

Restoring Windows Logical Disks

With CDP Enterprise and Advanced Edition, you can perform a Bare-Metal Restore of Windows logical disks.

Reference

A logical drive is a part of a physical disk drive that has been partitioned and allocated as an independent unit, and functions as a separate drive altogether. For example, one physical drive can be partitioned into drives F:, G:, and H:. Using the logical drive hierarchy is one method of organizing large units of memory capacity into smaller units.

1. Loading Agent in Recovery Mode and Installing the Server Key | 2. Restoring Windows System Volume | 3. Booting Windows | 4. Configuring Windows Logical Disks | 5. Restarting CDP Agent | 6. Restoring Logical Disk Filesystems

1. Loading Agent in Recovery Mode and Installing the Server Key

Follow the instructions below to load the Agent in Recovery mode and to install the Server Key.

1. Boot the Agent from Live CD or PXE Network Boot.
2. Then you may need to [configure the network settings](#).
3. To add the Server Key to the Agent, run the following command on the Agent machine:

```
#r1soft-setup --get-key [Server_URL]
```

```
root@r1soft-recovery:~# r1soft-setup --get-key http://192.168.122.130
Key '192.168.122.130' successfully installed.
```

Note

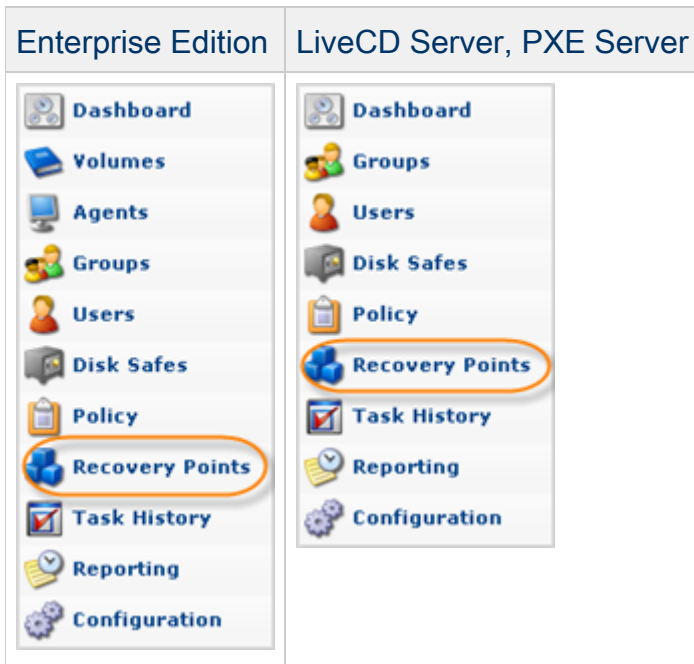
The `--get-key` function downloads the Key from the Server. For this option to work, the Server should be up and accessible from the Agent via the network.

2. Restoring Windows System Volume

Follow the instructions below to start the Bare-Metal Restore of the Windows system (boot)

Volume.

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



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



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



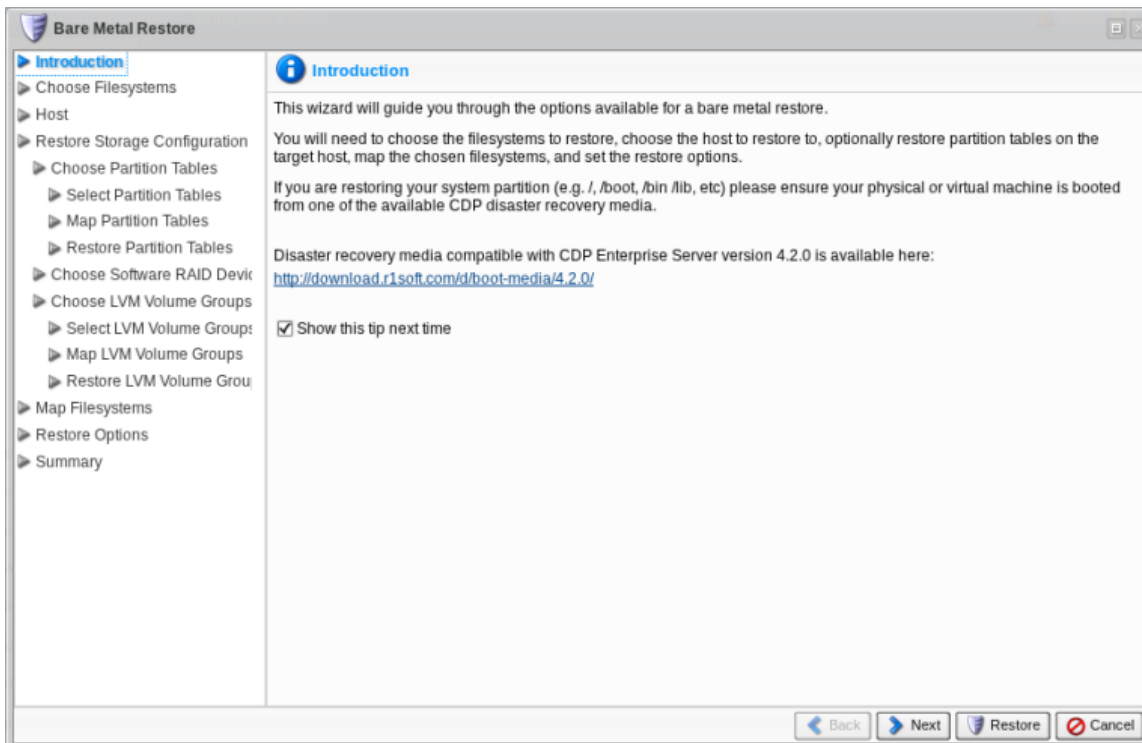
4. In the "Recovery Points" list, click on the "Bare-Metal Restore" icon in the "Actions" column for the Recovery Point from which you are going to restore.



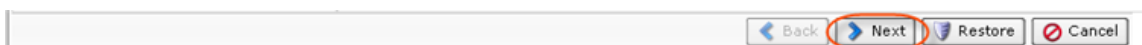
**Tip**

To find a Recovery Point, you can use the Basic and Advanced List Filters. See [Customizing the Recovery Points List](#).

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



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

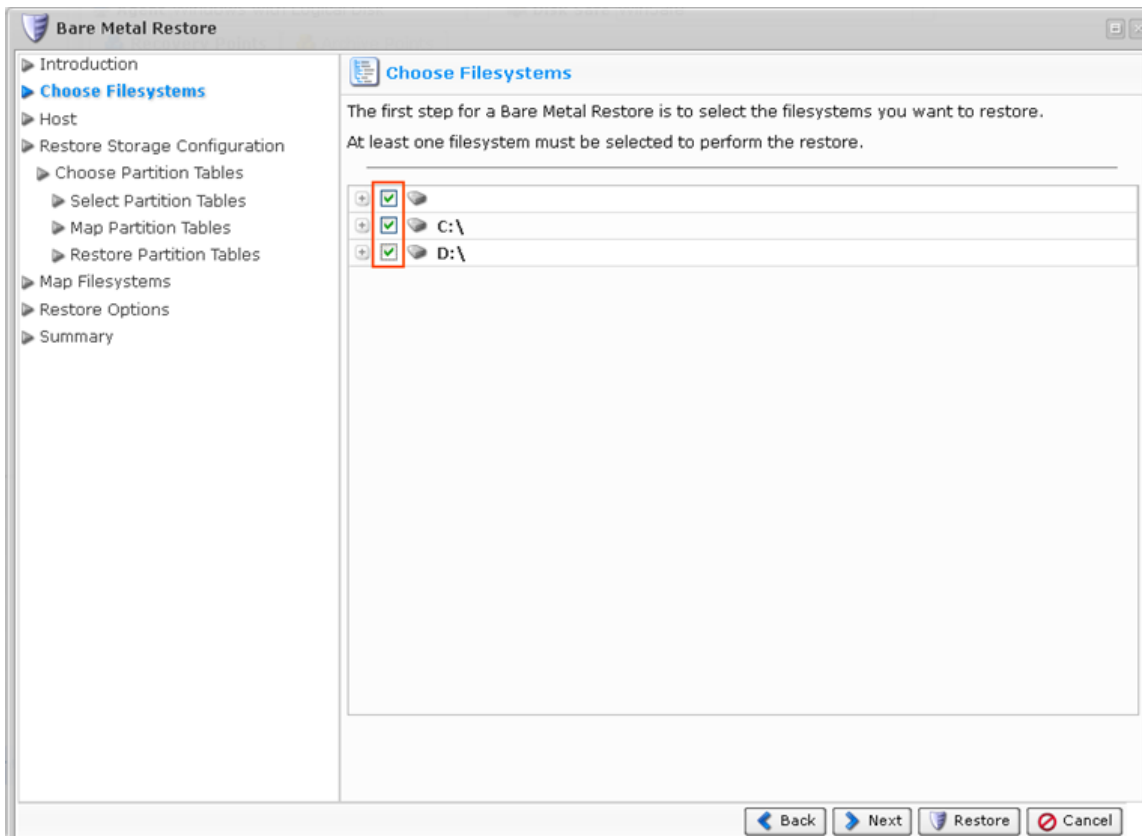


7.

**Note**


Hereinafter on this page there are some changes (for version 4.2.0). Please refer to this link, [Bare-Metal Restore Device Auto-Mapping](#), explaining the new feature: Bare-Metal Restore Device Auto-Mapping.

On the next page, select the disk where the Windows system was previously installed.



Note

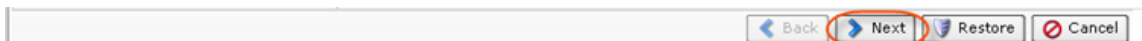
With version 3.18 and later versions, there is no need to restore logical disks separately from the boot partition and disk where the Windows system was previously installed.

 Tip

To display filesystem properties, click on the "Plus" icon in front of the file system name. The following data is provided for each filesystem:

- Content Type - Either "MBR" (Master Boot Record) or a special type of filesystem. The most common filesystem types are NTFS (Windows) or EXT3 (Linux).
- Device Path - The path used by the operating system to identify the hard disk or partition. In Windows, it looks like `\\?\Volume2cb24442-fd22-11df-b57d-806e6f6e6963`. In Linux, it looks like `/dev/hda` or `/dev/sda`. The Device Path saved in the Recovery Point refers to the Device that this Recovery Point was created for. If you are performing a Bare-Metal Restore to an alternate Agent, the Device Path will be different.
- Size - Size of the hard disk or partition in gigabytes.
- Block Size - Minimum amount of space that can be allocated on the hard disk. This depends on the partition size and file system used and is a multiple of 512 bytes.
- Total Blocks - The total number of blocks (see above) available for data on this partition
- Allocated Blocks - The number of blocks allocated for data at the time the Recovery Point was created.

Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.



8. On the next screen, select the "Restore to Alternate Host Name/IP" option. Then enter the Hostname or IP address of the alternate Agent.

Bare Metal Restore

Introduction
Choose Filesystems
Host
Restore Storage Configuration
 Choose Partition Tables
 Select Partition Tables
 Map Partition Tables
 Restore Partition Tables
Map Filesystems
Restore Options
Summary

Host

When performing a bare metal restore, you have three options for selecting the host:

- Restoring to the original host will connect to the hostname and port configured when the recovery point was created.
- Restoring to an alternate agent will connect to the selected agent's hostname and the specified port.
- Restoring to an alternate hostname will connect to the specified hostname and port.

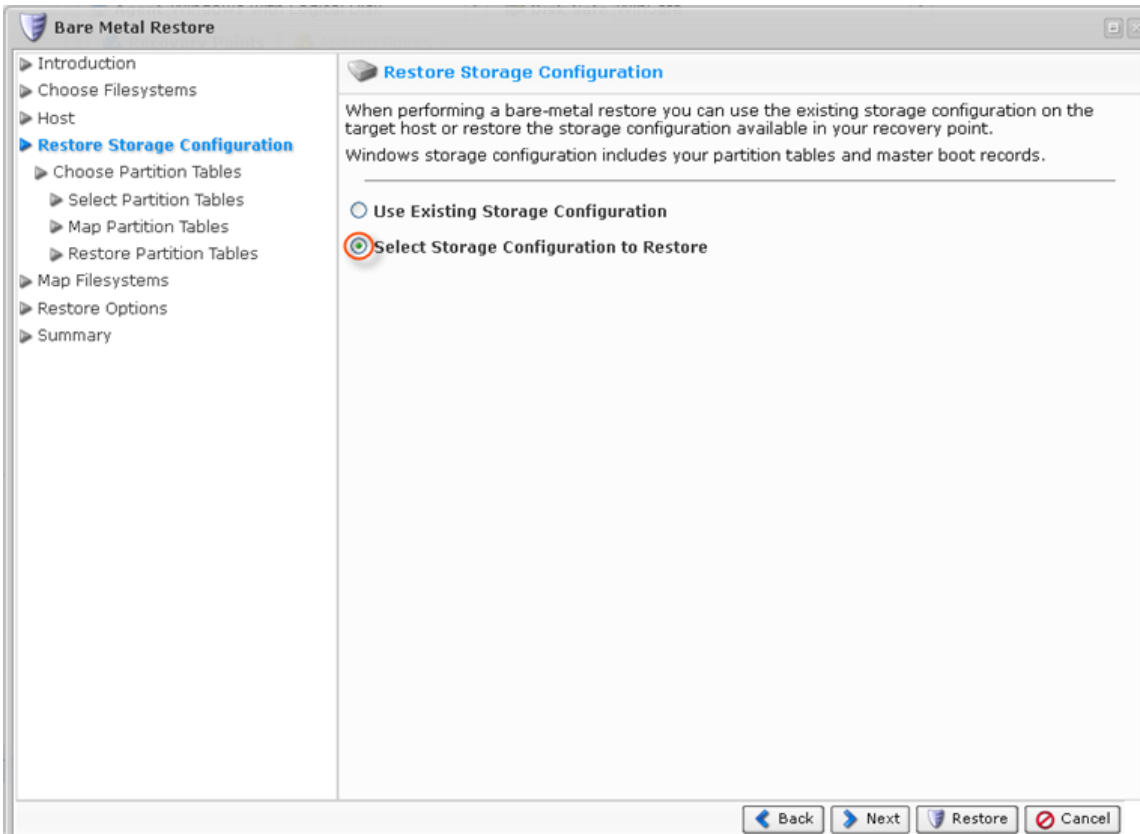
Restore to Original Host

Restore to Alternate Agent
Agent

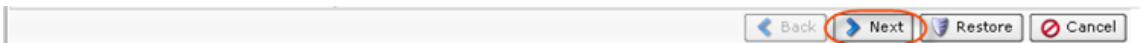
Restore to Alternate Host Name/IP
Host Name/IP
Port

Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

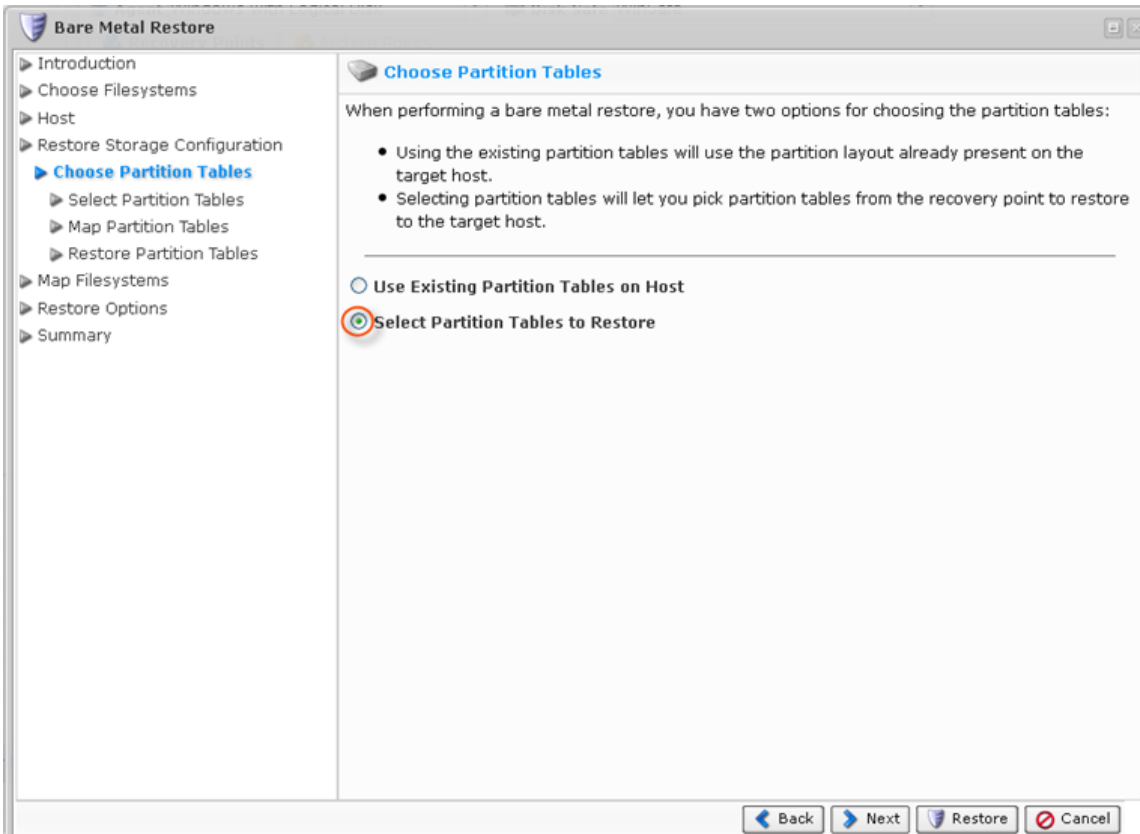
9. On the "Restore Storage Configuration" screen, choose the "Select Storage Configuration to Restore" option.



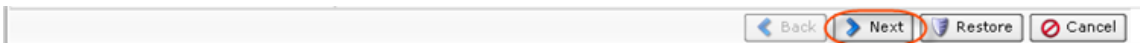
Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.



9.1 On the next screen, select the "Select Partition Tables to Restore" option. Selecting this option lets you pick partition tables from the Recovery Point to restore to the target Agent.



Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.

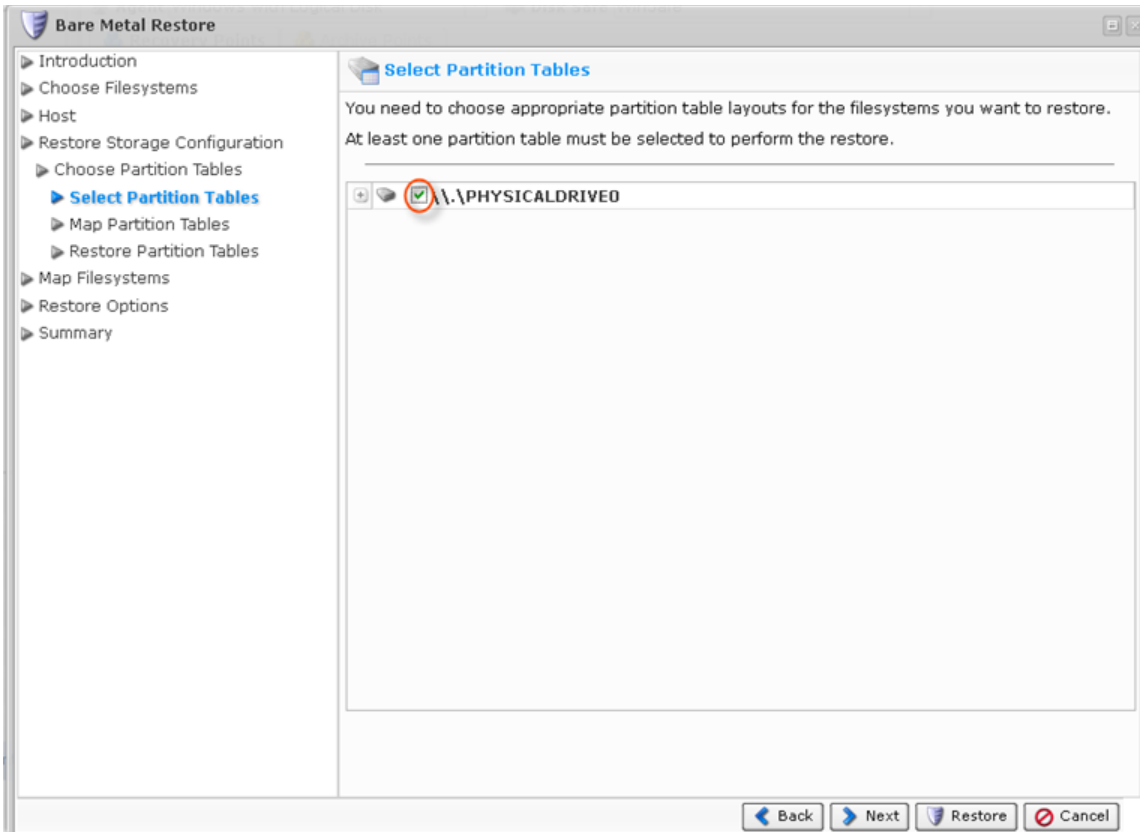


After the "Select Partition Tables to Restore" option is selected, you must complete three (3) additional steps:

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

9.1.1 Selecting Partition Tables

Select the partition table layout(s) for the filesystems you want to restore.

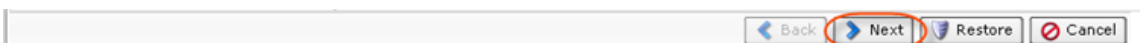


i Tip

To display the partition table properties, click on the "Plus" icon in front of the partition table's name.

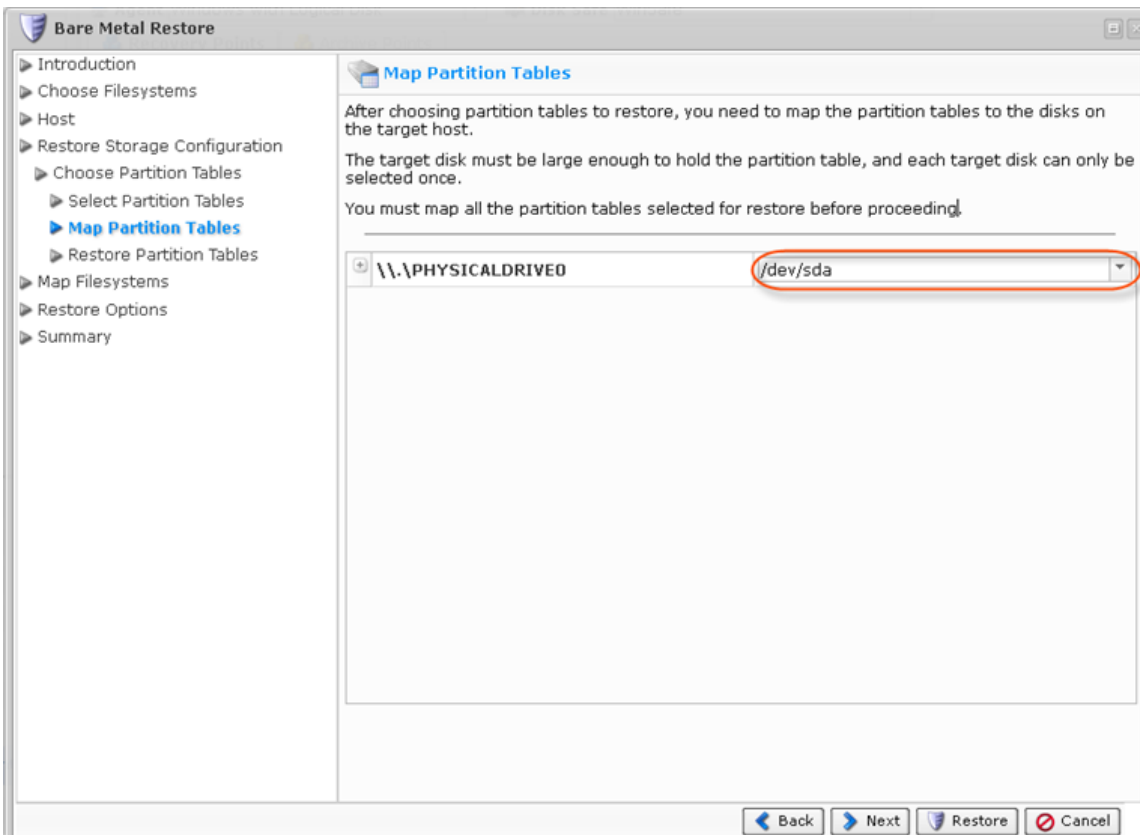
- Content Type - Either MBR (Master Boot Record) or another special type of partition
- Size - Size of the partition table in gigabytes
- Number Of Sectors - Shows the total number of partition table sectors
- Sector Size - The value of the sector in bytes
- Serial Number - Full serial number of the partition table
- Partitions - The list of partitions allocated with the partition table

Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.



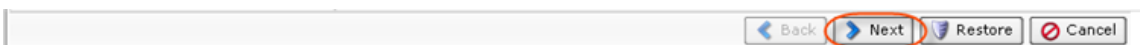
9.1.2 Mapping Partition Tables

After choosing partition tables to restore, map the selected Partition Table(s) Recovery Points to physical disks in the Target Agent. From the drop-down menu, select the physical disks you are going to restore to.



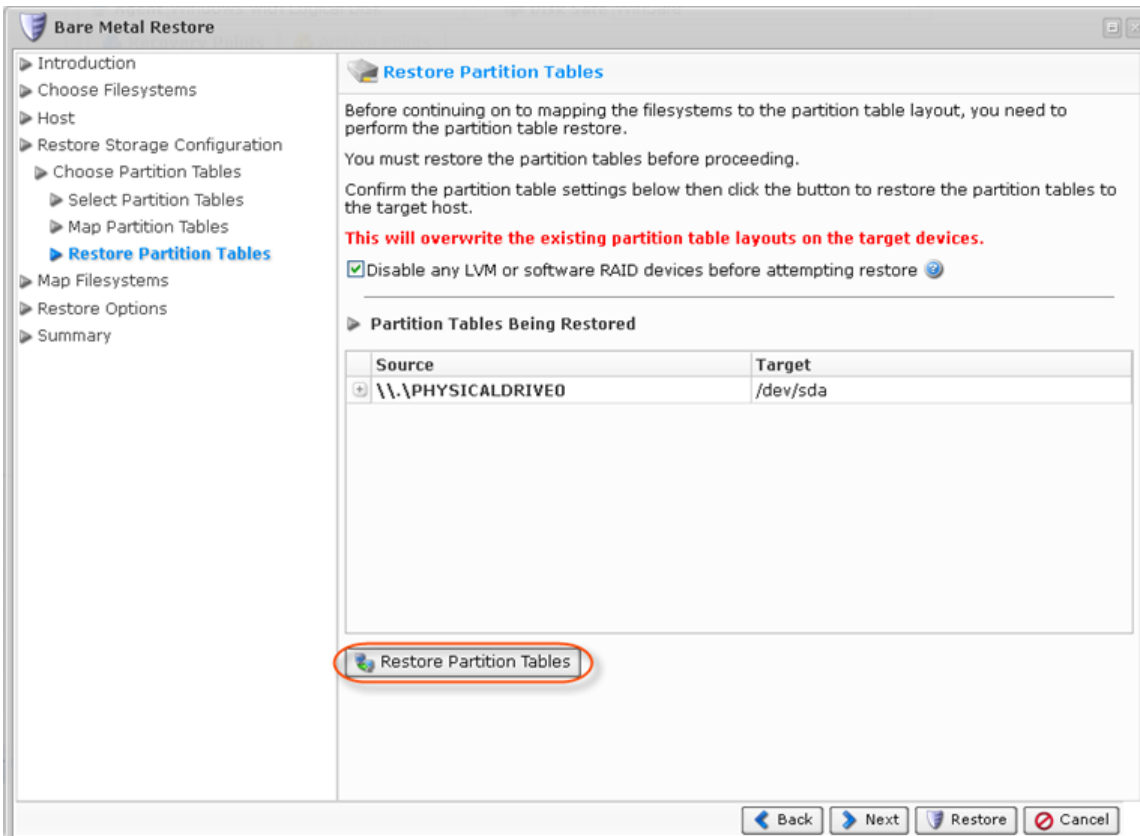
You are provided a table that allows you to map the chosen partition tables to physical disks on the target Agent. You can see as many lines in the table as the number of partition tables selected for restore. Each partition table must be mapped to a physical disk on the target Agent before proceeding.

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



9.1.3 Restoring Partition Tables

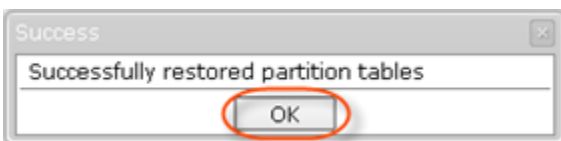
Perform the partition table restore by clicking on the "Restore Partition Tables" button. Once confirmed, the Partition Table Restore will be initiated. A busy indicator will be displayed while the restore is in progress. Restoring the partition table should not take a lot of time because the partition table fits into one 512-byte sector.



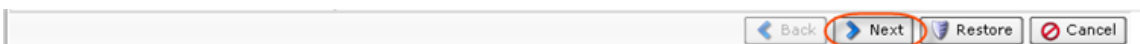
Notice

Restored partition tables will overwrite the existing partition table layout on the target devices.

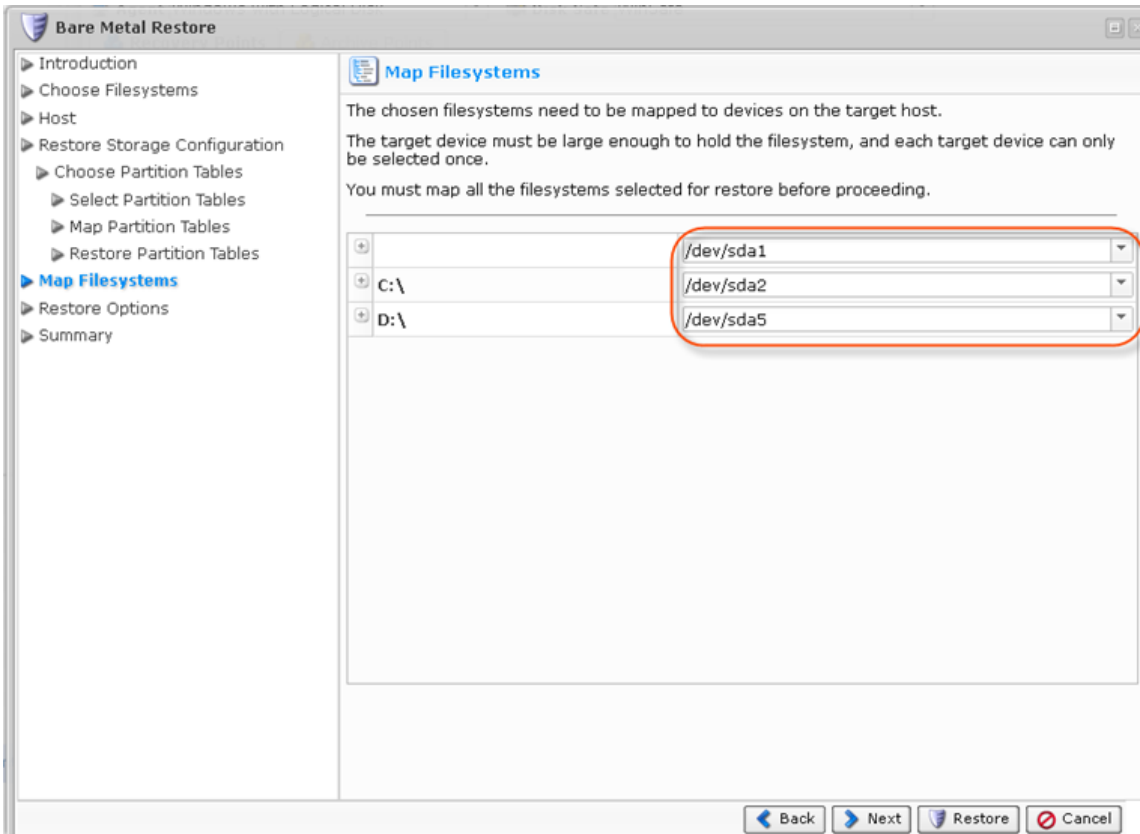
When the process is over, click "OK" in the notification pop-up.



Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.



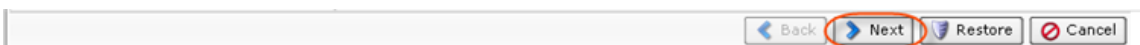
10. On the "Map Filesystems" screen, map the chosen filesystems to devices on the target host.



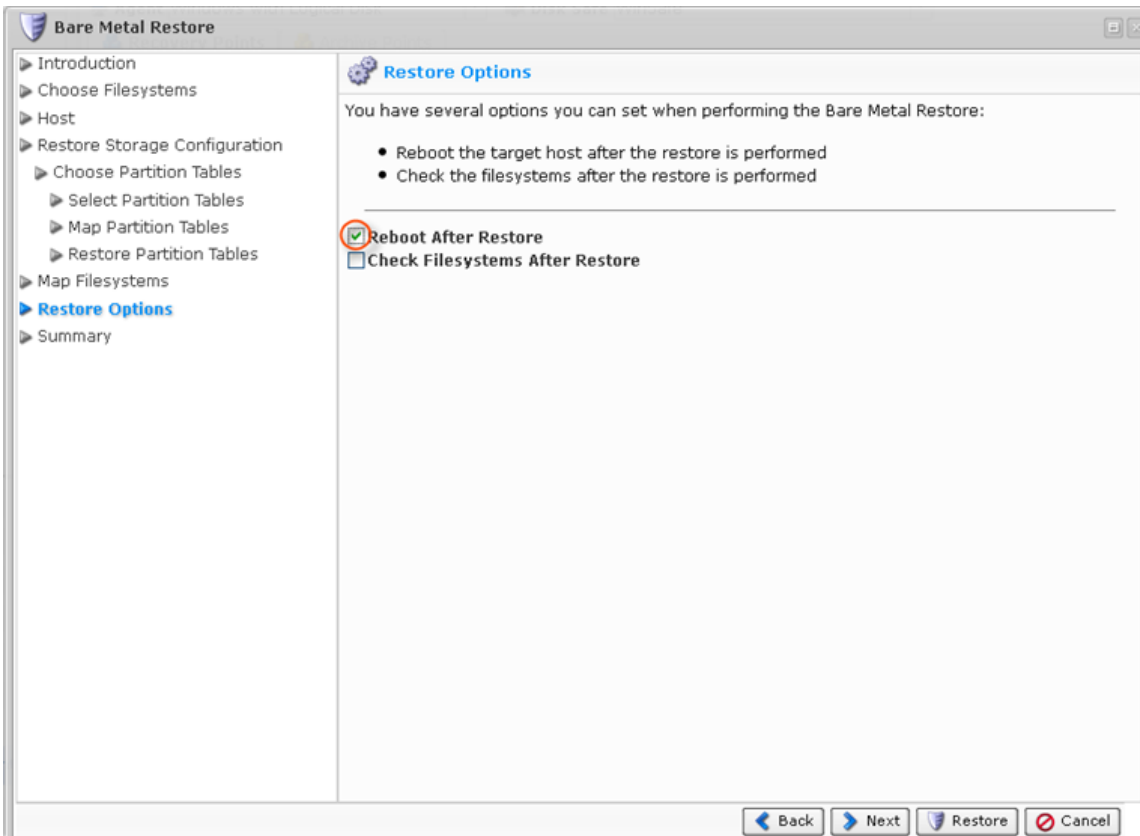
Note
The target device must be large enough to hold the filesystem, and each target device can only be selected once.

Note
You must select all of the filesystems for restore before proceeding.

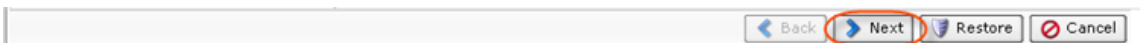
Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.



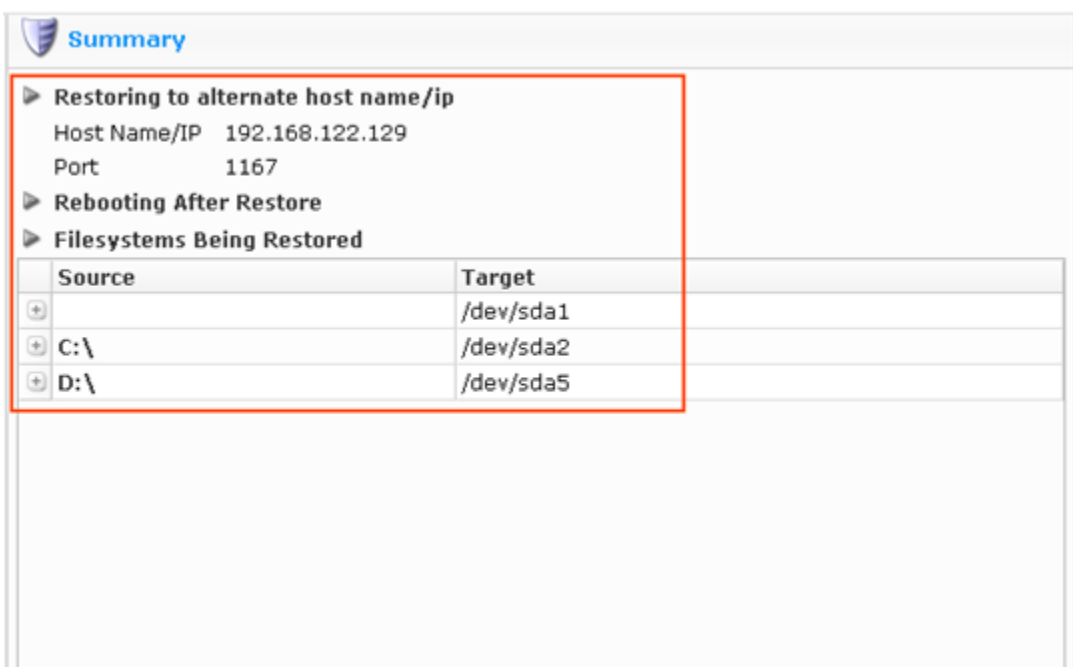
11. Then on the "Restore Options" screen, select the "Reboot After Restore" option.



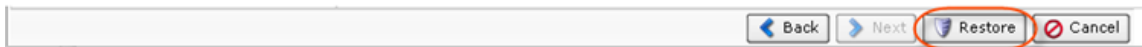
Click "Next" to proceed to the following step.



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



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



13. The "Details for Bare Metal Restore" window opens. Here, you can see all the details of the Bare Metal Restore process.

Details for Bare Metal Restore

Summary | Devices | Alerts | Logs | Task

Bare Metal Restore Summary

Running
Task is now running

✓ **Devices Restored** 1 / 3
✗ **Devices Failed** 0

Statistics

Restore Run Time	47s	Average Throughput	17.4 MB/s
Total Deltas	438.4 MB -> 715.7 MB (ratio 0.6:1)		

Current Operation: C:\ (11.1 GB) - Restoring

⌚ **Time Remaining** 7m 34s ⌚ **Time Elapsed**

692 MB / 7.4 GB

Verbose Status: Last sent blocks 177,128 through 177,149 of 1,944,595

Average Throughput	15.2 MB/s	Deltas Restored	691.6 MB / 7.4 GB
Current Network Rate	4.5 MB/s	Compressed Size	418 MB (ratio 0.6:1)
Average Network Rate	9.2 MB/s (peak 15.9 MB/s)		

14. The Restore process starts and can take a while. 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 and Run Time stamps of the Bare-Metal Restore process.

State	Alert	Type	Name	Agent Name	Scheduled	Start Time	Run Time	
✓			Bare Metal Restore	Windows with Logi	27-Feb-12 07:49 AM	27-Feb-12 07:49 AM	2h 2m 16s	
✓			Bare Metal Restore	Windows with Logi	27-Feb-12 02:14 AM	27-Feb-12 02:14 AM	2h 4m 28s	
✓			Backup Windows	Windows with Logi	27-Feb-12 12:00 AM	27-Feb-12 12:00 AM	1h 5m 55s	
✓			WinSafe	Windows with Logi	27-Feb-12 12:00 AM	27-Feb-12 12:00 AM	1s	
✓			Task History Clean-		27-Feb-12 12:00 AM	27-Feb-12 12:00 AM	0s	

1 / 1 10 Items Per Page

Summary Devices Alerts Logs Task

Bare Metal Restore Summary

Success
Bare Metal Restore completed successfully

Devices Restored 3 / 3

Devices Failed 0

Statistics

Restore Run Time	2h 2m 10s	Average Throughput	7.4 MB/s
Total Deltas	7.2 GB -> 9.7 GB (ratio 0.7:1)		

15. 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.



Notice

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



Note

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

3. Booting Windows

Once the system disk has been restored, boot Windows.

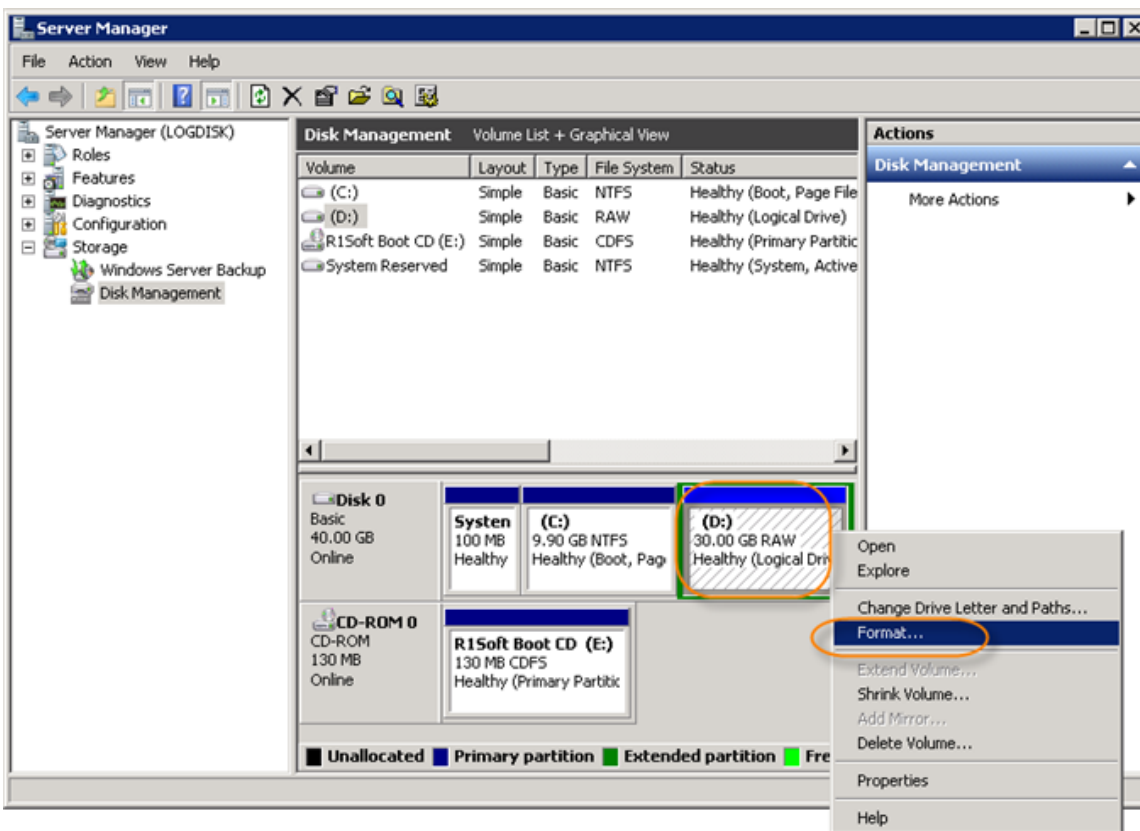
4. Configuring Windows Logical Disks

Use Windows Disk Manager to configure the necessary logical disks.

i Reference

Disk Management is a system utility for managing hard disks and the volumes or partitions that they contain. Disk Management enables you to perform most disk-related tasks.

1. Run the Windows Disk Manager.
2. Create the necessary logical drives.
3. Format the created drives.

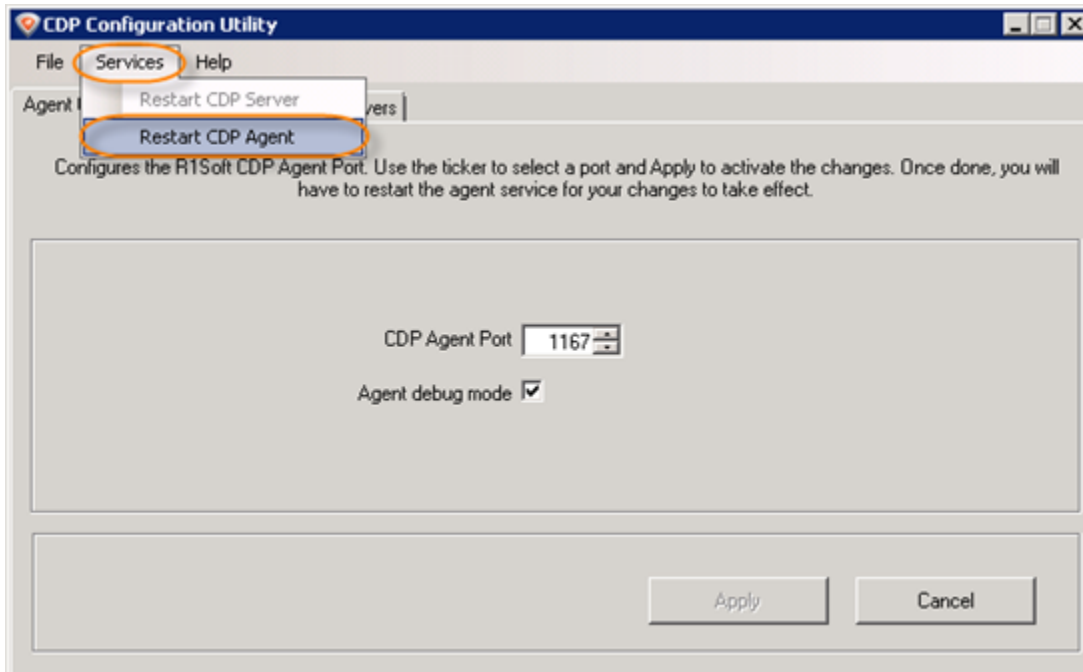


Find more information here:

- [Disk Management in Windows XP](#)
- [Disk Management in Windows Server 2008 R2](#)
- [Disk Management in Windows 7](#)
- [Disk Management in Windows Server 2003](#)

5. Restarting CDP Agent

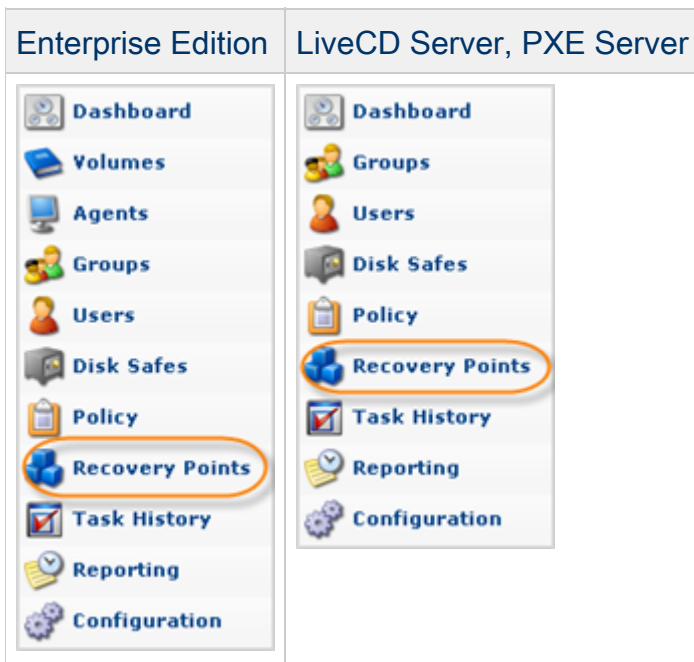
Restart the Agent. See [Restarting CDP Agent](#).



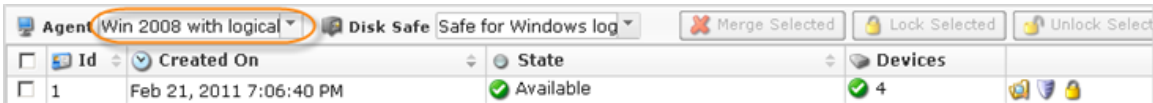
6. Restoring Logical Disk Filesystems

Use CDP to restore logical disk filesystems.

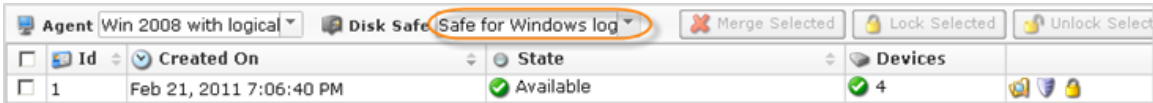
1. Click on "Recovery Points" in the Main Menu to open the "Recovery Points" screen.



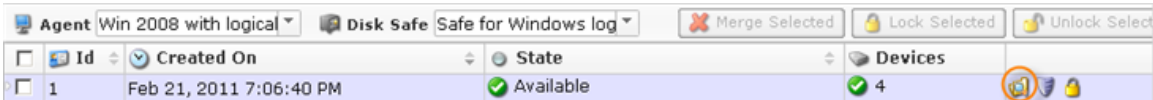
2. Select an Agent from the drop-down menu located on the "Recovery Points" list toolbar.



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



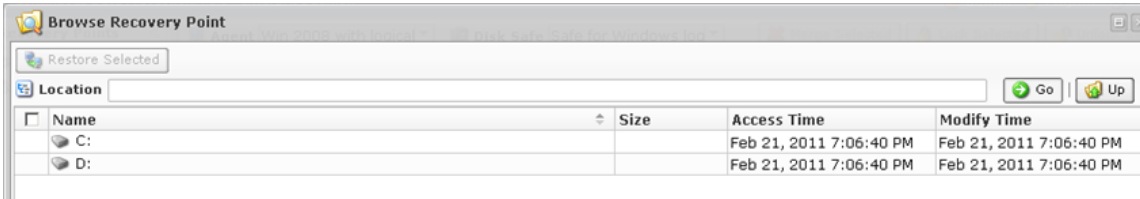
4. In the "Recovery Points" list, click on the "Browse" icon in the "Actions" column for the Recovery Point from which you are going to restore.



Tip

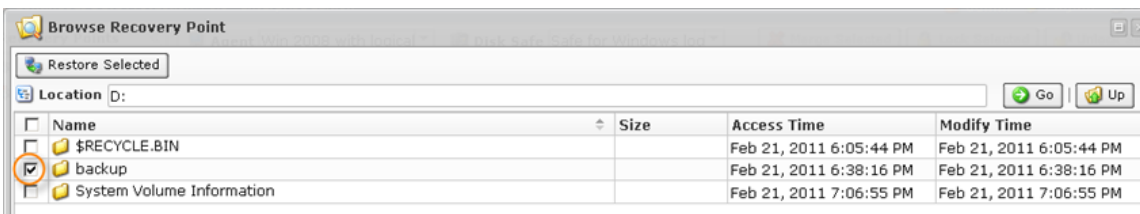
To find a Recovery Point, you can use the Basic and Advanced List Filters. See [Customizing the Recovery Points List](#).

5. The "Browse Recovery Point" window opens.

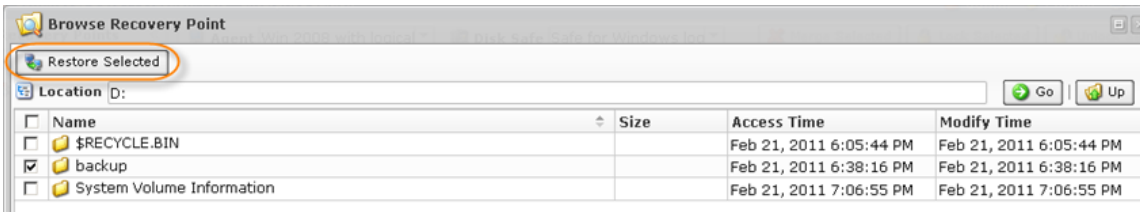


See also: [Browsing Recovery Points](#).

6. Select the check-boxes next to the files and folders you want to restore.



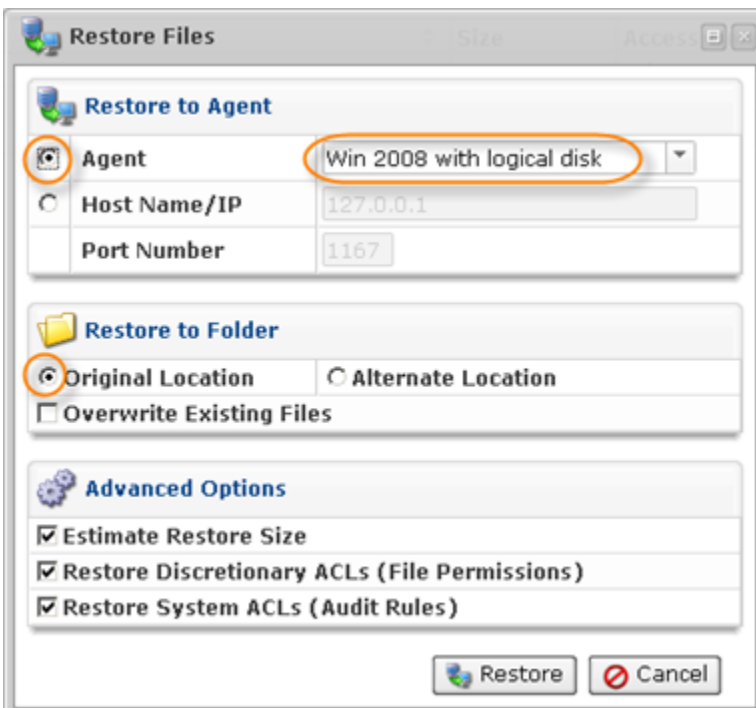
7. Once the files and folders are selected, click on "Restore Selected."



8. The "Restore Files" window opens.

9. Specify the following options:

- Restore to Agent - Select the Agent with the logical disks you have just created.
- Restore to Folder - In our example, we select "Original Location."

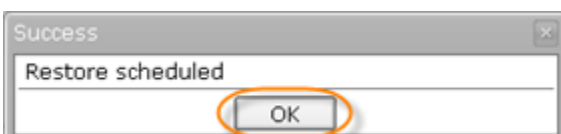


10. Click "Restore."



11. A notification window informs you that the Restore task has been scheduled. It means the Task has started. The "Reporting" screen displays the progress of the Task.

Click "OK" in the displayed window.



**Tip**

The Task results can be sent via email as a Report. See [Reporting](#).

12. To view the Restore Task details, access the "Reporting" window. See [Accessing Task History](#).

State	Alert	Type	Name	Agent Name	Scheduled	Run Time	
✓		📁		Win 2008 with logic	3/4/11 4:40 PM	48m 26s	📄
✗	⚠	📁		Win 2008 with logic	3/4/11 2:50 PM	57m 27s	📄
✗	⚠	📁		Win 2008 with logic	3/3/11 7:43 PM	5s	📄
✓		📁		Win 2008 with logic	3/3/11 5:43 PM	28m 15s	📄
✓		📁	Backup logical disk	Win 2008 with logic	2/21/11 7:06 PM	29m 14s	📄
✓		📁		XCHG	2/18/11 3:54 PM	39s	📄
✓		📁	Backup Exchange 2	XCHG	2/18/11 2:29 PM	37m 6s	📄
✓		📁			2/11/11 3:40 PM	1m 29s	📄
✓		📁	Backup Exchange 2		2/9/11 7:23 PM	13m 19s	📄

1 / 1 10 Items Per Page

Summary Files Restored Alerts Logs Restore Settings Task

File Restore Summary

Success
File restore completed successfully

Files Restored: 14,722 / 14,722
Files Failed: 0

Progress

Average Speed: 5.3 MB/s (peak 24.5 MB/s) Current Speed: []

Time Remaining: 0s Time Elapsed: 48m 15s (size calculation 8s)

14.9 GB / 14.9 GB

Verbose Status: