsh if using C shell)
```

where *xx* is the version of Automated Availability Manager

2. Run the **networker.cluster** script, and if you have already recovered the *nw_ux.lc* file, enter No at the prompt:

```
Do you wish to automatically add site-specific values
for:
```

```
NSR_SHARED_DISK_DIR and NSR_SERVICE_ID in
/AAM_installation_directory
```

```
Yes or No [Yes]? no
```

3. Start the cluster virtual server, as follows:

```
$FT_DIR/bin/ft_startup -domain domain_name
```

4. Use the AAM Console to start the NetWorker resource group.

Task 4: Recover the Data

The procedures to recover the data on the primary and each of the remaining nodes in the cluster differ. For more information, see the following sections:

- ["On the Primary Node" on page 180](#)
- ["On Each Remaining Node in the Cluster" on page 181](#)

On the Primary Node

To recover data on the primary node:

1. Enter the **mmrecov** command to recover the indexes, media database, and resource files.
2. Enter the **recover** command to recover the following initialization directories:

AIX:

- */etc/rc**

HP-UX:

- */etc/rc**

Solaris and Linux:

- */etc/init.d*
- */etc/rc*.d*

For detailed instructions on using the **recover** and **mmrecover** commands, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

On Each Remaining Node in the Cluster

To recover data on each remaining node in the cluster:

1. Reinstall NetWorker software and run the NetWorker client.
2. Recover the data and software from recent backups or from the product installation CD-ROMs.
3. Using the virtual NetWorker server, recover the following files:
 - *\$FT_DIR/config/**
 - *\$FT_DIR/log/**
 - *\$FT_DIR/<domain_name>_<node_name>*
4. Recover or copy the following files from the active node:

AIX:

- */usr/bin/nw_ux.lc*
- *\$FT_DIR/bin/envsh* (*envcsh* for C-shell)

HP-UX:

- */opt/networker/bin/nw_ux.lc*
- *\$FT_DIR/bin/envsh* (*envcsh* for C-shell)

Solaris and Linux:

- */usr/sbin/nw_ux.lc*
- *\$FT_DIR/bin/envsh* (*envcsh* for C-shell)

For detailed instructions on using the **recover** and **mmrecover** commands, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide*.

Task 5: Start the Cluster Software on Each Node

On each of the remaining nodes in the cluster:

1. Start the cluster virtual server, as follows:

```
cd $FT_DIR/bin
. ./envsh
./ft_startup -domain domain_name
```

If the virtual server fails to start on the node because of an outdated sites file, copy the following file from the active node:

```
$FT_DIR/config/domain_name_sites
```

2. Run the **networker.cluster** script and if you have already recovered or copied the *nw_ux.lc* file from the active node in step 3, enter No at the prompt:

```
Do you wish to add site-specific values for:
```

```
NSR_SHARED_DISK_DIR and NSR_SERVICE_ID in
/AAM_installation_directory
```

```
Yes or No [Yes]? no
```

3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each node in the cluster.

Renaming the Resource Directory

This section describes how to rename the resource directory. While performing a disaster recovery on a shared disk, you may need to rename the resource directory.

To rename the resource directory:

1. Use the AAM Console to stop the NetWorker resource group.
2. Use the AAM Console to activate and mount the following:
 - a. If using the Logical Volume Manager, activate the volume group by bringing the logical volume group datasource online.
 - b. Mount the shared disk (that contains the shared *nsr* directory) by bringing the shared disk datasource online.

Note: You can also activate and mount the logical volume group and the shared disk by using UNIX commands.

3. Move the newly recovered resource directory *nsr/res.R* to the current resource directory, as follows:

```
mv /nsr_shared_mnt_pt/nsr/res /nsr_shared_mnt_pt/  
nsr/res.old
```

```
mv /nsr_shared_mnt_pt/nsr/res.R /nsr_shared_mnt_pt/  
nsr/res
```

4. In the reverse order, take the data sources (logical volume group and the shared disk) that you used in step 2 offline.
5. Use the AAM Console to start the NetWorker resource group.

Chapter 14: Legato AAM for Windows Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover a cluster node in a Legato Automated Availability Manager (AAM) cluster for Windows 2000.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [“Prerequisites” on page 185](#)
- [“Recovering a Single Cluster Node” on page 185](#)

Prerequisites

To recover a node in a Legato AAM cluster, ensure that the following prerequisites are satisfied:

- The local drives on each cluster node are backed up on a regular basis. These backups must occur on a NetWorker server that is outside the cluster.
- The NetWorker server is functioning and available on the network.

Recovering a Single Cluster Node

This section describes how to recover a failed node within a cluster. In this procedure’s scenario, the failed node is Node_B.

To recover a single cluster node:

1. Reinstall the operating system. Ensure that it is configured identically to the way it was configured before Node_B failed. Use the same drive letters for the disk volumes as those that were used prior to the failure.
2. Install and configure backup devices.

3. Reinstall the NetWorker client software on Node_B.

For detailed installation and configuration instructions, refer to the *NetWorker Installation Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

4. Start the NetWorker User program.
5. Select, mark, and recover all items on the node, including the Legato AAM software and data. Be sure to select and mark the cluster's shared drives so that they are included in the recovery operation.

For detailed instructions about performing recovery operations, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, Microsoft Windows Version*.

Chapter 15: HACMP for AIX Disaster Recovery

This chapter explains how to recover one or more computers in a High Availability Cluster Multiprocessing for AIX (HACMP for AIX) environment.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Recovering a Single Node" on page 187](#)
- ["Recovering an Entire Cluster" on page 188](#)

For detailed installation and configuration instructions, refer to the following documentation:

- *Legato NetWorker Installation Guide, AIX Version*
- *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide, UNIX and Linux Version*
- HACMP for AIX documentation

Recovering a Single Node

This section describes how to recover a failed node within a cluster. This scenario assumes that the operating system on the participating nodes is intact and will not be recovered.

Recovering a cluster following a disaster is similar to any NetWorker software recovery. The important difference is that you must synchronize the data in the cluster database.

How to Recover a Single Node

To recover a single node:

1. Reinstall the NetWorker software.
2. Start the NetWorker client.
3. From an unaffected node in the cluster, use the virtual NetWorker server to recover the node's data and software from a recent backup.
4. From an unaffected node in the cluster, use the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) utility to synchronize the cluster topology and resources.

Recovering an Entire Cluster

This section describes how to perform a complete cluster recovery including reinstallation of the operating system on all nodes in the cluster.

Note: It is unlikely that all the nodes in a cluster would fail simultaneously; but if this does occur, follow this procedure.

How to Perform a Cluster-Wide Recovery

Complete the following tasks to perform a cluster-wide recovery:

- ["Task 1: Reinstall the Software" on page 188](#)
- ["Task 2: Recover the Cluster Database" on page 189](#)
- ["Task 3: Start the Cluster" on page 189](#)
- ["Task 4: Recover the Data" on page 190](#)

Task 1: Reinstall the Software

To reinstall the software on a primary node:

1. Configure the hardware and reinstall the operating system.
2. Reinstall the HACMP for AIX software.
3. Reinstall the NetWorker software.

Task 2: Recover the Cluster Database

To recover the cluster database:

1. From all nodes in the cluster, make sure that all cluster software is stopped.
2. From one node in the cluster:

- a. Determine the save set ID that contains the following configuration directories:

- `/etc/objres`
- `/usr/es/sbin/cluster/etc/objres`
- `/usr/es/sbin/cluster/etc/vg`

Note: The configuration directories in the previous list are valid for the HACMP Extended Scalability (HACMP/ES) version of HACMP. The actual configuration directory path may vary depending on your version of HACMP.

If you do not know the save set ID, use the **scanner** command to determine its value, as follows:

```
scanner device_path > /tmp/savefile 2>&1
```

- b. Enter the **scanner -S** commands to recover the cluster database, as follows:

```
scanner -S saveset_id device_path -x uasm -i Y -rv
/etc/objres
```

```
scanner -S saveset_id device_path -x uasm -i Y -rv
/usr/es/sbin/cluster/etc/objres
```

```
scanner -S saveset_id device_path -x uasm -i Y -rv
/usr/es/sbin/cluster/etc/vg
```

3. From the recovered node in the cluster, use the **SMIT** utility to synchronize the cluster topology and databases.

Task 3: Start the Cluster

To start the cluster:

1. Use the **SMIT** utility to bring up all nodes within the cluster.
2. Run the **networker.cluster** script on each node in the cluster.
3. Start the NetWorker resource group by using the **SMIT** utility.

Task 4: Recover the Data

To recover the data from the primary node:

1. If you do *not* know the save set ID of the most recent bootstrap, enter the **scanner -B** command to find it, as follows:

```
scanner -B device_path
```
2. Enter the **mmrecov** command to recover the media database and resource files.
3. Complete the recovery of the resource database. In step 2, **mmrecov** recovered the resource directory to a temporary directory named *res.R*. This is because the resource database cannot be overwritten while the NetWorker software is running. To complete the recovery of the resource database:
 - a. Stop the NetWorker resource group by using the **SMIT** utility.
 - b. Mount the shared disk containing the *nsr* directory.
 - c. Save a copy of the existing resource database, as follows:

```
mv /nsr/res /nsr/res.orig
```
 - d. Place the recovered resource database files into the *res* directory, as follows:

```
mv /nsr/res.R /nsr/res
```
 - e. Unmount the shared disk containing the *nsr* directory.
 - f. Restart NetWorker resource group by using the **SMIT** utility.
4. Enter the **nsrck -L7** command to recover the indexes.
5. Enter the **recover** command to recover the initialization directories.

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions for terms used in this guide.

ACL	An abbreviation for access control list. This is a list that specifies the permissions assigned to a specific file or directory. To recover a file that has an associated ACL, you must either be logged into the system as root, as Administrator, or as the file's owner.
active group	A NetWorker backup group that has its Autostart attribute enabled.
administrator	The person normally responsible for installing, configuring, and maintaining NetWorker software.
Administrators group	A Windows NT and Windows 2000 user group whose members have all the rights and abilities of users in other groups, plus the ability to create and manage all the users and groups in the domain. Only members of the Administrators group can modify Windows NT and Windows 2000 operating system files, maintain the built-in groups, and grant additional rights to groups.
agent	The term used by Solaris to denote a cluster server. Also known as a logical server (HP TruCluster), a package (HP-UX), and a virtual server (Microsoft).

annotation	A comment that you associate with an archive save set to help identify that data later. Annotations are stored in the media index for ease of searching and are limited to 1,024 characters.
archive	The process by which NetWorker software backs up directories or files to an archive volume and then grooms them to free disk space. When data is archived, it is written to one or more storage volumes and then marked so that it is never subject to automatic recycling. You can delete the archived files from the client, thus freeing disk space. See also <i>grooming</i> .
archive clone pool	A pool composed exclusively of archive clone save sets.
archive pool	A volume <i>pool</i> composed exclusively of archive save sets. Archived save sets are in a different format than regular backup save sets, and must be maintained on separate media.
archive volume	A tape or other storage medium used to store NetWorker archive data.
ASM	An abbreviation for application-specific module. An ASM is a program that, when used in a directive, specifies the way that a set of files or directories is to be backed up and recovered. For example, compressasm is a NetWorker directive used to compress and decompress files.
ASM specification	<p>A directive that specifies how files or directories with a matching pattern are backed up. This specification appears in the format:</p> <p>[+] <i>asm: argument</i></p> <p>For more information, refer to the nsr_5 man page or the <i>Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>
attribute	A feature of a resource. It is a service or information that the <i>resource</i> provides.

authorization code	A code that is unique to your network that unlocks the software for permanent use.
autochanger	A mechanism that uses a robotic arm to move media among various components located in a device, including slots, media drives, media access ports, and transports. Autochangers automate media loading and mounting functions during backup and recovery. The term autochanger refers to a variety of robotic libraries, including autoloader, <i>carousel</i> , datawheel, jukebox, library, and near-line storage.
auto media management	A feature that enables the storage device controlled by the NetWorker server to automatically label, mount, and overwrite a volume it considers unlabeled. Volumes that are eligible for reuse are also automatically recycled.
backup	The writing of saved data to a volume.
backup cycle	The period of time from one level full backup to the next level full backup.
backup group	See <i>group</i> .
backup level	See <i>level</i> .
Backup Operators group	A group of Microsoft Windows users who can log on to a domain from a computer or a server, back it up, and recover the data. Backup operators can also shut down servers or computers.
backup volume	A tape or other storage medium used to store NetWorker backup data, as opposed to an archive volume.
base enabler code	See <i>enabler code</i> .
bootstrap	A save set that is essential for the NetWorker disaster recovery procedures. The bootstrap is composed of three components that reside on the NetWorker server: the <i>media database</i> , the <i>resource database</i> , and a <i>server index</i> .

browse policy	A policy that determines how long entries for backup data remain in the client file index.
carousel	A tray or tape cartridge that holds multiple backup volumes.
client	A computer that accesses the NetWorker server to back up or recover files. Clients may be workstations, computers, or file servers.
client file index	A database of information maintained by the NetWorker server that tracks every database object, file, or <i>filesystem</i> backed up. The NetWorker server maintains a single client index file for each client computer.
client-initiated backup	See <i>manual backup</i> .
clone	The NetWorker process used to make an exact copy of saved data (save sets). You can clone individual save sets or the entire contents of a backup volume. Cloning is different from a simple copy operation carried out on an operating system or hardware device. It is indexed and tracked by NetWorker software in both the <i>client file index</i> and the <i>media database</i> .
clone pool	A pool of volumes composed exclusively of cloned data. Three types of clone pools can be used: backup clone, archive clone, and migration clone. Save sets of different types (for example, archive and migration) cannot be intermixed on the same clone volume.
clone volume	A volume belonging to a clone pool.
cluster	Two or more nodes that are connected and appear to network users as a single, highly available system. A highly available system allows the application services to continue despite most hardware or software failures.
connection port	The port NetWorker processes use to perform backup and recovery sessions through a firewall.

consolidate	To create a complete backup of a save set by merging the most recent level 1 save set with its corresponding full level save set. For more information, refer to the nsrssc man page or the <i>Legato NetWorker Command Reference Guide</i> .
continued save set	Data associated with a save set that is continued from a previous volume. Continued save sets are created by the backup server when large save sets are being backed up, cloned, or archived to multiple volumes.
daemon	A program that lies dormant waiting for a specified condition to occur.
datawheel	See autochanger .
DDS	An abbreviation for dynamic drive sharing, which allows NetWorker software to recognize shared drives.
device	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A storage unit that reads from and writes to storage volumes (see volume). A storage unit can be a tape device, optical drive, autochanger, or file connected to the server or storage node.2. When DDS is enabled, refers to the access path to the physical drive.
DFS	An abbreviation for Distributed File System root or child node. DFS is a Microsoft add-on for Windows NT 4.0 Server (Alpha or Intel) or Windows 2000 that allows you to create a logical directory of shared directories that span multiple machines across a network.
DFS component	A DFS component is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A namespace for files and DFS links, called a DFS root.• A connection to a shared file or folder, called a DFS child node
directed recovery	A recovery method used to recover data that originated on one computer and re-create it on another computer.

directive	An instruction that directs the NetWorker software to take special actions on a given set of files for a specified client during a backup.
domain controller	A Microsoft Windows computer that stores directory data and manages user interactions with a domain, including logon, authentication, directory searches, and access to other shared resources.
drive	When DDS is enabled, refers to the physical backup object, such as a tape drive, disk, or file. See also device .
enabler code	A special code provided by Legato that activates the software. The enabler code that unlocks the base features for software you purchase is referred to as a base enabler. Enabler codes for additional features or products (for example, autochanger support) are referred to as add-on enablers.
exit code	An indicator that specifies whether a backup or recovery session succeeded. An exit code of zero (0) indicates the session completed successfully. A nonzero exit code indicates the session did not complete successfully.
expiration date	The date when the volume changes from read/write to read-only.
expired save set	A save set whose browse time has been reached; therefore, it can no longer be browsed. In addition, the save set has been removed from the client file index.
failover	In a cluster network, the process of relocating a resource to its redundant or backup component, either because of a hardware or software failure or for administrative purposes.
file index	See client file index .
filesystem	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A file tree that is on a specific disk partition or other mount point.2. The entire set of all files.3. A method of storing files.

firewall	A system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. All messages entering or leaving the intranet pass through the firewall, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria. There are several types of firewall techniques. The NetWorker software supports client backups from computers that are protected by <i>packet filtering</i> .
fork	A subprocess the NetWorker software creates to perform a requested operation. In instances where a command uses a parallelism value, NetWorker software creates multiple instances of that command. Each instance of the command is identical to the original command and is referred to as a subprocess. Once each subprocess is created, they are run simultaneously.
full backup	See <i>level</i> .
grooming	The NetWorker process of removing the original files from a local disk after a successful archive operation.
group	A client or group of clients configured to start backing up files to the NetWorker server at a designated time of day.
highly available system	A system that allows the application services to continue despite a hardware or software failure. Each cluster node has its own IP address. Each cluster node also has private (local) resources or disks that are available only to that machine.
inactivity timeout	An attribute that indicates the number of minutes NetWorker software waits before determining that a client is unavailable for backup.
incremental	See <i>level</i> .
jukebox	See <i>autochanger</i> .

level	<p>A measurement that determines how much data NetWorker software saves during a scheduled or manual backup.</p> <p>A full (f) backup backs up all files, regardless of whether they have changed. Levels one through nine [1-9] back up files that have changed since the last lower numbered backup level. An incremental (incr) backup backs up only files that have changed since the last backup.</p>
library	See autochanger .
license enabler	The enabler code that enables you to run a feature or product.
Legato License Manager	An application that manages the licenses for all Legato products and features.
local cluster client	A NetWorker client that is not permanently bound to a physical machine, but is instead managed by a cluster manager. It can be bound to more than one physical machine in the cluster and can own its own data disks. It is also referred to as a logical or virtual client.
local host	The node on which the client or server program is running.
logical server	The term used in conjunction with HP TruCluster to denote a cluster server. Also known as an agent (Sun), a package (HP-UX), and a virtual server (Microsoft).
LUS	An abbreviation for Legato User SCSI. The LUS driver is used by Legato software products as a proprietary device driver that sends arbitrary SCSI commands to an autochanger.
manual backup	A backup that a user requests from the client's save program. The user specifies participating files, filesystems, and directories. A manual backup does not generate a bootstrap save set.

media	The physical storage medium to which backup data is written. NetWorker software supports tape, magnetic or optical disk, and filesystems as backup media. See also volume .
media database	A database that contains indexed entries about the storage volume location and the life cycle status of all data and volumes the NetWorker server manages. See also volume .
migration	The process of moving data from a local filesystem to storage media in the migration store to free up disk space on the local drive.
multiplexing	A NetWorker feature that permits data from more than one save set to be simultaneously written to the same storage device.
NDMP	An abbreviation for Network Data Management Protocol, which is a storage management client/server protocol for enterprise-wide backup of network-attached storage. NetWorker software uses NDMP to provide connections to computers with NDMP data modules for tape operations, allowing a significant reduction in network traffic.
near-line storage	See autochanger .
NetWorker client	See client .
NetWorker server	See server .
NetWorker storage node	See storage node .
NFS client	A computer that can access files on a network file system (NFS) server.
NFS server	A computer that contains exported filesystems that NFS clients can access.
nonclone pool	Pools that contain data that has not been cloned.

notification	A message generated and sent to the NetWorker administrator about important NetWorker events.
online indexes	The databases located on the NetWorker server that contain all the information pertaining to the client backups (<i>client file index</i>) and backup volumes (<i>media database</i>).
operator	The person who monitors the server status, loads backup volumes into the server devices, and otherwise executes the day-to-day NetWorker tasks.
override	A NetWorker feature that allows you to configure a different backup level for a specific date listed in a Schedule resource.
package	The term used by HP-UX to denote a cluster server. Also known as an agent (Sun), logical server (HP TruCluster), and virtual server (Microsoft).
packet filtering	A method of firewall protection that looks at each packet entering or leaving the network and accepts or rejects it based on user-defined rules. See also <i>firewall</i> .
parallelism	A NetWorker feature that enables the NetWorker server to either back up save sets from several clients or many save sets from one client at the same time. Parallelism is also available during recovers.
pathname	A set of instructions to the operating system for accessing a file. An <i>absolute pathname</i> tells how to find a file beginning at the root directory and working down the directory tree. A <i>relative pathname</i> tells how to find the file starting where you are now.
physical cluster client	A NetWorker client that is bound to a physical machine in the cluster and can represent its own resources (private or local). It can also be called the physical client.
physical host	Any one of the nodes (or machines) that forms the cluster.

policy	A set of constraints that specify how long an entry can remain in a client's online file index. When a policy expires, the save sets associated with that policy are marked recyclable. Each Client resource uses two policies: a browse policy and a retention policy.
pool	A feature that enables you to sort backup data to selected volumes. A pool contains a collection of backup volumes to which specific data has been backed up.
probe	The process NetWorker software uses to determine the directories or files to back up on each client.
purging	The process of deleting all entries for files on the volume from the client file index, but allowing entries for the save sets to remain in the media database.
recover	A recovery method that re-creates an image of the client filesystems and database on the NetWorker server.
recyclable save set	A save set whose browse and retention policies have been reached; therefore, the save set has been removed from the media database.
recyclable volume	A volume whose data has passed both its browse and retention policies and is now available for relabeling and use by a NetWorker server or storage node.
Registry	A database of configuration information central to Windows NT and Windows 2000 operations. It centralizes all Windows settings and provides security and control over system, security, and user account settings.
remote device	A storage device that is attached to a NetWorker storage node.
RPC	An abbreviation for remote procedure call, which is the protocol the NetWorker server uses to perform client requests over a network.

resource	A component of the NetWorker software that describes the NetWorker server and its clients. Devices, schedules, clients, groups, and policies are examples of NetWorker resources. Each resource contains a list of attributes that define the parameters to use for the specific NetWorker resource.
resource database	A database that contains information about each of the configured backup server's resources.
resource owner	The cluster (logical, not physical) host that owns the resource. If a resource (for example, a shared disk) is not owned by any virtual host, it is assumed to be owned by the local host (physical node) that hosts the resource.
retention policy	A policy that determines how long save set entries are retained in the NetWorker server's media database.
retrieve	The process of locating and copying back files and directories that NetWorker software has archived.
retry mechanism	The action NetWorker software performs when client operations fail. This situation might occur when the rate of transmission is either low or nonexistent. By using this mechanism, a previously failed operation might be more successful. Another common situation whereby a retry mechanism might succeed is when the client is in a reboot cycle.
root	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. (UNIX only) The UNIX superuser account (with user name "root" and user ID). By extension, the privileged system-maintenance login on any operating system.2. (Windows NT/Windows 2000 and UNIX) The top node of the system directory structure; the home directory of the root user.
save set	A group of files or a filesystem from a single client computer backed up onto storage media.

save set consolidation	The process that merges a level 1 backup with the last full backup of a save set to create a new full backup. See also <i>level</i> .
save set ID	An internal identification number that NetWorker software assigns to a save set.
save set recover	The NetWorker attribute that indicates whether a given save set is browsable, recoverable, or recyclable. The save set status also indicates whether the save set has been successfully backed up.
save set status	The NetWorker attribute that indicates whether a given save set is browsable, recoverable, or recyclable. The save set status also indicates whether the save set has been successfully backed up.
save stream	The data and save set information being written to a storage volume during a backup. A save stream originates from a single save set.
server	The computer on a network that runs the NetWorker server software, contains the online indexes, and provides backup and recovery services to the clients and storage nodes on the same network.
server index	A database containing information about the server's files that have been backed up during scheduled backups. Also known as the server's <i>client file index</i> .
service port	The port used by a server or storage node to listen for backup and recovery requests from clients through a firewall.
shared disk	The storage disk that is connected between multiple nodes in the cluster.
shell prompt	A cue for input in a shell window where you enter a command.
silo	A repository for holding hundreds or thousands of volumes. Silo volumes are identified by barcodes, not by slot numbers.

skip	A backup level in which designated files are not backed up. See also level .
SMIT	An abbreviation for System Management Interface Utility, which is a utility for managing and maintaining the AIX operating system configuration. The SMIT utility can be run in either a graphical or ASCII text mode. For disaster recoveries, SMIT is typically run in ASCII text mode.
SMS	An abbreviation for system management software, which is a Microsoft-based software installation system that allows the wide-scale, automatic installation of software products on clients from a single remote server.
SNMP	An abbreviation for Simple Network Management Protocol, which is a protocol that defines the communication between a manager (sometimes called a monitor or management station) and an object (the item being managed). NetWorker software uses SNMP to send messages to the administrator about NetWorker events.
ssid	See save set ID .
staging	The process of moving data from one storage medium to another, less costly medium, and later removing the data from its original location.
stand-alone	In a cluster environment, if the <i>NetWorker.clustersvr</i> file is missing at the binary location, the NetWorker server will start in noncluster mode, also called stand-alone mode. The stand-alone mode is sometimes referred to as the server backing up itself.
stand-alone device	A storage device that contains a single drive for backing up data.
storage device	The hardware that reads and writes data during backup, recovery, or other NetWorker operations.

storage node	A storage device physically attached to another computer whose backup operations are administered from the controlling NetWorker server.
System Reference Manual (SRM) console	The HP TruCluster utility used to manage cluster nodes.
user groups	In the NetWorker software, refers to configuration resources that are used to assign users to access control groups and to configure the privileges associated with those groups.
versions	The date-stamped collection of available backups for any single file.
virtual cluster client	A NetWorker client that is not permanently bound to a physical machine, but is instead managed by a cluster manager. It can be bound to more than one physical machine in the cluster and can own its own data disks. It is also referred to as a logical cluster client or a virtual client.
virtual server	The term used by Microsoft to denote a cluster server. Also known as an agent (Sun), a logical server (HP TruCluster), and a package (HP-UX).
volume	A unit of storage media, such as a magnetic tape, an optical disk, or a file. A storage device reads from and writes to volumes, which can be physical units (for example, a labeled tape cartridge) or logical units (for example, optical media can store multiple volumes on a single physical platter).
volume ID	The internal identification assigned to a backup volume by NetWorker software.
volume name	The name you assign to a backup volume when it is labeled.
volume pool	See pool .

A

- AIX HACMP cluster, recovering [187](#)
- AIX, recovering AAM for AIX [175](#)
- application data
 - recovering on NetWorker client
 - UNIX [48](#), [121](#)
 - Windows [90](#)
 - recovering on NetWorker server
 - NetWare [107](#)
 - UNIX [42](#)
 - Windows [83](#)
 - recovering on storage node
 - UNIX [45](#)
 - Windows [90](#)
- audience [15](#)
- autochanger
 - NetWare
 - resource, configuring [104](#)
 - UNIX
 - resetting [37](#)
 - resource, creating [37](#)
 - Windows
 - removable storage disabled, restoring
 - with [74](#)
 - removable storage enabled, restoring
 - with [86](#)
 - resetting [80](#)
- Automated Availability Manager for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris
 - recovering a single node [175](#)
 - recovering all nodes [177](#)
 - renaming the resource directory [182](#)
- Automated Availability Manager for Windows
 - recovering single node [185](#)
- automated system recovery (ASR) on
 - Windows [57](#)

B

backup

- importance of scheduling [23](#)
- testing
 - UNIX [43](#), [47](#), [50](#), [122](#)
 - Windows [87](#), [94](#)
- boot -file genvmunix, HP TruCluster [160](#)
- bootstrap
 - locating save set ID of
 - NetWare [105](#)
 - UNIX [37](#)
 - Windows [76](#)
 - recovering
 - NetWare [105](#)
 - UNIX [38](#)
 - Windows [77](#)
- browse policy, Windows [75](#)

C

- chkdsk, (Windows 2000 or 2003) [145](#)
- client
 - See NetWorker client
- client file indexes
 - recovering
 - NetWare [105](#)
 - UNIX [41](#)
 - Windows [82](#)
- clu_add_member, HP TruCluster [160](#)
- clu_create, HP TruCluster [168](#)
- clu_delete_member -m, HP TruCluster [160](#)
- cluster, (Windows 2000 or 2003)
 - cluster database definition [139](#)
 - prerequisites for recovery [139](#)
 - recovering a single node [141](#)
 - recovering failed quorum disk [140](#)
 - recovering multiple nodes [144](#)
- cluster, AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris
 - recovering a single node [175](#)
 - recovering all nodes [177](#)
 - renaming resource directory [182](#)
- cluster, AAM for Windows
 - recovering a single nodes [185](#)
- cluster, HACMP for AIX

- recovering a single node 187
- recovering all nodes 188
- cluster, HP TruCluster
 - prerequisites for recovery 157–158
 - recovering a single node 158
 - adding node 159
 - hardware mappings, verifying 159
 - partitioning boot drive 159
 - recovering unshared node data 160
 - removing/re-adding node 159
 - replacing hardware 159
 - recovering all nodes 161
 - configure cluster software 162
 - configure NetWorker software 164
 - hardware mappings, verifying 162
 - install NetWorker software 163
 - locating bootstrap 164
 - locating client file index 167
 - recovering bootstrap 165
 - recovering client file index 167
 - recovering the cluster data 168
 - re-creating the cluster 168
 - replacing hardware 162
- cluster, HP-UX
 - recovering all nodes 172
 - recovering single node 171
- cluster, Sun
 - prerequisites 147
 - recovering all nodes 148
 - recovering single node 147
- cluster, VERITAS
 - prerequisites 151
 - recovering all nodes 153
 - recovering single node 152
- cluster, Windows NT 4.0 Cluster
 - recovering all nodes 131
 - recovering MSCS configuration 129
 - recovering quorum disk 128
 - recovering shared disk 125
 - recovering single node 123
- cmapplycomf, HP-UX cluster 173
- cmdeleteconf, HP-UX cluster 173
- cmgetconf, HP-UX cluster 173
- cmhaltpkg, HP-UX cluster 174
- cmmodpkg, HP-UX cluster 174
- cmruncl, HP-UX cluster 173
- cmrunnode, HP-UX cluster 171
- commands
 - AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris
 - envsh 179, 182
 - scanner 178
 - scanner -S -x uasm -rv -i Y 179
 - HACMP for AIX
 - mmrecov 190
 - nrsck -L7 190
 - recover 190
 - scanner -B 190
 - scanner -S -x uasm -i Y -rv 189
 - HP TruCluster
 - boot -file genvmunix 160
 - clu_add_member 160
 - clu_create 168
 - clu_delete_member -m 160
 - dfsMgr -e 163
 - hwmgr -view 158, 162
 - inquire 165
 - jbconfig 164
 - mminfo -av -N 167
 - mminfo -mv 164
 - nsrck -L6 168
 - nsrim -X 168
 - nsrinfo 168
 - nsrjb -I 164
 - nsrjb -Inv -S -f 165
 - nsrjb -vHE 164
 - recover -c 160, 169–170
 - recover -S -iY 167
 - rmfdmn 160
 - scanner -B 165
 - sjielm 164
 - HP-UX
 - cmapplycomf 173
 - cmdeleteconf 173
 - cmgetconf 173
 - cmhalpkg 174
 - cmmodpkg 174
 - cmruncl 173
 - cmrunnode 171
 - exchange 174
 - mount 174
 - newfs 173
 - scanner -B 172
 - umount 174
 - vgchange 173–174

- LINUX
 - ielem 37
 - Mac OS X
 - recover 120
 - NetWare
 - dsrepair 98, 109, 111, 113–114, 117
 - install 98, 100, 111, 115
 - load NETUTIL 105
 - LOAD TSA 112–113, 116
 - ndir 98, 109, 113, 117
 - netadmin 98, 110
 - nwadmin 98, 109–110, 113
 - nwconfig 98, 100, 111, 115
 - nwdown 107
 - partmgr 110
 - rights /T /S 117
 - scanner -B 105
 - UNIX
 - inquire 37
 - jbconfig 37
 - mminfo -avot 45, 48, 121
 - mminfo -mv 37
 - mmrecov 38, 40
 - mt 33
 - nsr_shutdown -a 36, 40
 - nsradmin 43, 46, 50
 - nsrck 38, 41
 - nsrck -L7 41
 - nsrd 36, 40
 - nsrexecd 36, 40
 - nsrjb -HE 41
 - nsrjb -l 37
 - nsrjb -lnv -S -f 37
 - nsrjb -lv 41
 - nsrjb -vHE 37
 - nsrmm -d 41
 - nwrecover 42, 44, 48
 - ping 33
 - scanner -B 38
 - sjielm 37
 - Windows
 - inquire 77–78
 - jbconfig 52–53, 74, 81
 - mminfo -mv 58, 72
 - mminfo -s -mv 89
 - mmrecov 53–54, 73, 75, 77–78, 80, 86
 - nslookup 65, 71
 - nsradmin 86, 93
 - nsrck 77
 - nsrck -L7 53, 82–83
 - nsrjb 81
 - nsrjb -lnv -S 52
 - nsrjb -lnv -S -f 77–78
 - nsrjb -lv 53
 - nsrjb -lv -S 52, 74, 80
 - nsrjb -vHE 52–53, 74, 80
 - nsrmm -d 78, 83
 - nsrmmdbasm 79
 - ping 65, 71
 - recover -c 64
 - recover.exe 63
 - scanner 76–77
 - scanner -B 53, 77
 - sjielm 74, 81
 - uasm 79
 - Windows 2000 or 2003 cluster
 - chkdsk 145
 - net start clussvc 144
 - net stop clussvc 143, 145–146
 - Windows NT 4.0
 - fixquorum 136
 - regedit 135
 - computer data, recovering
 - See recovering
 - configuration files
 - recovering for NetWorker server
 - NetWare 107
 - UNIX 40–41
 - Windows 80
 - configuring NetWorker server
 - NetWare 104
 - UNIX 36
 - Windows 74
 - configuring operating system
 - NetWare 101
 - UNIX 30–32
 - Windows 70
- ## D
- daemons, shutting down NetWorker 36
 - data, recovering
 - See recovering
 - database, resource and media

- bootstrap for
 - NetWare 105
 - UNIX 37–38
 - Windows 76–77
- device
 - NetWare
 - configuring 104
 - UNIX
 - configuring 36
 - testing 33
 - Windows
 - configuring 70
 - testing 70, 80
- dfsMgr -e, HP TruCluster 163
- disaster
 - definition 19
 - preparing for 23
 - recovery prerequisites 24
- drive
 - replacing, NetWare 98
 - replacing, UNIX 29
 - replacing, Windows 56
- drives, phantom 135
- dsrepair, NetWare 98, 109, 111, 113–114, 117
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
 - database 95

E

- Emergency repair disk
 - creating, Windows NT 62
 - using, Windows NT 64
- end user data
 - See user data
- envsh, AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris 179, 182
- exchange, HP-UX cluster 174

F

- file, legatomm 109
- firewall support 197
- fixquorum, Windows NT 4.0 136

G

- gathering key information before a disaster 24

H

- HACMP for AIX cluster
 - restoring a single node 187
 - restoring all nodes 188
- hard drive
 - replacing, NetWare 98
 - replacing, UNIX 29
 - replacing, Windows 56
- HP TruCluster
 - recovering a single node 158
 - recovery prerequisites 157
 - See also cluster, HP TruCluster
- HP-UX Cluster
 - recovering all nodes 172
 - recovering single node 171
- HP-UX, recovering AAM for HP-UX 175
- hwmgr -view, HP TruCluster 158, 162

I

- ielem, Linux 37
- information before a disaster, gathering key 24
- information, recovering
 - See recovering
- inquire, HP TruCluster 165
- inquire, UNIX 37
- inquire, Windows 77–78
- install command, NetWare 98, 100, 111, 115
- installing
 - NetWorker client
 - UNIX 48, 120
 - Windows 90
 - NetWorker server
 - NetWare 104
 - UNIX 35
 - Windows 73
 - NetWorker storage node
 - UNIX 44
 - Windows 90
 - operating system
 - UNIX 30–32, 100

- Windows 67
 - IntraNetWare SYS Volume, recovering 113
 - introduction 19
 - inventory autochanger
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 80
- J**
- jbconfig, HP TruCluster 164
 - jbconfig, UNIX 37
 - jbconfig, Windows 52–53, 74, 81
 - jukebox
 - See autochanger
- K**
- key information before a disaster, gathering 24
- L**
- Legato AAM Cluster for Windows
 - recovering a single node 185
 - Legato Automated Availability Manager for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris
 - recovering all nodes 177
 - recovering single node 175
 - legatomm file 109
 - limitations, Windows OEM recovery CD 58
 - Linux, recovering AAM for Linux 175
 - load NETUTIL, NetWare 105
 - LOAD TSA, NetWare 112–113, 116
 - locating, server's bootstrap save set ID
 - NetWare 105
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 76
- M**
- Mac OS X
 - recovering NetWorker client 119
 - media database
 - locating bootstrap for
 - NetWare 105
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 76
 - Microsoft automated system recovery (ASR) 57
 - Microsoft cluster configuration, recovering, Windows NT 4.0 129
 - Microsoft Cluster Server, recovering
 - Windows 2000 or 2003 139
 - Windows NT 4.0 123
 - mminfo -av -N, HP TruCluster 167
 - mminfo -avot, UNIX 45, 48, 121
 - mminfo -mv, HP TruCluster 164
 - mminfo -mv, UNIX 37
 - mminfo -mv, Windows 58, 72
 - mminfo -s -mv, Windows 89
 - mmrecov, HACMP for AIX 190
 - mmrecov, UNIX 38, 40
 - mmrecov, Windows 53–54, 73, 75, 77–78, 80, 86
 - mount, HP-UX cluster 174
 - mt, UNIX 33
 - multiple disaster recoveries
 - performing in UNIX 28
 - performing in Windows 55
- N**
- ndir, NetWare 98, 109, 113, 117
 - NDS data, recovering 108
 - NDS partition, recovering replicated 110
 - net start clussvc, (Windows 2000 or 2003) 144
 - net stop clussvc, (Windows 2000 or 2003) 143, 145–146
 - netadmin, NetWare 98, 110
 - NetWare
 - legatomm file 109
 - locating bootstrap 105
 - NetWorker server recovery
 - prerequisites 103
 - prerequisites summary 26
 - recovering
 - bootstrap 105
 - IntraNetWare SYS volume 113
 - NetWare 4.10 SYS volume 110
 - NetWare 4.11 SYS volume 113
 - NetWare 5.0 SYS volume 113
 - NetWorker server 103
 - operating system 99
 - operating system prerequisites 99

- replicated NDS partition 110
- recovering NDS data 108
- renaming the NetWorker server configuration files 107
- replacing a hard drive 98
- NetWorker client
 - installing
 - UNIX 48, 120
 - Windows 90
 - recovering
 - UNIX 47, 119
 - Windows 88
- NetWorker server
 - configuring
 - NetWare 104
 - UNIX 36
 - Windows 74
 - installing
 - NetWare 104
 - UNIX 35
 - Windows 73
 - locating bootstrap save set ID
 - NetWare 105
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 76
 - recovering
 - NetWare 103
 - UNIX 34
 - Windows 71
 - recovering configuration files
 - NetWare 107
 - UNIX 40-41
 - Windows 80
 - recovering user data on
 - NetWare 107
 - UNIX 42
 - Windows 83
 - testing backup and recovery
 - NetWare 109
 - UNIX 43
 - Windows 87
- NetWorker storage node
 - installing
 - UNIX 44
 - Windows 90
 - recovering
 - UNIX 43
- Windows 88
- NetWorker Utilities program, NetWare 105
- newfs, HP-UX cluster 173
- nslookup, Windows 65, 71
- nsr_shutdown -a, UNIX 36, 40
- nsradmin, UNIX 43, 46, 50, 86, 93
- nsrck -L6, HP TruCluster 168
- nsrck -L7, HACMP for AIX 190
- nsrck -L7, UNIX 41
- nsrck -L7, Windows 53, 82-83
- nsrck, UNIX 38, 41
- nsrck, Windows 77
- nsrd, UNIX 36, 40
- nsrexecd, UNIX 36, 40
- nsrim -X, HP TruCluster 168
- nsrinfo, HP TruCluster 168
- nsrjb -HE, UNIX 41
- nsrjb -I, HP TruCluster 164
- nsrjb -Inv -S -f, HP TruCluster 165
- nsrjb -Inv -S, Windows 52
- nsrjb -Iv -S, Windows 52, 80
- nsrjb -Iv, Windows 53
- nsrjb -I, UNIX 37
- nsrjb -Inv -S -f, UNIX 37
- nsrjb -Inv -S -f, Windows 77-78
- nsrjb -Iv -S, Windows 74
- nsrjb -Iv, UNIX 41
- nsrjb -vHE 52
- nsrjb -vHE, HP TruCluster 164
- nsrjb -vHE, UNIX 37
- nsrjb -vHE, Windows 52-53, 74, 80
- nsrjb, Windows 81
- nsrmm -d, UNIX 41
- nsrmm -d, Windows 78, 83
- nsrmmdbasm, Windows 79
- NT 4.0
 - repairing operating system with Emergency Repair Disk 64
- nwadmin, NetWare 98, 109-110, 113
- nwconfig, NetWare 98, 100, 111, 115
- nwdown, NetWare 107
- nwrecover, UNIX 42, 44, 48, 120

O

- OEM recovery CD limitations 58
- operating system

NetWare
 recovering 99
 UNIX
 installing 30–32
 recovering 30
 testing 33
 Windows
 installing 67
 recovering 65
 testing 70
 Windows NT 4.0
 repairing 62

P

packet-filtering, firewalls 197
 partition, recovering a replicated NDS
 partition 110
 partmgr, NetWare 110
 phantom drives 135
 ping, UNIX 33
 ping, Windows 65, 71
 policies
 browse, Windows 75
 retention, Windows 75
 preparing for a disaster 23
 prerequisites
 automated system recovery, Windows 57–58
 hard drive, replacing
 UNIX 29
 Windows 56
 HP TruCluster recovery 157
 Microsoft cluster recovery, Windows 2000 or 2003 139
 Microsoft configuration recovery, Windows NT 4.0 129
 NetWorker client recovery
 Mac OS X 119
 UNIX 47
 Windows 89
 NetWorker server recovery
 NetWare 103
 UNIX 34
 Windows 72
 NetWorker storage node recovery
 UNIX 43

Windows 89
 operating system recovery
 NetWare 99
 UNIX 30
 Windows 66
 Windows NT 4.0 62
 summary of 24
 Sun cluster recovery 147
 VERITAS cluster recovery 151
 program, NetWorker Utilities for NetWare 105

Q

quorum disk
 recovering, Windows 2000 or 2003 140
 recovering, Windows NT 4.0 Cluster 128

R

recover -c, HP TruCluster 160, 169–170
 recover -c, Windows 64
 recover -S -iY, HP TruCluster 167
 recover, HACMP for AIX 190
 recover.exe, Windows consideration 63
 recovering bootstrap
 UNIX 38
 Windows 77
 recovering cluster nodes
 AAM cluster for Windows
 recovering a single node 185
 AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris
 all nodes 177
 single node 175
 HACMP for AIX
 all nodes 188
 single node 187
 HP TruCluster
 all nodes 161
 single node 158
 HP-UX cluster
 all nodes 172
 single node 171
 Sun
 all nodes 148
 single node 147
 VERITAS

- all nodes 153
- single node 152
- Windows 2000 or 2003
 - multiple nodes 144
 - quorum disk 140
 - singles node 141
- Windows NT 4.0
 - all nodes 131
 - cluster configuration 129
 - quorum disk 128
 - shared disk 125
 - single node 123
- recovering configuration files
 - NetWorker server
 - UNIX 40–41
 - Windows 80
- recovering IntraNetWare SYS volume 113
- recovering multiple computers, consideration
 - Windows 55
- recovering NDS data 108
- recovering NetWare 4.10 SYS volume 110
- recovering NetWare 4.11 SYS volume 113
- recovering NetWare 5.0 SYS volume 113
- recovering NetWorker client
 - UNIX 47, 119
 - Windows 88
- recovering NetWorker server
 - NetWare 103
 - UNIX 34
 - Windows 71
- recovering NetWorker storage node
 - UNIX 43
 - Windows 88
- recovering operating system
 - NetWare 99
 - UNIX 30
 - Windows 65–66
- recovering volume mount points, Windows 83, 90
- recovering, replicated NDS partition 110
- recovery
 - summary steps
 - UNIX 28
 - Windows 52, 55
 - testing
 - UNIX 43, 47, 50, 122
 - Windows 61, 87, 94
- recovery limitations
 - Windows OEM CD 58
- recovery prerequisites 24
 - summary of 24
- recovery, Microsoft automated 57
- regedit, Windows NT 4.0 135
- regular backups, importance of 23
- Remote Access List
 - Windows NT 63
- removable storage autochanger, restoring 86
- renaming NetWorker configuration files
 - NetWare 107
 - UNIX 40–41
 - Windows 80
- renaming the resource directory, AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris 182
- repair disk, creating
 - Windows NT 62
- repair disk, using
 - Windows NT 64
- repairing Windows NT 4.0 OS 62
- replacing hard drive
 - NetWare 98
 - UNIX 29
 - Windows 56
- replacing the quorum disk
 - Windows NT 4.0 Cluster 128
- replicated NDS partition, recovering 110
- resetting autochanger
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 80
- resource database
 - locating bootstrap for
 - NetWare 105
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 76
- retention policy, Windows 75
- rights /T /S, NetWare 117
- rmfdmn, HP TruCluster 160

S

- save set ID
 - locating for NetWorker server
 - NetWare 105
 - UNIX 37
 - Windows 76

- scanner -B, HACMP for AIX 190
 - scanner -B, HP TruCluster 165
 - scanner -B, NetWare 105
 - scanner -B, UNIX 38
 - scanner -B, Windows 53, 77
 - scanner -S -x uasm -i Y -rv, HACMP for AIX 189
 - scanner -S -x uasm -rv -i Y, AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris 179
 - scanner -S, HP-UX cluster 172
 - scanner, AAM for AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris 178
 - scanner, Windows 76–77
 - scheduled backups, importance of 23
 - server
 - configuring NetWorker
 - NetWare 104
 - UNIX 36
 - Windows 74
 - installing NetWorker
 - NetWare 104
 - UNIX 35
 - Windows 73
 - recovering NetWorker
 - NetWare 103
 - UNIX 34
 - Windows 71
 - shutdown NetWorker, UNIX 36
 - setting
 - browse policy, Windows 75
 - retention policy, Windows 75
 - shutdown NetWorker server
 - UNIX 36
 - sjiilm, HP TruCluster 164
 - sjiilm, UNIX 37
 - sjiilm, Windows 74, 81
 - storage node
 - See NetWorker storage node
 - summary recovery steps
 - UNIX 28
 - Windows 52, 55
 - Sun cluster
 - restoring all nodes 148
 - restoring single node 147
 - SYS volume, recovering
 - IntraNetWare 113
 - NetWare 4.10 110
 - NetWare 4.11 113
 - NetWare 5.0 113
 - system recovery, Microsoft automated 57
 - system state, cluster database definition
 - Windows 2000 or 2003 139
- ## T
- testing backup and recovery
 - NetWare 109
 - UNIX 43, 47, 50, 122
 - Windows 87, 94
 - testing OS
 - NetWare 102
 - UNIX 33
 - Windows 70
 - TruCluster, recovering 157
 - See also cluster, HP TruCluster
- ## U
- uasm, Windows 79
 - amount, HP-UX cluster 174
 - UNIX
 - configuring operating system 32
 - installing operating system 30–32
 - locating bootstrap 37
 - prerequisites summary 25
 - recovering bootstrap 38
 - recovering NetWorker client 47
 - recovering NetWorker server 34
 - recovering NetWorker storage node 43
 - recovering operating system 32
 - renaming NetWorker server configuration files 40
 - summary of disaster recovery 28
 - user data
 - recovering on NetWorker client
 - Mac OS X 121
 - UNIX 48
 - Windows 90
 - recovering on NetWorker server
 - NetWare 107
 - UNIX 42
 - Windows 83
 - recovering on storage node

- UNIX 45
- Windows 90
- Utilities program, NetWare 105

V

- VERITAS cluster
 - restoring all nodes 153
 - restoring single node 152
- vgchange, HP-UX cluster 173–174
- volume mount points, recovering on
 - Windows 83

W

- What is a disaster? 19
- Windows 90
 - automated system recovery (ASR) 57
 - installing operating system 67
 - locating bootstrap 76
 - NT 4.0
 - repairing OS with Emergency Repair Disk 64
 - performing multiple disaster recoveries 55
 - prerequisites summary 25
 - recovering a NetWorker server 71
 - recovering bootstrap 77
 - recovering Legato AAM Cluster for Windows 185
 - recovering NetWorker client 88
 - recovering NetWorker storage node 88
 - recovering operating system 66
 - recovering volume mount points 83, 90
 - renaming NetWorker server configuration files 80
 - replacing a hard drive 56
 - setting
 - browse policy 75
 - retention policy 75
 - summary of disaster recovery 52, 55
- Windows Cluster, 2000 or 2003
 - recovering multiple nodes 144
 - recovering quorum disk 140
 - recovering server 139
 - recovering single node 141
 - recovery prerequisites 139

- Windows Cluster, NT 4.0
 - recovering a shared disk 125
 - recovering all nodes 131
 - recovering cluster configuration 129
 - recovering one cluster node 123
 - recovering quorum disk data 128
 - replacing the quorum disk 128
- Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS)
 - database 95
- Windows NT repair disk
 - creating 62
 - using 64