

Configuring Bare-Metal Restore Server

After you have booted your server from Bare Metal Server Live CD or PXE boot, and [configured the network](#), you should start the server and make sure that the server has access to backup data (Disk Safe). Follow the instructions below.

[Starting CDP Server](#) | [Getting Access to the Disk Safe](#) | [Attaching the Disk Safe in Server's Web Interface](#)

Starting CDP Server

1. Before starting the server, you should set the username and password for the Web Interface. Execute the following command:

```
r1soft-setup --user --pass
```

```
r1soft-recovery:~# r1soft-setup --user admin --pass
Server username and password set
The R1Soft CDP Server must be restarted for these changes to take effect
Use '/etc/init.d/cdp-server restart' to restart.
r1soft-recovery:~# _
```

2. Now you can start the server by executing the following command:

```
/etc/init.d/cdp-server start
```

```
r1soft-recovery:~# /etc/init.d/cdp-server start
/etc/init.d/cdp-server : cdpserver started
r1soft-recovery:~# [ 1263.808564] NET: Registered protocol family 10
[ 1263.811697] lo: Disabled Privacy Extensions
r1soft-recovery:~# _
```

Wait 1-2 minutes for the server to initialize. Then you can access it in the browser from some other computer in the same LAN. You can safely ignore debug messages from Linux kernel shown on the console at server startup.

Getting Access to the Disk Safe

When you are creating a Disk Safe in CDP Standard or Advanced edition, the Web Interface recommends you to save the Disk Safe on a reliable network share, or, if it is not possible, on a

secondary hard drive.

i Tip

The second option looks more attractive from the Bare-Metal Restore point of view because in Linux booted from Live CD or via PXE it is much easier to get access to the local hard disk than to the network share.

The following three (3) options are described below:

- Disk Safe is on the local hard drive.
- Disk Safe is on NFS share.
- Disk Safe is on Samba share.

Disk Safe Is on the Local Hard Drive

Let's assume that the new hard disk which you will restore your server to is visible as `/dev/hda` and the disk with backup data (Disk Safe) is attached as `/dev/hdb`. Let's assume that the first disk is empty and does not contain a partition table, and the second disk contains one partition the size of the entire disk (`/dev/hdb1`).

To get access to the Disk Safe, mount the `/dev/hdb1` partition to `/mnt` using the following command:

```
mount /dev/hdb1 /mnt
```

```

r1soft-recovery:~# mount /dev/hdb1 /mnt
[ 556.843282] NTFS volume version 3.1.
r1soft-recovery:~# _
  
```

The command should run successfully, because the kernel on Live CD supports a lot of different file systems, including Linux EXT3, EXT4, ReiserFS and Windows NTFS.

Now you can proceed to attaching the Disk Safe in the server web interface ([see further](#)).

i Tip

If you are not sure which disk is which, you can always display information about disk sizes and partition tables by running the following command:

```
fdisk -l
```

Disk Safe is on NFS Share

Accessing Disk Safe on NFS share will not be easy, because while Live CD kernel contains drivers for NFS, the collection of programs available on CD lacks the set of tools for accessing NFS. Fortunately, it is not a problem - missing tools can be installed.

1. Execute the following command:

```
apt-get install nfs-common
```

```

r1soft-recovery:~# apt-get install nfs-common
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libevent1 libgnutls26 libgssglue1 libldap-2.4-2 libnfsidmap2 librpcsecgss3
  libsasl2-2 libsasl2-modules portmap ucf
Suggested packages:
  gnutls-bin libsasl2-modules-otp libsasl2-modules-ldap libsasl2-modules-sql
  libsasl2-modules-gssapi-mit libsasl2-modules-gssapi-heimdal
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libevent1 libgnutls26 libgssglue1 libldap-2.4-2 libnfsidmap2 librpcsecgss3
  libsasl2-2 libsasl2-modules nfs-common portmap ucf
0 upgraded, 11 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 1314kB of archives.
After this operation, 3449kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? _

```

2. When prompted, press on the <Y> on the keyboard and then <Enter> to start installation. When the installation is completed, your screen should look like this:

```

Selecting previously deselected package libsasl2-modules.
Unpacking libsasl2-modules (from ../libsasl2-modules_2.1.22.dfsg1-23+lenny1_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up libgnutls26 (2.4.2-6+lenny2) ...
Setting up libsasl2-2 (2.1.22.dfsg1-23+lenny1) ...
Setting up libevent1 (1.3e-3) ...
Setting up libgssglue1 (0.1-2) ...
Setting up libldap-2.4-2 (2.4.11-1+lenny2) ...
Setting up libnfsidmap2 (0.20-1) ...
Setting up librpcsecgss3 (0.18-1) ...
Setting up portmap (6.0-9) ...
Starting portmap daemon...
Setting up ucf (3.0016) ...
Setting up nfs-common (1:1.1.2-6lenny2) ...

Creating config file /etc/idmapd.conf with new version

Creating config file /etc/default/nfs-common with new version
Adding system user 'statd' (UID 103) ...
Adding new user 'statd' (UID 103) with group 'nogroup' ...
Not creating home directory '/var/lib/nfs'.
Starting NFS common utilities: statd.
Setting up libsasl2-modules (2.1.22.dfsg1-23+lenny1) ...
r1soft-recovery:~# _

```

3. Let's assume that your NFS server is called `nfserver` and the directory with Disk Safe is called

[/Share](#). Execute the following command:

```
mount nfsserver:/Share /mnt
```

```
rlsoft-recovery:~# mount nfsserver:/Share /mnt
[ 1723.001183] RPC: Registered udp transport module.
[ 1723.001285] RPC: Registered tcp transport module.
rlsoft-recovery:~# _
```

Now you can proceed to attaching the Disk Safe in the server web interface ([see further](#)).

Disk Safe is on Samba Share

Accessing Disk Safe on Samba share will also not be easy, because while Live CD kernel contains drivers for CIFS filesystem, the collection of programs available on CD lacks the utility for mounting Samba shares - [mount.cifs](#). Fortunately, it is not a problem - [mount.cifs](#) can be installed.

1. Execute the following command:

```
apt-get install smbfs
```

```
rlsoft-recovery:~# apt-get install smbfs
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libtalloc1 libwbclient0 samba-common
Suggested packages:
  smbclient
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libtalloc1 libwbclient0 samba-common smbfs
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 4859kB of archives.
After this operation, 13.7MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? _
```

2. When prompted, press on the <Y> on the keyboard and then <Enter> to start installation.

3. Error messages are safe to ignore.

4. When the installation is completed, your screen should look like this:

```

Unpacking libtalloc1 (from .../libtalloc1_1.2.0~git20080616-1_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package libwbclient0.
Unpacking libwbclient0 (from .../libwbclient0_2%3a3.2.5-4lenny13_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package samba-common.
Unpacking samba-common (from .../samba-common_2%3a3.2.5-4lenny13_i386.deb) ...
Selecting previously deselected package smbfs.
Unpacking smbfs (from .../smbfs_2%3a3.2.5-4lenny13_i386.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up libtalloc1 (1.2.0~git20080616-1) ...
Setting up libwbclient0 (2:3.2.5-4lenny13) ...
Setting up samba-common (2:3.2.5-4lenny13) ...
--output-fd: unknown option
debconf: whiptail output the above errors, giving up!
dpkg: error processing samba-common (--configure):
 subprocess post-installation script returned error exit status 255
dpkg: dependency problems prevent configuration of smbfs:
 smbfs depends on samba-common (= 2:3.2.5-4lenny13); however:
  Package samba-common is not configured yet.
dpkg: error processing smbfs (--configure):
 dependency problems - leaving unconfigured
Errors were encountered while processing:
 samba-common
 smbfs
E: Sub-process /usr/bin/dpkg returned an error code (1)
risoft-recovery:~# _

```

5. Let's assume that your Samba server is called [filedump](#) and the share with Disk Safe is called [Share](#).

Execute the following command:

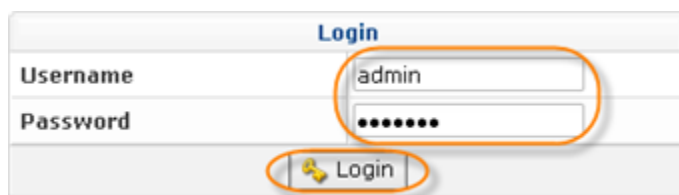
```
mount.cifs //filedump/Share /mnt -o user=
```

6. Enter the password for accessing the Samba share when prompted.

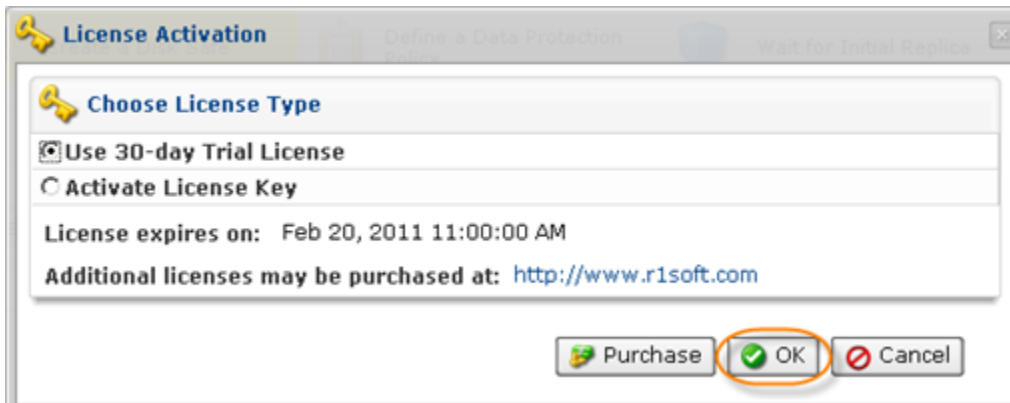
Now you can proceed to attaching the Disk Safe in the server web interface ([see further](#)).

Attaching the Disk Safe in Server's Web Interface

1. Launch the web browser on some computer that can access the server you are restoring via the network. Then open the server's web interface, enter the Username and Password you configured, and click on the "Login" button. (See [Accessing Standard Edition Web Interface](#), [Accessing Enterprise Edition Web Interface](#), [Accessing Advanced Edition Web Interface](#).)



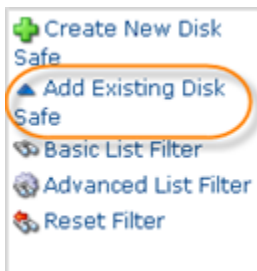
2. If you are prompted for license activation, click "OK."



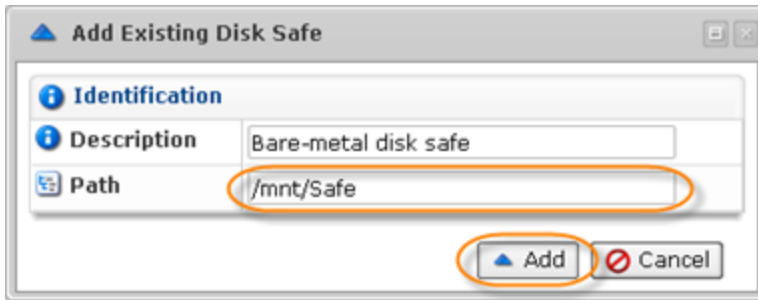
3. Click on the "Disk Safes" item in the Main Menu to open the "Disk Safes" screen.



4. In the "Disk Safes" menu, click on "Attach Existing Disk Safe."



5. Assuming that the Disk Safe was in Safe directory on the mounted local disk or network share, enter the `"/mnt/Safe"` as a path to the safe and click on the "Attach" button.



6. In a few seconds you should see the message "Successfully opened disk safe." Click "OK."



You can proceed to restore the server from the data contained in the Disk Safe. See [Launching Bare-Metal Restore](#).