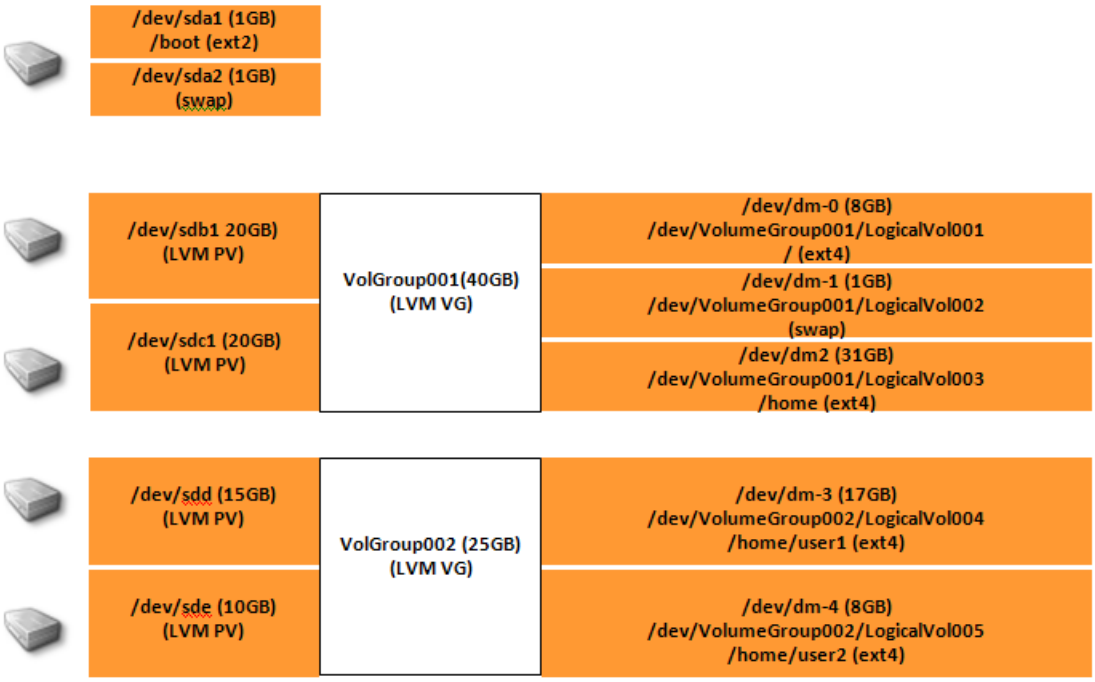
Performing Bare-Metal Restore with LVM

Preparations | Bare-Metal Restore Process

Preparations

Configuring Agent with LVM

For testing purposes create an Agent with a complex LVM layout with five (5) different disks:



The second volume group has to be manually created. Linux install-time partitioning tools put LVM physical volumes on partitions, not raw devices.

- Create physical volumes, i.e. mark already created hard disk partitions for use as a part of LVM. If the swap partition was not an LVM volume, then don't run pvcreate on it. The example below shows running `pvcreate` command on the /dev/hda1:

```
# pvcreate /dev/sdd
# pvcreate /dev/sde
```

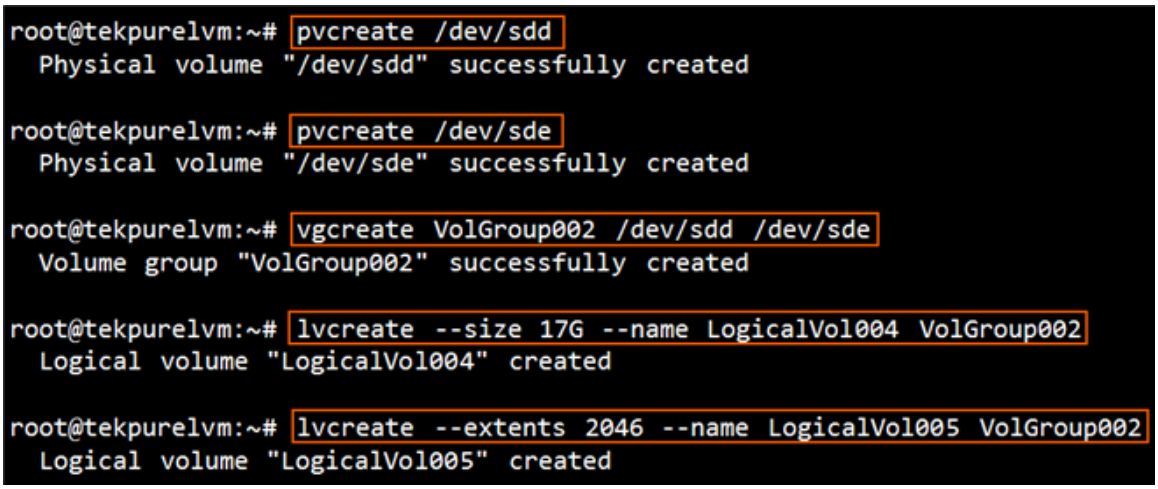
- Create a Volume Group with the same name as on the backed-up server. By default, CentOS installer names the first volume group "VolGroup00" as in the example below:

```
#vgcreate VolGroup002 /dev/sdd /dev/sde
```

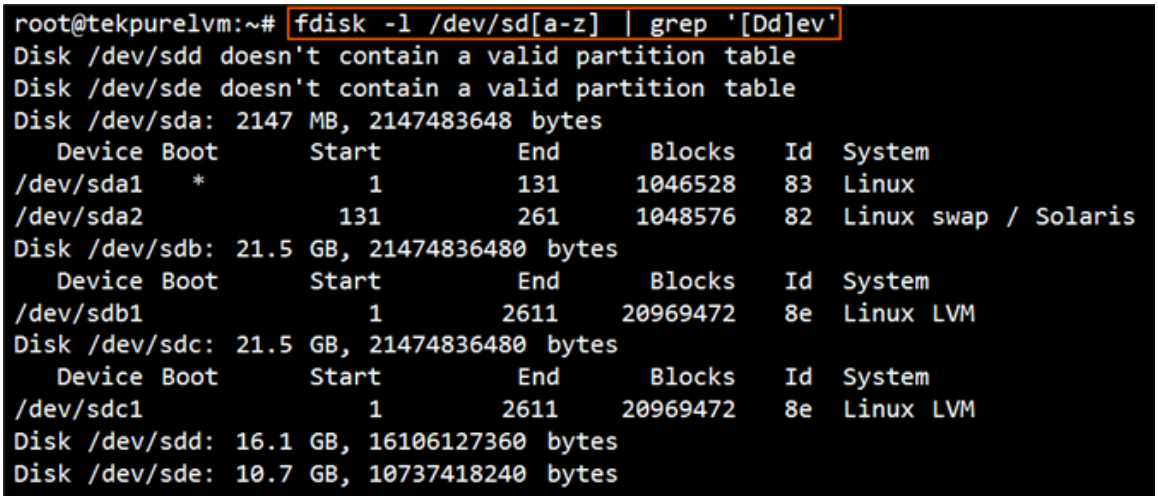
- Create the logical volume (LVM) for swap space. This volume should have the same name as it did on the backed-up server. In this example, LogVol00. Execute the following command:

```
# lvcreate --size 17G --name LogicalVol004 VolGroup002 Logical volume "LogicalVol004" created
# lvcreate --extents 2046 --name LogicalVol005 VolGroup002 Logical volume "LogicalVol005" created
```

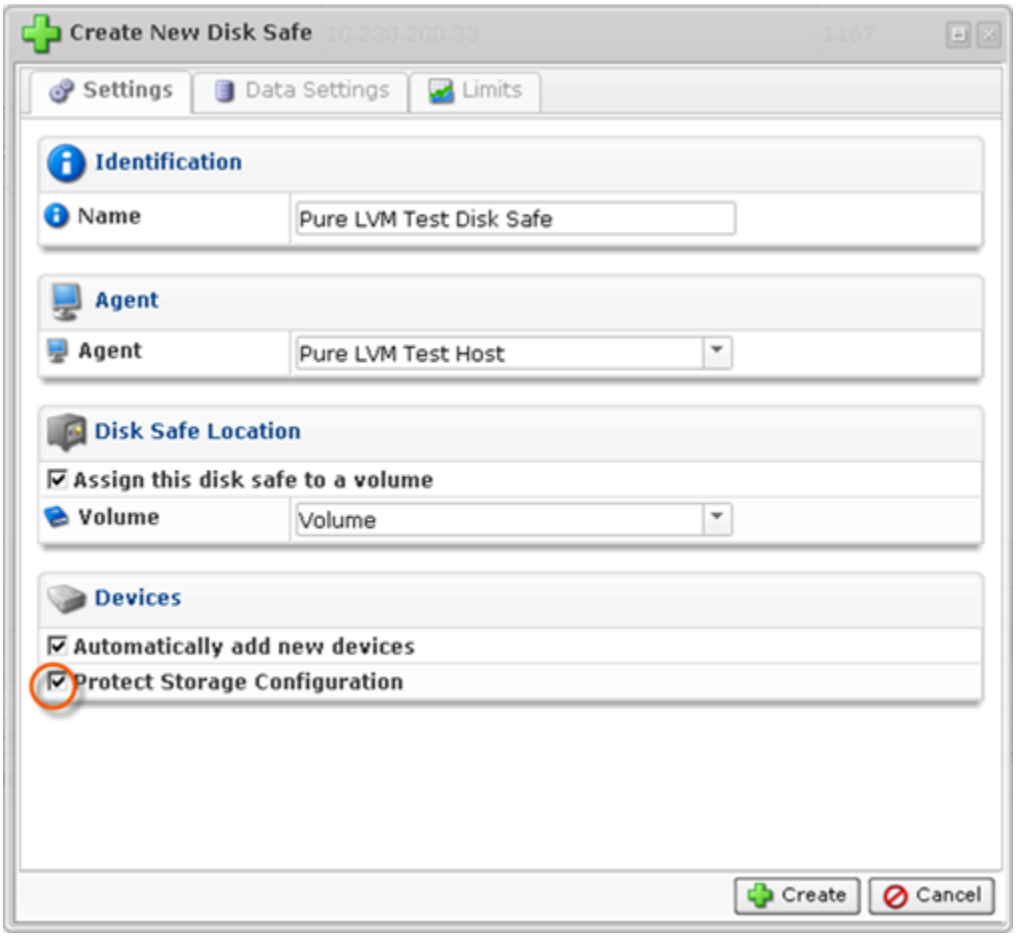
The following screen-shot displays all commands for the second volume group:



The following screen-shot shows how the example layout looks in fdisk. `/dev/sdd` and `/dev/sde` does not have partition tables, but LVM can still use them as physical volumes.

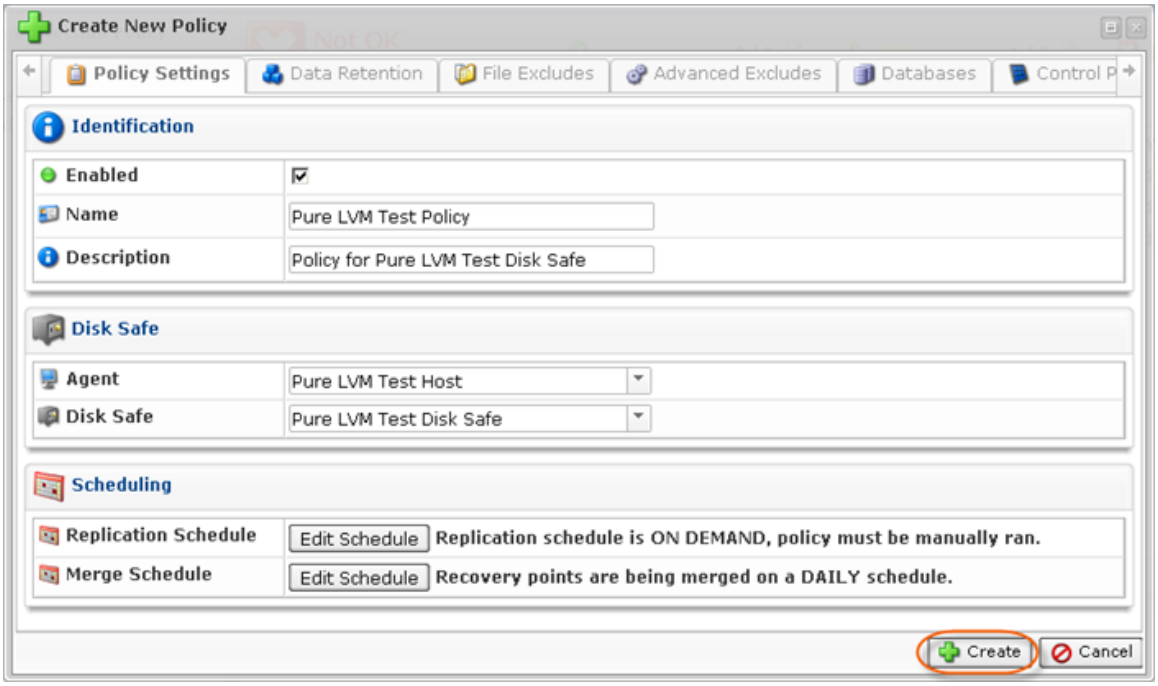


Create a Disk Safe with the "Protect Storage Configuration" option enabled. See Creating Disk Safes.



Creating and Running a Policy

1. Create a basic Policy for the new Disk Safe. See Creating Policies.



2. Then run the created Policy. See Running Policies.

Bare-Metal Restore Process

Follow the instructions below to start the Bare-Metal Restore with LVM.

> **Note**
> The process is the same for all Boot methods:
>
> - Live CD
> - PXE Network Boot

Step 1: Boot from Live CD or PXE Network Boot

If you are restoring your system partition (e.g. `/`, `/boot`, `/bin`, `/lib`, etc.), boot physical or virtual machine from one of the available CDP disaster recovery media (Live CD or PXE Network Boot.)

For more information, see:

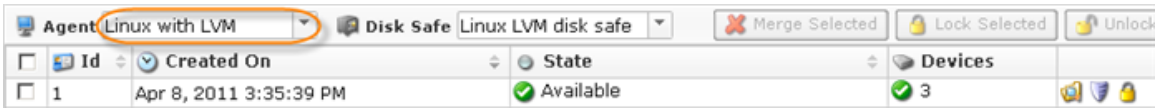
- Booting Server From CD
- Using PXE Network Boot

Step 2: Initiate a Bare-Metal Restore from "Recovery Points"

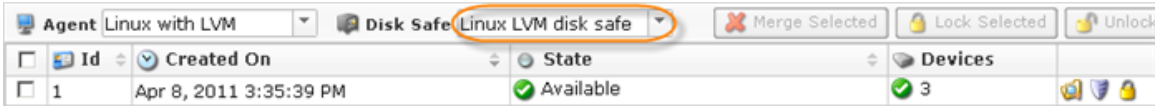
1. Click on "Recovery Points" in the Main Menu to open the "Recovery Points" screen.

Enterprise Edition	LiveCD Server, PXE Server

2. Select an Agent from the drop-down menu located on the "Recovery Points" list toolbar.

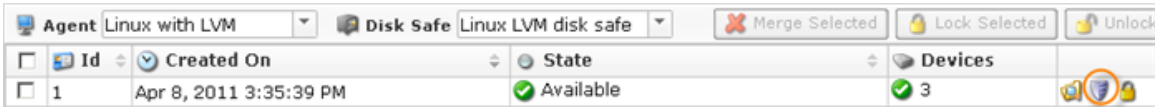


Select a Disk Safe from the drop-down menu located on the "Recovery Points" list toolbar.



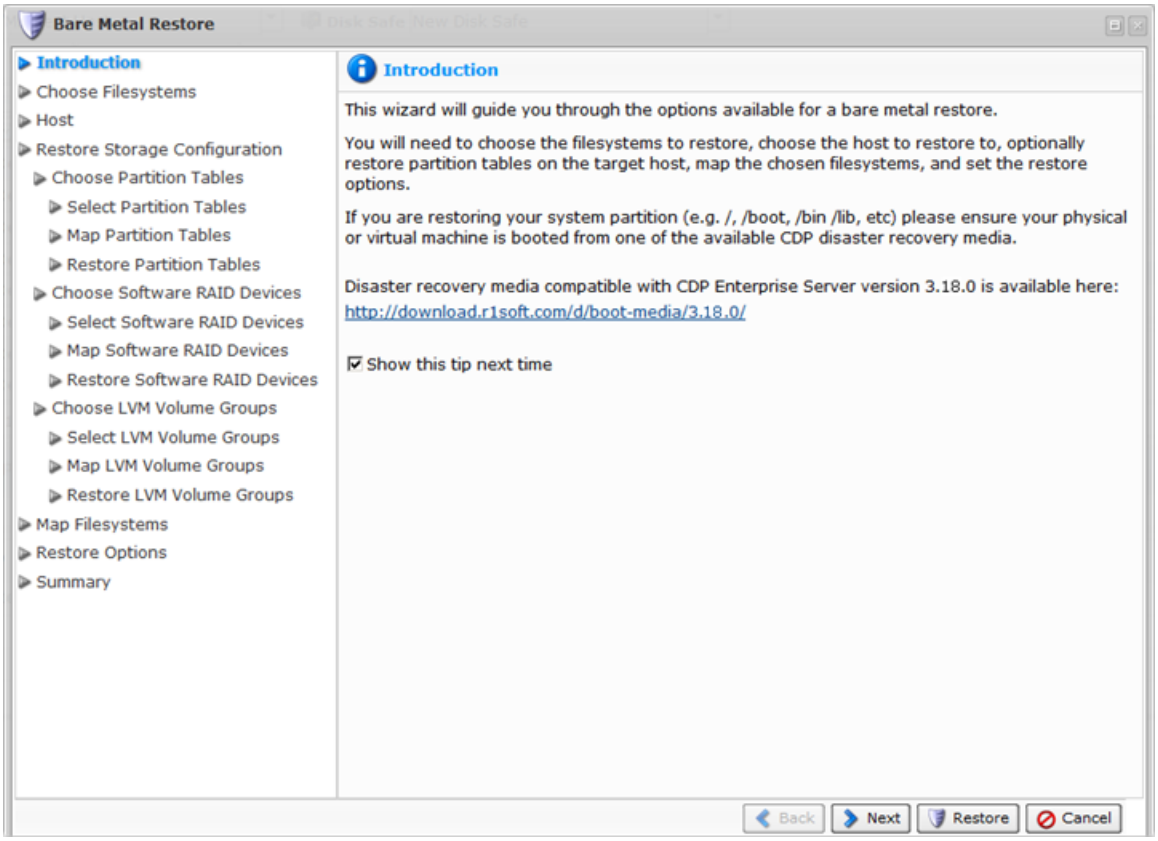
> **Tip**
> Alternatively, you can click on "Agents" in the main menu, then select the "Disk Safes" tab in the bottom pane, and then click on the "Recovery Points" icon for the Disk Safe to access the Recovery Points list.

3. In the "Recovery Points" list, click on the "Bare-Metal Restore" icon in the "Actions" column for the Recovery Point from which you are going to restore.



> **Tip**
> To find a Recovery Point, you can use the Basic and Advanced List Filters. See Customizing the Recovery Points List.

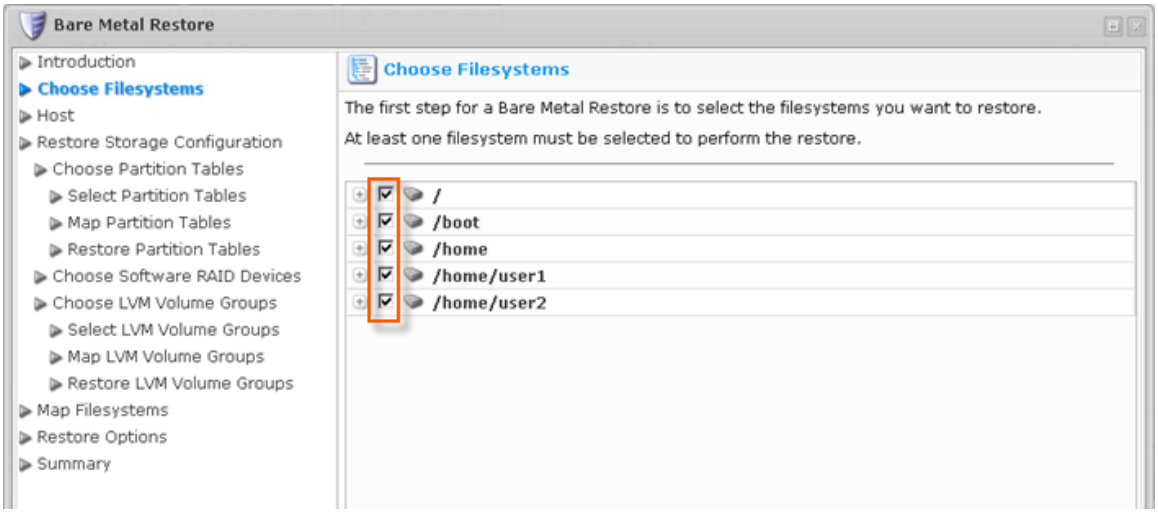
4. The "Bare-Metal Restore" window opens.



Look through the information on the Introduction screen and click "Next."

Step 3: Choose Filesystems

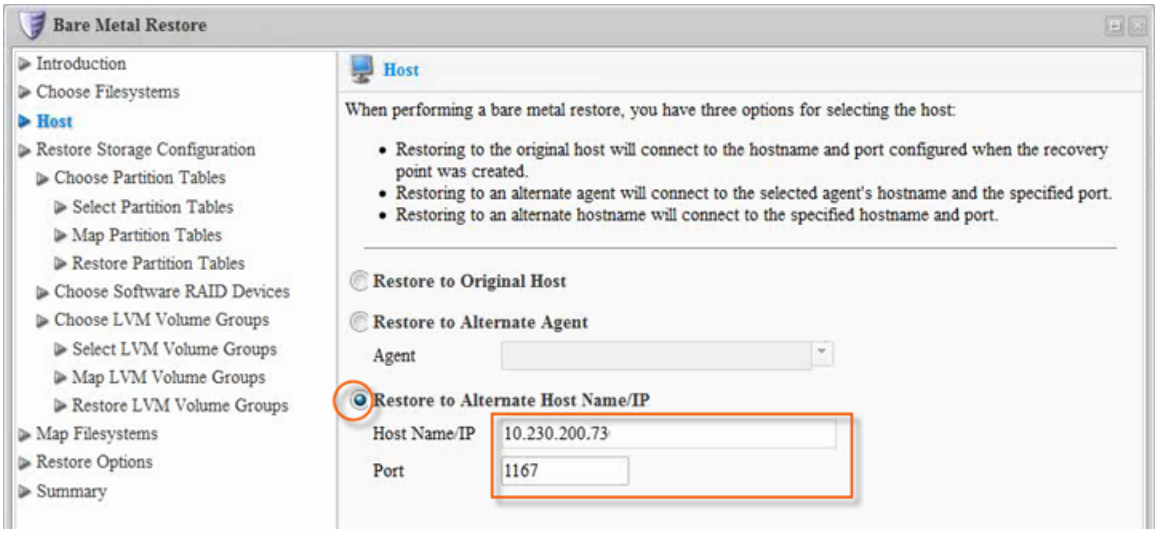
On the next page, select the file system you want to restore. All available file systems are listed. In our example, we select `/`, `/boot`, `/home`, `/home/user1`, `/home/user2` filesystems.



Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

Step 4: Select Host

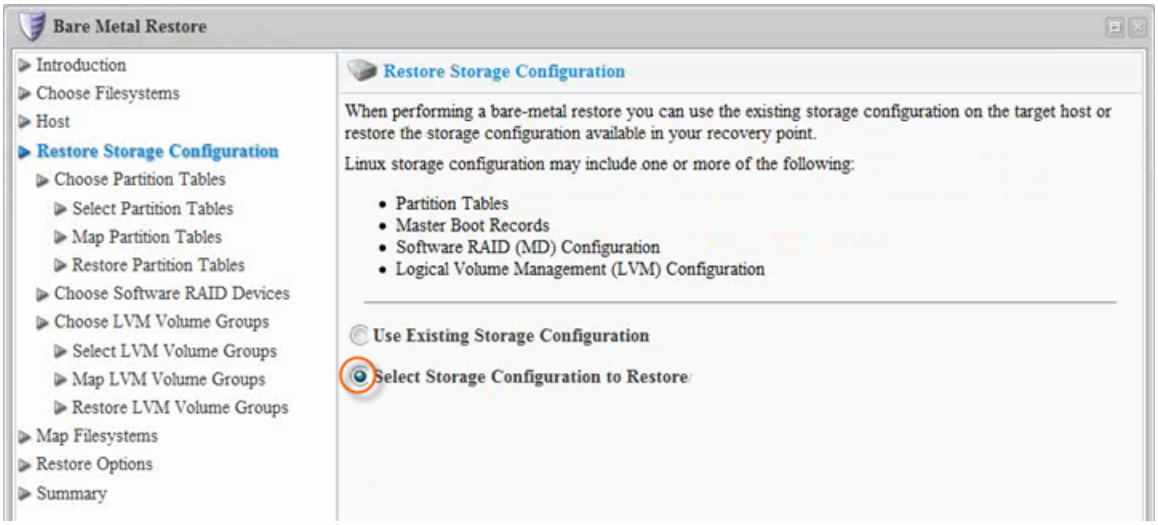
On the next screen, select the "Restore to Alternate Host Name/IP" option. Enter the IP address and port of your Live CD or PXE Boot environment.



Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

Step 5: Define Restore Storage Configuration

On the "Restore Storage Configuration" screen, choose the "Select Storage Configuration to Restore" option.



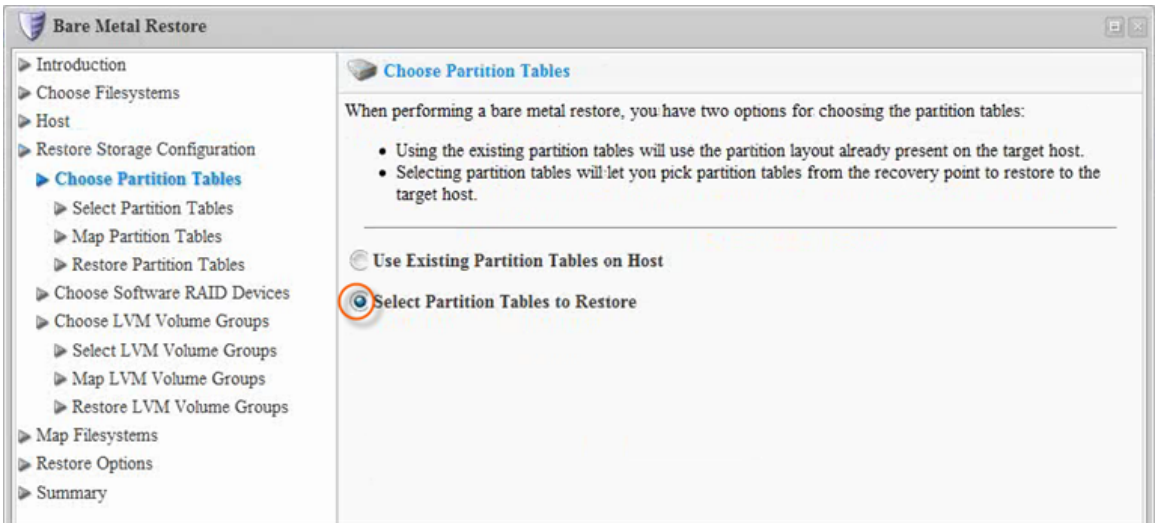
Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

5.1 Choose Partition Tables

Partition tables should be restored before restoring LVM Volume Groups. Go through all of the Partition Tables steps before moving on to LVM Volume Groups:

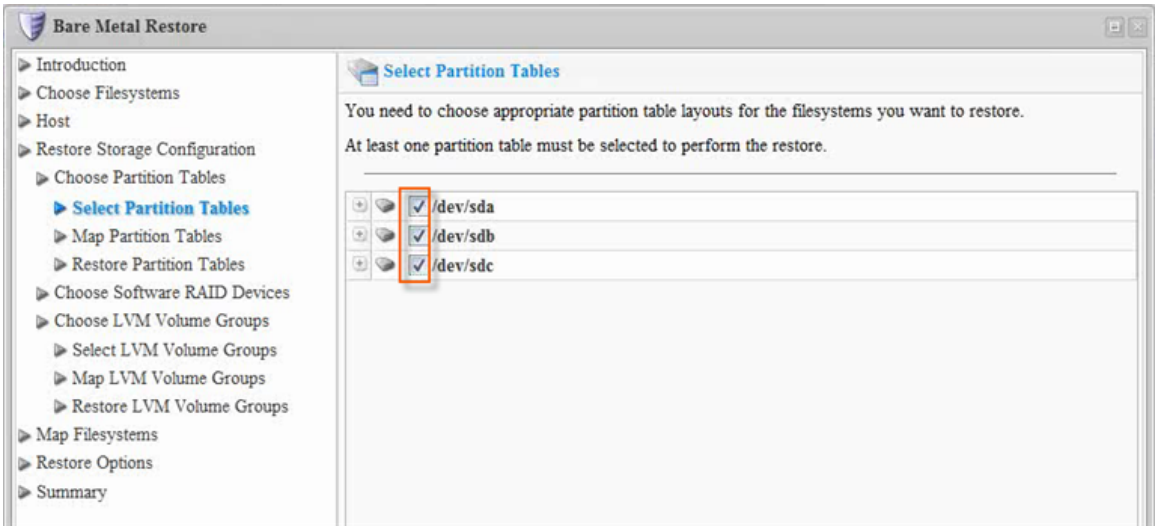
- Choose Partition Tables
- Select Partition Tables
- Map Partition Tables
- Restore Partition Tables

On the "Choose Partition Tables" screen, choose the "Select Partition Tables to Restore" to pick partition tables from the Recovery Point to restore to the target host.

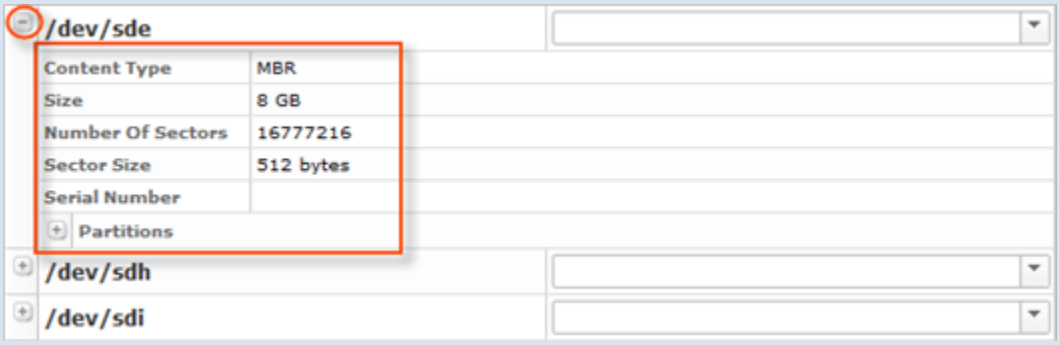


Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

Then choose the appropriate partition table layout(s) for the filesystems you want to restore. At least one partition table check-box must be selected.



Tip
Click the plus sign to see the details of a partition table.



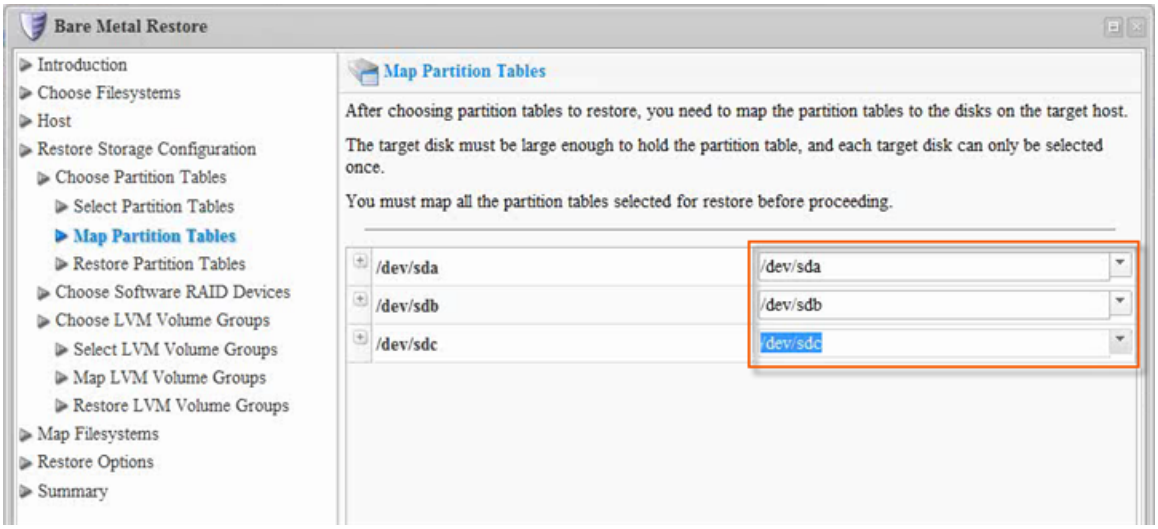
The following information is available:

- Content Type
- Size
- Number Of Sectors
- Sector Size
- Serial Number
- Partitions

Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

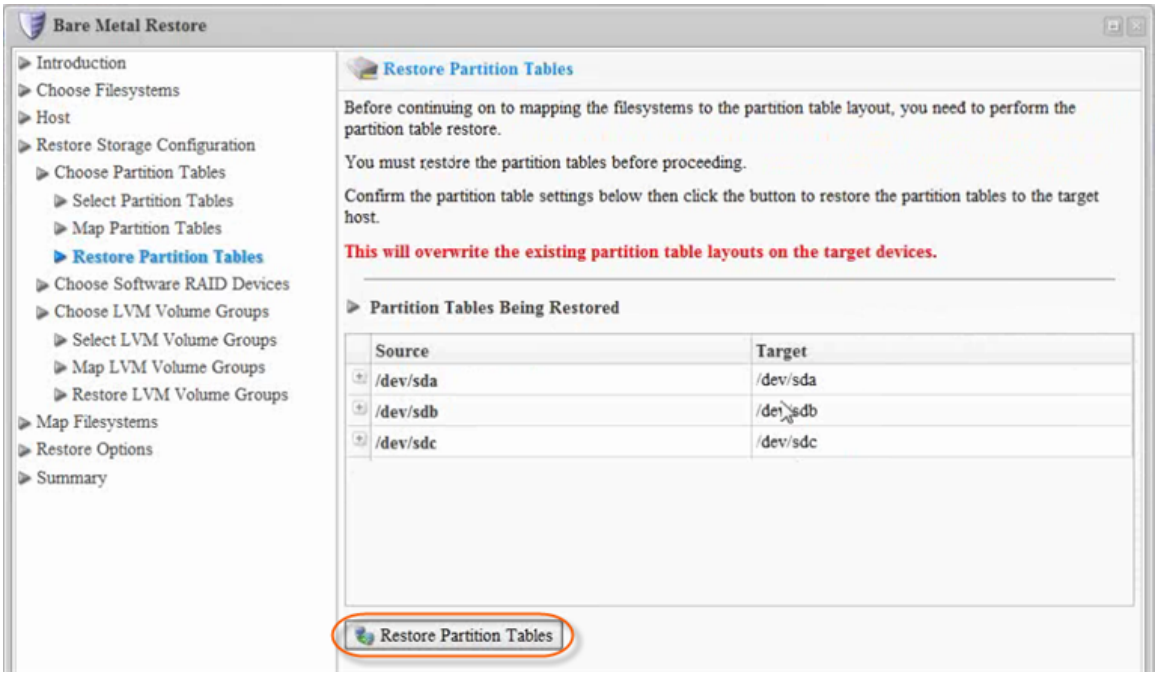
After choosing partition tables to restore, you need to map the partition tables to the disks on the target host. Map all the partition tables selected.

Notice
The target disk must be large enough to hold the partition table, and each target disk can only be selected once.



Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

On the next screen, click on the "Restore Partition Tables" button.



Then you should receive the "Successfully Restored Partition Tables" message. Click "OK."

Output from fdisk before partition table restore:

```
root@r1soft-recovery:~# fdisk -l /dev/sd[a-z] | grep '[Dd]ev'
Disk /dev/sda doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sdc doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sdd doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sde doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sda: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes
Disk /dev/sdb: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
Disk /dev/sdc: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
Disk /dev/sdd: 16.1 GB, 16106127360 bytes
Disk /dev/sde: 10.7 GB, 10737418240 bytes
```

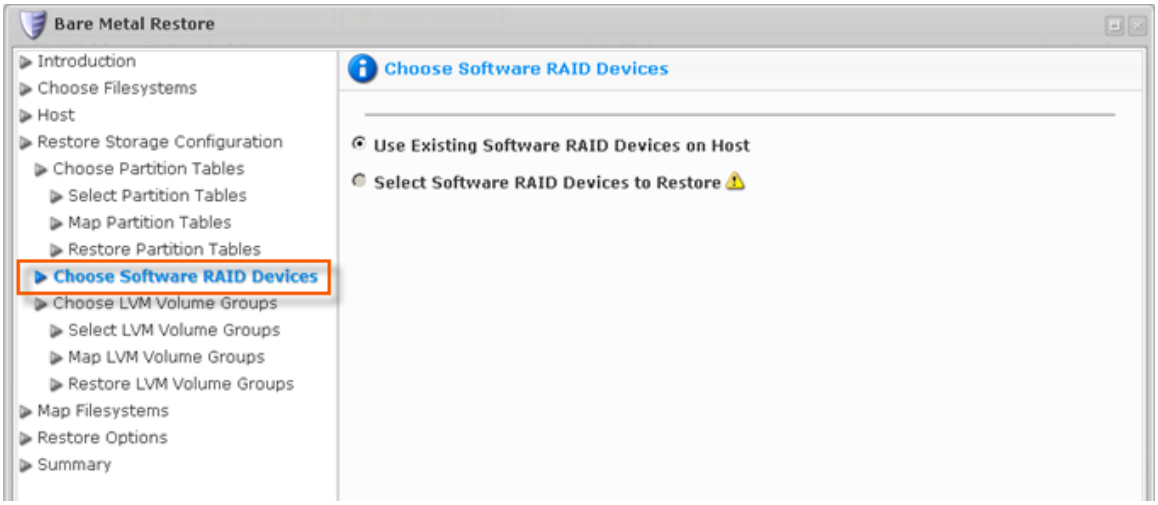
Output from fdisk after partition table restore (should match original):

```
root@r1soft-recovery:~# fdisk -l /dev/sd[a-z] | grep '[Dd]ev'
Disk /dev/sda doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sdc doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sdd doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sde doesn't contain a valid partition table
Disk /dev/sda: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes
Disk /dev/sdb: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
Disk /dev/sdc: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes
Disk /dev/sdd: 16.1 GB, 16106127360 bytes
Disk /dev/sde: 10.7 GB, 10737418240 bytes
```

5.2 Choose Software RAID Devices

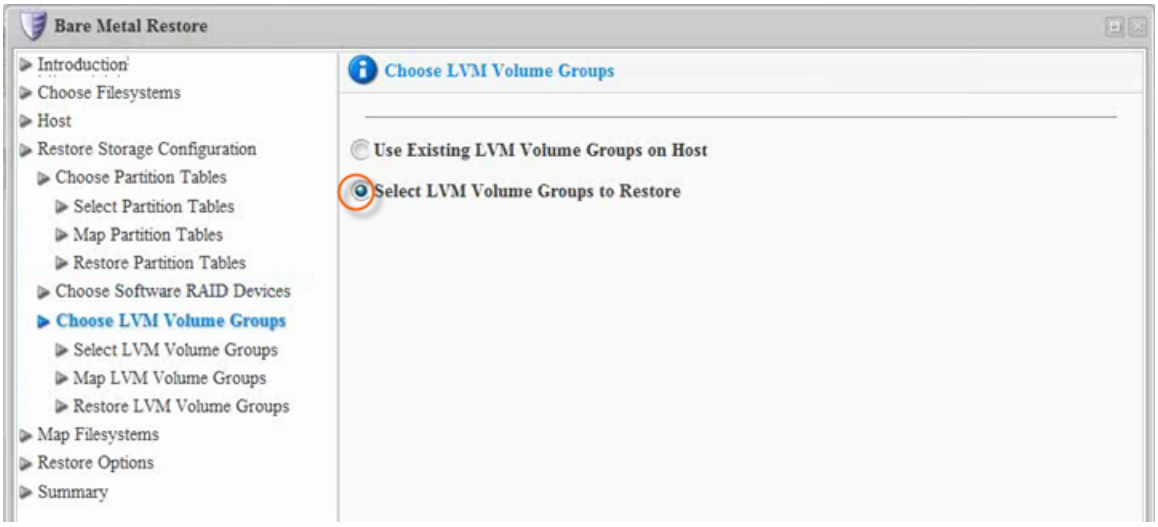
In our example, there are no Software RAID devices to restore.

If you have any Software RAID devices to restore, they should be restored prior to LVM Volume Groups. Go through all of the Software RAID steps before moving on to LVM Volume Groups.



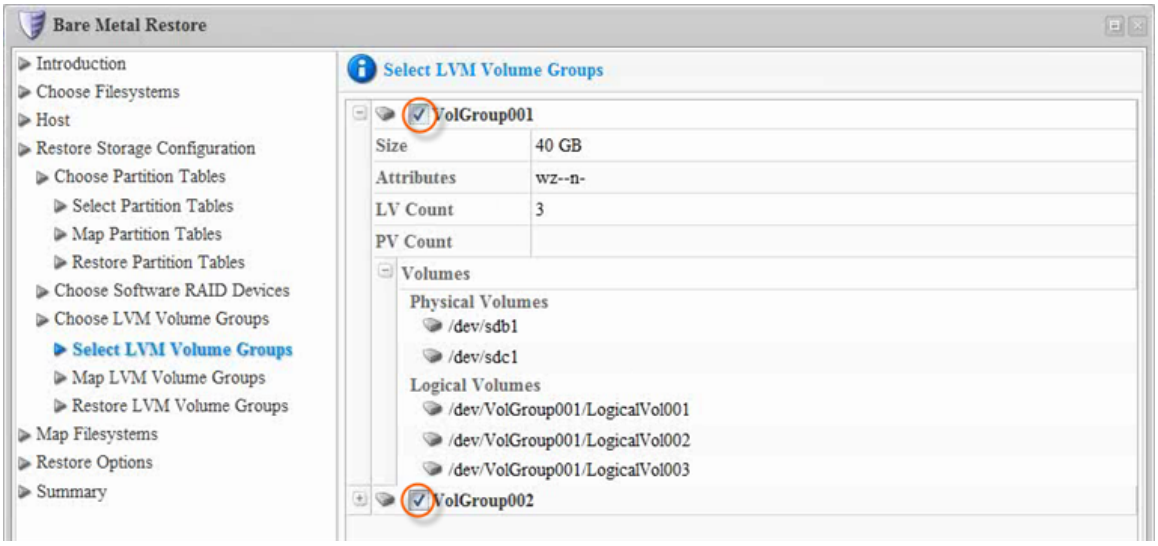
5.3 Choose LVM Volume Groups

Selecting LVM Volume Groups is just like choosing Software RAID devices. On the "Choose LVM Volume Groups," choose the "Select LVM Vlume Groups to Restore" option.

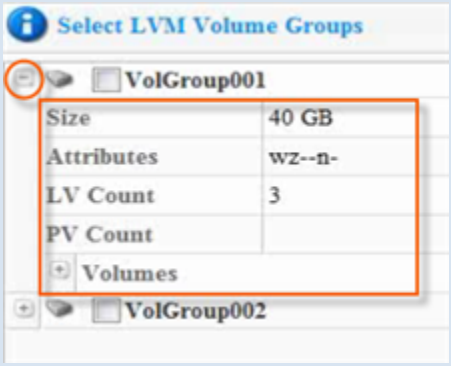


Click the "Next" button.

Choose LVM Volume Groups on the "Select LVM Volume Groups" screen.



Tip
Click on the plus sign to see the details of a Volume Group.

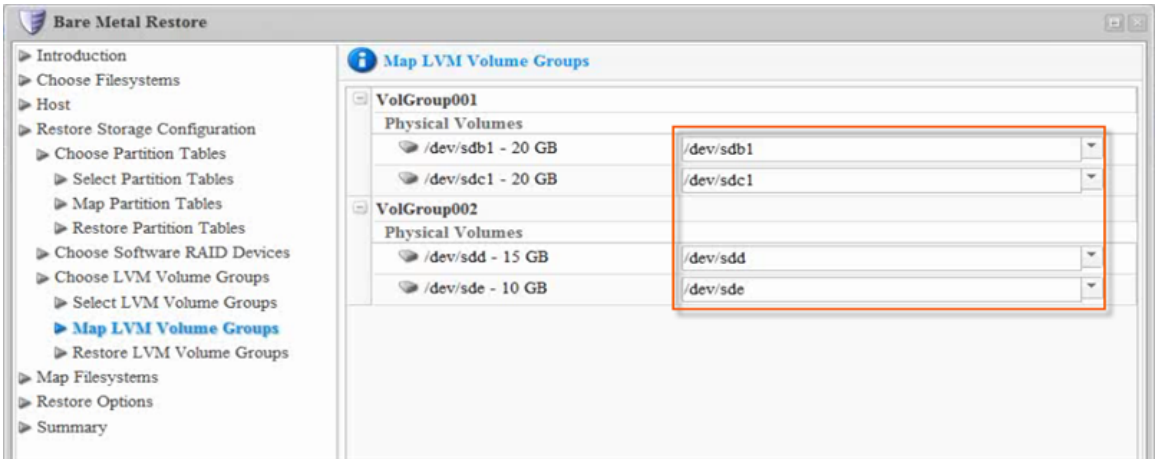


The following information is available:

- Size
- Attributes
- LV Count
- PV Count
- Volumes

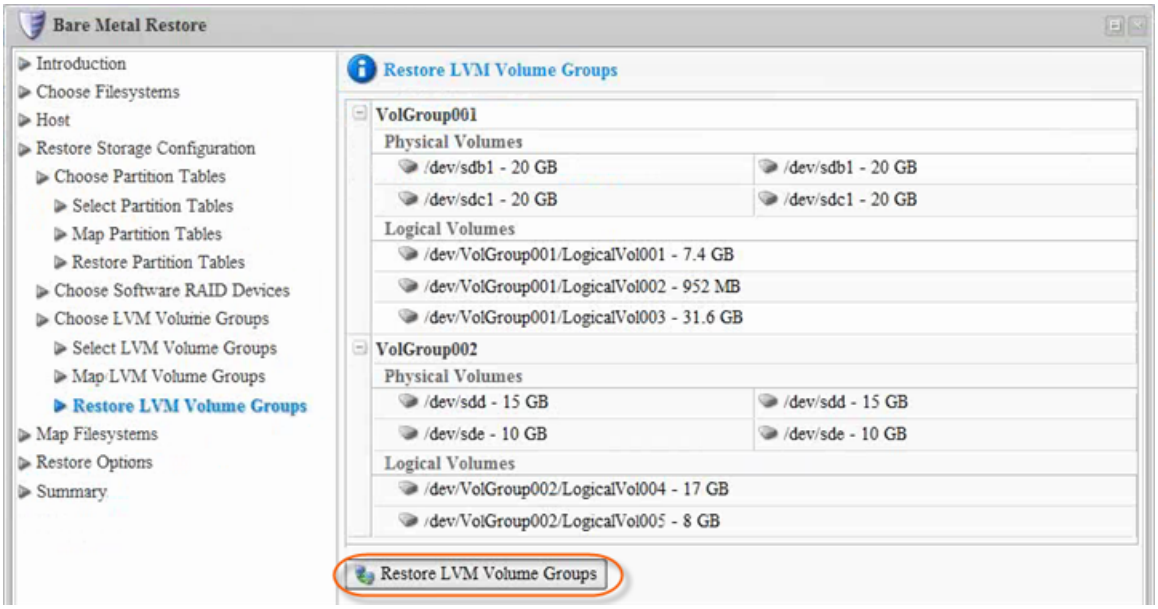
Click the "Next" button.

Mapping LVM Volume Groups is similar to mapping Software RAID devices, but there are only physical volumes instead of active/spare members. Devices already restored to (`/dev/sda`, `/dev/sdb`, etc.) are pruned from the available devices list.



When all the members are mapped, clicking the "Restore LVM Volume Groups" button will

launch the restore.



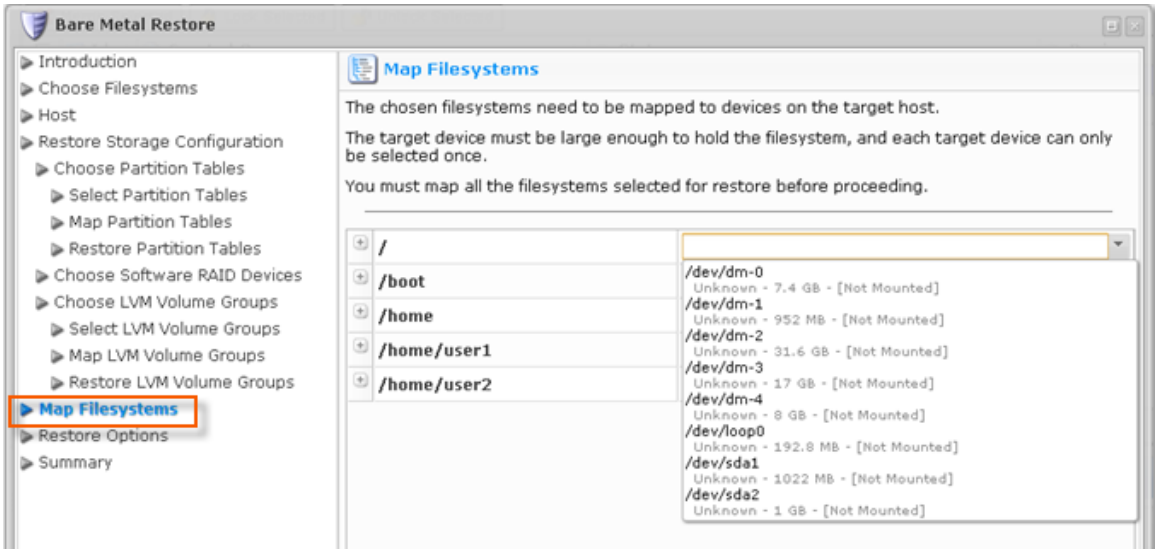
The "Successfully restored LVM volume groups" message appears. Click "OK."

When the restore completes successfully, the LVM logical volumes will be available for mapping the selected file systems.

Step 6: Map Filesystems

Map file systems in the Recovery Point to logical volumes as a restore destination.

Enter the new Logical Volume as the destination, for example, `/dev/mynew_vg/vol01`.



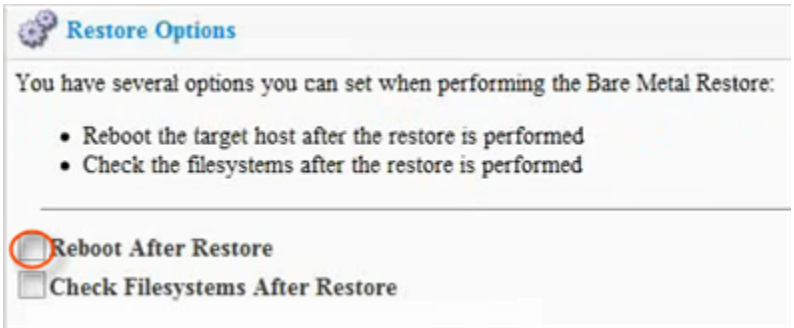
You are provided a table that allows you to map the chosen Partition Tables to physical Disks on the Target Agent. You can see as many lines in the table as the Partition Tables selected for restore. Each Partition Table must be mapped to a physical Disk on the Target Agent before proceeding.

> **Notice**
> Make sure that the partition for /boot is big enough.

> **Tip**
> Click the plus sign to see the details filesystems.

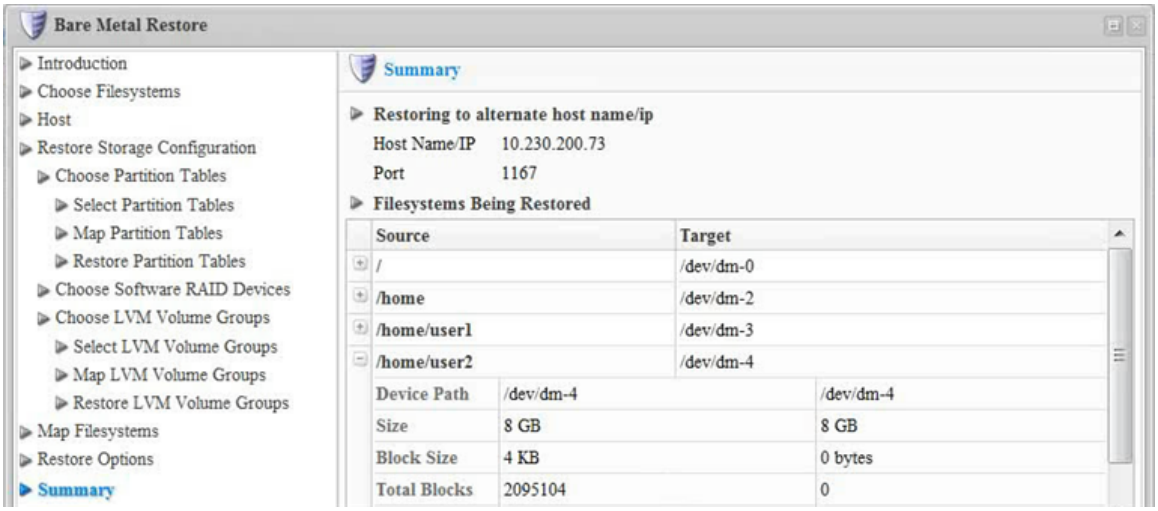
After selecting the Disks, click on "Next" to proceed to the next page.

Make sure the "Reboot after restore" box is unchecked.



Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

On the "Summary" page, you will need to confirm the selected Bare-Metal Restore options. Each selected file system is listed along with the name of the target device to which it is being mapped.



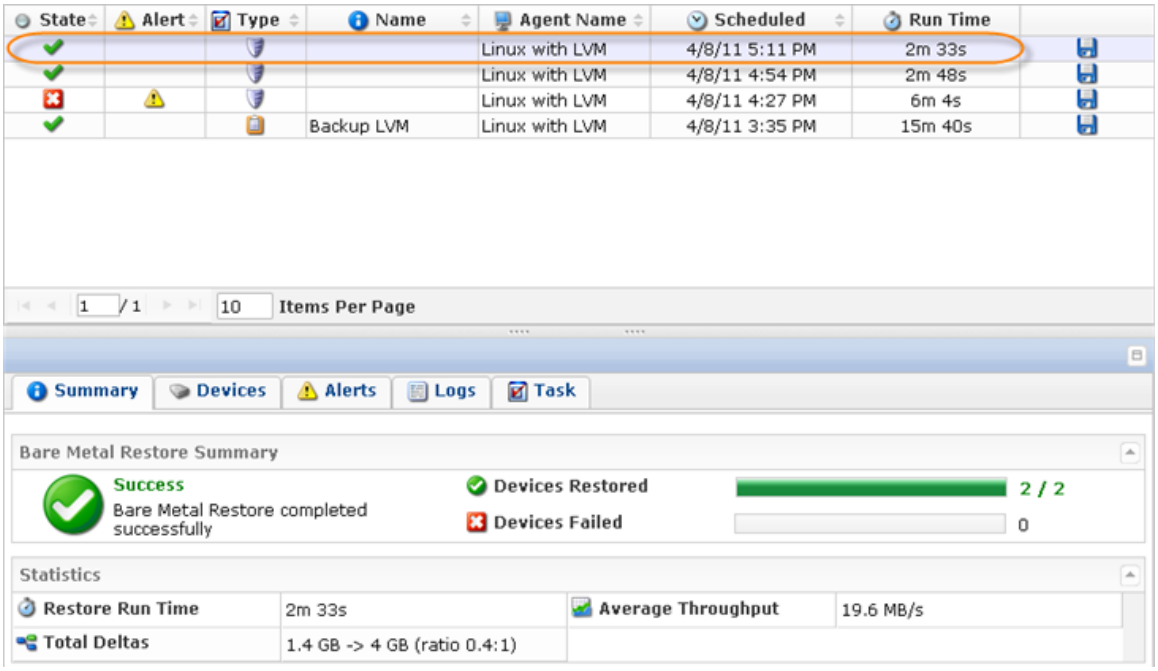
Click "Restore" to start the Bare-Metal Restore task.

The data Restore is initiated. Click "OK" in the notification pop-up.

> **Tip**
> The Task results can be sent via email as a Report. See Reporting.

The Restore process starts and can take awhile. You can go to the "Task History" screen to observe the task progress. See Accessing Task History.

The Task History page displays the State, Alert, Type, Progress Percentage, and the Started Time Stamp of the Bare-Metal Restore process.



When the process is complete, you can reboot the server you just restored by pressing <Ctrl><Alt><Del> or by executing the reboot command in the root shell.

Note
Make sure you eject the Disk from the CD-ROM drive so that the server will boot from the hard Disk.

If the Disk you used for your Bare-Metal Restore is larger than the Disk you backed up previously, the free space on the new Disk will remain free. You can create a new Partition in this space.

Results can also be verified at the command line via the "ls" command.

Before restoring LVM devices:

```
root@r1soft-recovery:~# ls /dev/dm-[0-9]
ls: cannot access /dev/dm-[0-9]: No such file or directory
```

After restoring LVM devices:

```
root@r1soft-recovery:~# ls /dev/dm-[0-9]
/dev/dm-0  /dev/dm-1  /dev/dm-2  /dev/dm-3  /dev/dm-4
```