

**Legato NetWorker®  
ClientPak™ for MPE/iX  
User's Guide**

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# Contents

<b>Preface .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Audience .....	8
About This Guide .....	8
Customer Feedback.....	8
Information and Services .....	9
Technical Support .....	10
Customer Service.....	10
Conventions .....	11
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Overview of Legato NetWorker.....	13
MPE Volume Set Support.....	14
Displaying the Man Pages .....	15
<b>Chapter 2: Backing Up Files .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Server-Initiated Backups .....	17
Client-Initiated Backups .....	18
Setting System Variables for Client-Initiated Backups .....	19
Setting the NetWorker Time Zone to Match the HP STORE Process.....	19
Creating Logs of Your NetWorker Manual Backups.....	20
Storing Temporary Shadow Logs .....	20
Backing Up a Directory .....	20
Backing Up a File .....	22
Backing Up a Group of Files .....	23
Backing Up MPE Volume Sets.....	23
Naming Conventions for Backing Up MPE Volume Sets .....	23

Listing Groups in an MPE Volume Set.....	26
<b>Chapter 3: Recovering Files.....</b>	<b>27</b>
The NetWorker NSRRECOV Program .....	27
Setting System Variables .....	28
Preserving the Original Backup Date .....	28
Setting the NetWorker Time Zone to Match the HP STORE Process .....	29
Turning Off Parallelism.....	29
The NSRRECOV Program .....	30
Noninteractive Recovery .....	31
Interactive Browse Recovery .....	31
Browsing Save Sets for Available Recovery Files.....	32
Table of NSRRECOV Program Commands .....	33
Recovering a Directory .....	34
Recovering a File.....	36
Recovering a Group of Files.....	37
Viewing the Backup History.....	39
Recovering a File with an Earlier Backup Date .....	40
Recovering a File That Already Exists.....	42
Recovering and Relocating Files.....	45
Recovering Volume Sets .....	47
Browsing MPE Volume Sets for Recovery.....	48
Naming Conventions for Recovering MPE Volume Sets .....	48
NonInteractive Recovery of a Directory Information File.....	49
Interactive Browse Recovery of a Directory Information File .....	49
Restoring an Entire MPE Volume Set: Disaster Recovery.....	50
<b>Chapter 4: Archiving and Retrieving Files.....</b>	<b>53</b>
Archiving Data .....	53
Cloning an Archive .....	56
Grooming Your Directories .....	57

Retrieving Archived Files .....	59
<b>Appendix A: Error Messages.....</b>	<b>61</b>
Error Messages.....	61
Valid Time Formats.....	62
<b>Appendix B: Recover Commands.....</b>	<b>63</b>
Table of NSRRECOV Program Commands.....	63
<b>Appendix C: Common NetWorker Commands .....</b>	<b>65</b>
Table of Common NetWorker Commands.....	65
Displaying the Man Pages .....	66
<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Index.....</b>	<b>73</b>



## Preface

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The *Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX* contains instructions on how to use the NetWorker backup, recover, and archive software from an MPE/iX client workstation. MPE/iX is the operating system for Hewlett-Packard's HP 3000 business servers. This guide explains how to back up data on MPE/iX client to a NetWorker server. It also explains how to browse the online file index to recover data. Instructions for using the optional Legato NetWorker Archive Application are also included.

For information on server configuration and administration, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide* that is distributed with Legato NetWorker server software. The *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide* includes detailed information on the functionality of NetWorker. You can access PDF or postscript versions of the Legato NetWorker documentation through the Document Library option at [www.legato.com](http://www.legato.com).

If you have used NetWorker on a UNIX or NT server, then you know that NetWorker normally has a graphical user interface (GUI). The NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX does not have a GUI. Instead, you enter commands from an MPE/iX Command Interpreter (CI) shell or from a POSIX shell if you prefer. From the MPE client, you can enter commands to do client-initiated *backups*, *recovers*, and *archives* of your data. However, to configure your MPE client to be included in the automatic server-initiated backups, you use the **nwadmin** GUI on the NetWorker server for your HP 3000 MPE client.

The NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX is tightly integrated with HP's TurboSTORE software to provide enterprise storage management capability. HP's TurboSTORE/iX products provide high-performance backup solutions.

### Audience

*Users and system administrators who do client-initiated backups, recovers, and archives from an HP 3000 MPE NetWorker client will benefit from this guide. This guide assumes that you are an experienced MPE/iX user.*

### About This Guide

This guide contains information on backing up and recovering data using the NetWorker MPE/iX **NSRSAVE** and **NSRRECOV** programs. Instructions for using the **NSRARCH** and **NSRRETRV** programs are also included.

The guide is organized into chapters and sections to help you locate the kind of information you need, such as step procedures with examples. The Preface describes the typographic conventions and symbols used in this guide. Chapter 1 gives you an overview of NetWorker. Chapter 1 also gives an overview of MPE volume sets. Chapter 2 describes how to back up your data. Chapter 3 describes how to recover any lost or damaged data. Chapter 4 describes how to archive and retrieve data.

### Customer Feedback

The Legato NetWorker CleintPak for MPE/iX team welcomes your comments and suggestions about software features, the installation procedure, and documentation. Please send any suggestions and comments to [feedback@legato.com](mailto:feedback@legato.com). You will receive a notice confirming receipt of your e-mail. Although, we cannot respond personally to every request, we consider all your comments and suggestions during product design.

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<i>ftp.legato.com</i> , Internet address 137.69.200.1 (log in as <i>anonymous</i> )	Yes	Yes		
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e-mail request server, <i>request@legato.com</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	
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*For detailed information about our services, support policies, and software subscriptions, please refer to the booklet <i>LegatoCare Service, Support and Training Programs</i> included in the NetWorker package.				

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## Conventions

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

- **boldface, lowercase or UPPERCASE** – Indicates references to NetWorker programs or commands within paragraphs as in the following example:

You can start the NetWorker **NSRSAVE** program either from the MPE/iX Command Interpreter (CI) or from the POSIX shell if you prefer.

- *italic* – Indicates directory pathnames, files, machine names, new terms defined in the Glossary or within the chapter, and emphasizing words or ideas as in the following example:

With the NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX, you can manually perform *client-initiated backups*.

- `fixed-width` – Used for examples and information displayed on the screen as in the following example:

```
NSRSAVE: /reports/ 389 KB 00:00:30 5 files.
```

- **fixed-width, boldface lowercase or UPPERCASE** – Used for commands and text you type exactly as shown as the ***recover*** command or the ***RUN NSRRECOV;INFO=*** command as in the following examples:

```
recover>recover
```

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s server -c client"
```

- ***fixed-width, boldface italic lowercase*** – Used for commands and text you type for which you need to substitute a variable as the ***reports***, ***server***, and ***client*** text as in the following examples:

```
recover> add reports
```

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s server -c client"
```




---

**Important:** This box contains important information and cautionary notes that prevent you from making a mistake.

---



# Chapter 1: Introduction

---

This chapter gives an overview of Legato NetWorker. It also gives an overview of volume sets, the new feature added to release 5.0 of NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX.

## Overview of Legato NetWorker

Legato NetWorker is a software product for network storage management. A NetWorker client is a machine on the network configured to have its files automatically backed up by the NetWorker *server*.

The NetWorker server is a machine on your network that runs the NetWorker server software, stores the client indexes and media database, and provides backup and recover services to the clients on the network. Once your system administrator installs NetWorker on your HP 3000 and configures a NetWorker *server* to recognize your HP 3000 as a NetWorker *client*, then NetWorker can do a *server-initiated backup* of your HP 3000 automatically. Refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide* for information on configuring your HP 3000 as a NetWorker client on a NetWorker server.

With the NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX, you can also perform *client-initiated backups*. Once you back up your data from either the server or from the client, you can use the NetWorker ClientPak to recover any lost or damaged data. NetWorker for MPE/iX backs up and recovers your entire MPE file system with permissions and the hierarchical file systems (HFS) intact.

Archiving involves long-term storage of data on media called *archive volumes*. Archive volumes are similar to backup volumes, but are stored for very long periods of time and are not automatically recycled. They are also not browsable if you want to recover them.

To conserve space, you can groom files from your system after archiving. Mission-critical data remains safely preserved for as long as you need it.

The optional Legato NetWorker Archive Application provides the ability to take a snapshot of finished project files, directories, or MPE *volume sets* residing on primary *media*. To conserve media space, you can choose to have archived data automatically removed from the media after NetWorker verifies that the snapshot is safely stored on removable media.

Unlike backed-up data, the media used for storing archived data is never recycled. Archived data is preserved for as long as you need it. Archiving data associated with a finished project frees up space for current projects, while assuring future access to mission-critical data.

To use the Archive Application, your system administrator simply enables the software on the NetWorker server. No additional installation procedures are required.

### MPE Volume Set Support

Version 5.0 of NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX provides MPE volume set support. “Volume set” is an MPE/iX term used to denote one or more MPE volumes that are logically grouped together for some system or business reason. For example, all the disks that are used by the accounting department can be put in an exclusive volume set.

As with other non-volume set saves, such as files and directories, the system administrator can configure the NetWorker server for your HP 3000 MPE client to do server-initiated backups. Refer to the *Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX Installation Guide* for information on how to configure the MPE client on a NetWorker server.

You can also do client-initiated backups and recovers of the MPE volumes sets. The procedure is similar to performing client-initiated backups and recovers of files and directories. The only difference is that you need to append a special tag `_VOLUME_SET` to the names of nonsystem volume sets. See [“Chapter 2: Backing Up Files” \(on page 17\)](#) and [“Chapter 3: Recovering Files” \(on page 27\)](#) for information on backing up and recovering data.

If you have system administrator permissions, you can also archive MPE volume sets. Although you can groom volume sets, be warned that you cannot remove the directory information pseudo files. You should *never* groom the system volume set. See [“Chapter 4: Archiving and Retrieving Files” \(on page 53\)](#) for information on archiving.

Only system administrators should backup, recover, or archive volume sets. The primary purpose of the MPE volume set function is for backing up entire MPE volume sets as part of a disaster recovery plan. Should a disaster occur, you can recover the NetWorker save sets for the MPE volume sets and restore them.

## Displaying the Man Pages

Man pages are online descriptions of the NetWorker commands. You must display the man pages from the `/SYS/NETWRKR` directory.

Display a man page as follows:

1. Change to the NetWorker directory:  
: `CHDIR /SYS/NETWRKR`
2. Enter the command to display the man page:  
: `NSRHELP man_page`

For example, display the NetWorker man page for `nsr` as follows:

: `NSRHELP nsr`

The man page for `nsr` is displayed. The `nsr` man page is a general guide to using NetWorker. See [“Appendix C: Common NetWorker Commands” \(on page 65\)](#) for a list of available man pages for common NetWorker commands.



## Chapter 2: Backing Up Files

---

You can do two types of backups with Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX: server-initiated backups and client-initiated backups. This chapter describes how to do client-initiated backups. This chapter also briefly discusses server-initiated backups of an MPE client. However, for comprehensive information on how to configure your MPE client to do server-initiated backups, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide* that is distributed with the NetWorker server software.

### Server-Initiated Backups

Once your system administrator installs NetWorker on your HP 3000 and configures a NetWorker *server* to recognize your HP 3000 as a NetWorker *client*, then NetWorker does *server-initiated backups* of your HP 3000.

Ideally, the system administrator should configure your HP 3000 as two MPE clients on the NetWorker server: one for the sake of performing server-initiated backups of specific files and directories and one for performing server-initiated backups of MPE volume sets. Refer to “Configuring the Server” in the *Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX Installation Guide* for more information on configuring a NetWorker MPE client on a NetWorker server. The processing for configuring an MPE client for doing server-initiated backups of MPE files and directories is standard. Refer to Chapter 2, “Getting Started,” in the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide* for information on the default configuration for a client on a NetWorker server.

For server-initiated backups, NetWorker creates index entries and a media database that track the media location of each client file. NetWorker maintains two types of indexes on the server: a *file index* and a *media index*. The file index stores information about the files backed up by NetWorker. The media index stores information about NetWorker media and the save sets stored on the media.

Backing up files is short-term insurance against data loss. The NetWorker server to which your HP 3000 is a client automatically backs up your files according to a backup schedule determined by your system administrator.

For an overview on how to perform manual backups of directories, files, or volume sets on an as-needed basis from your HP 3000, see [“Client-Initiated Backups” \(on page 18\)](#).

NetWorker saves directories, files, or MPE volume sets in groups called *save sets*. The save sets are saved to *backup volumes* on a NetWorker backup device. A NetWorker backup volume is a unit of media used for backup, such as a magnetic tape, a disk, or an optical disk. NetWorker stores and tracks your data on backup volumes on a regular basis. MPE volumes are disks on an MPE client; MPE volume sets are sets of disks.

A NetWorker *volume pool* contains a collection of backup volumes to which specific data has been backed up. Volume pools allow you to sort backup data to selected volumes. For more information on managing media and backup devices, refer to the *Legato NetWorker Administrator's Guide*.

### Client-Initiated Backups

You can back up directories, files, groups of files, or MPE volume sets on an MPE client from the MPE Command Interpreter (CI) or from the POSIX shell if you prefer.

You enter the **NSRSAVE** command to start the NetWorker **NSRSAVE** program.

The **NSRSAVE** program is a client-side program that runs manual backups. Manual backups are intended for quick backups of a few files or directories. They do not generate bootstrap files or back up indexes, so they do *not* serve as replacements for server-initiated backups.

See [“Backing Up a Directory” \(on page 20\)](#), [“Backing Up a File” \(on page 22\)](#), [“Backing Up a Group of Files” \(on page 23\)](#), and [“Backing Up MPE Volume Sets” \(on page 23\)](#) for details on entering the **NSRSAVE** command to back up directories, files, groups of files, or volume sets.

Once you have backed up your data by either a server-initiated backup or a client-initiated backup, you can recover any lost or damaged data by using the NetWorker **NSRRECOV** program. [“Chapter 3: Recovering Files” \(on page 27\)](#) for information on recovering files.

## Setting System Variables for Client-Initiated Backups

You can set system variables in a CI session to affect client-initiated backups that you perform from that specific session. Once you have set a system variable in a CI session, then the setting affects all manual backups done during that session until you turn the setting off in that CI session. You can perform backups from a CI session where the system variables have not been set if you don't want them applied to specific backups.

Note that the system variables that you set do not affect server-initiated backups. The system administrator can set these same variables for the scheduled backups done from the NetWorker server. Similarly, system variables that are set for the server-initiated backups do not affect your client-initiated backups.

The types of system variables that you can set for client-initiated backups are as follows:

- Set the NetWorker time zone to match the HP STORE process.
- Create logs of your NetWorker backups.
- Store temporary shadow logs of TurboSTORE online backups on a separate MPE volume set.

### Setting the NetWorker Time Zone to Match the HP STORE Process

The HP STORE process could be running in a different time zone than NetWorker which runs in Greenwich Mean Time. You can set the **TZ** variable to change the NetWorker time zone to match the HP STORE time zone.



---

**Important:** You should always have the **TZ** variable set when doing server-initiated backups, doing client-initiated backups, or recovering files and directories with NetWorker. For example, when you are recovering your files, you need to set the time zone variable; otherwise the backup times in the recover browser could be Greenwich Mean.

---

To set the time zone for client-initiated backups, add the following system variable when you start a CI session:

```
: SETVAR TZ "EST5daylight"
```

Note that the value **EST5daylight** is only an example; it might not be appropriate for your time zone.

For information about the value to set the **TZ** variable, display the **timezone** man page from the POSIX prompt only:

```
$ man timezone
```

### Creating Logs of Your NetWorker Manual Backups

You can set the **NSR\_MPE\_LOGNAME** variable to save information on client-initiated backups in a log file.

To create logs of your manual backups, enter the following system variable at the CI prompt:

```
: SETVAR NSR_MPE_LOGNAME "/TMP/LOG"
```

You can also set this system variable from the POSIX shell if you prefer:

```
$ export NSR_MPE_LOGNAME="/TMP/LOG"
```

### Storing Temporary Shadow Logs

You can set the **NSR\_MPE\_ONLINE\_SAVE\_LOGVOLSET** system variable to specify the MPE volume set on which the 7x24 TurboSTORE will store the temporary *shadow logs* for online backups. Shadow logs contain the before-backup images of any files that are changed during the backup. If you don't set this system variable, the shadow logs are saved to the MPE volume set of the file that NetWorker and TurboSTORE are backing up currently. If you decide not to save the shadow log to a different volume set, then make sure that you have enough space on the volume set to which you are backing up.



---

**Important:** Note that you must not include the NetWorker-expected tag, “\_VOLUME-SET”, for non-system volume sets.

---

## Backing Up a Directory

You can back up directories or files from the MPE Command Interpreter (CI) or from the POSIX shell.

The **NSRSAVE** command to back up a directory includes the following parameters:

- **-s**, the parameter for the server
- The name of the server to which you are backing up your directory
- The *pathname* of the directory that you are backing up

From the CI, enter the following command to back up a directory:

```
: RUN NSRSAVE;INFO="-s server /directory_pathname"
```

For example,

```
: RUN NSRSAVE;INFO="-s jupiter /projects/project1/reports"
```

In the example, *jupiter* is the name of the server and */projects/project1/reports* is the directory pathname.

Backing up your files can take a fair amount of time. NetWorker displays the following message while the backup is in progress :

```
Legato NetWorker for MPE/iX version 5.0
(C) 1997 Legato Systems Inc.
>> TURBO-STORE/RESTORE VERSION C.55.29 B5152AA
<<
(C) 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.

STORE
/projects/project1/reports; ;ONLINE=START;TREE;SHOW;NW3K
WED, DEC 17, 1997, 4:49 PM

VOLUME RESTRICTIONS          SECTORS CODE   MEDIA FILENAME
DISC                          :C           32 HFSDIR     1
/projects/project1/reports/
DISC                          :C           0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep1
DISC                          :C           0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep2
DISC                          :C           0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep3
DISC                          :C           0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep4
DISC                          :C           0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep5
```

```
ONLINE BACKUP UTILIZED DISC SPACE FOR LOG ON THE FOLLOWING
VOLSETS:
MPEXL_SYSTEM_VOLUME_SET :                               0 KB
HFS DIRECTORIES STORED :                               1
FILES STORED :                                         5
TOTAL MEDIA WRITTEN :                                   0
NSRSAVE: /projects/project1/reports 15 KB 00:00:04      9
files
```

The last four items in the message are TurboSTORE information items that are not interpreted by NetWorker.

From the POSIX shell, enter the following command to back up a directory:

```
$ NSRSAVE -s server /directory_pathname
```

## Backing Up a File

Backing up files is very similar to backing up directories. You can back up files from CI or from the POSIX shell.

The NSRSAVE command to back up a file includes the following parameters:

- `-s`, the parameter for the server
- The name of the server to which you are backing up your directory
- The pathname of the file that you are backing up

From the CI, enter the following command to back up a file:

```
: RUN NSRSAVE;INFO="-s server /file_pathname"
```

For example,

```
: RUN NSRSAVE;INFO="-s jupiter
/projects/project1/reports/repl"
```

From the POSIX shell, enter the following command to back up a file:

```
$ NSRSAVE -s server /file_pathname
```

## Backing Up a Group of Files

You can back up a group of files with common character patterns in their filename, but only from the POSIX shell. For example, if you have a directory with five files starting with the letter *r*, then you can back up all those files at once by entering the minimum number of characters that form a pattern and substituting an asterisk for the different characters.

The **NSRSAVE** command to back up a group of files includes the following parameters:

- **-s**, the parameter for the server
- The name of the server to which you are backing up your directory
- The pathname of the file that you are backing up
- The characters that create a common pattern in the filename
- An asterisk for the different characters in the filename.

For example, from the POSIX shell back up all the files in the `/projects/project1/reports` directory starting with the letter *r* as follows:

```
$ NSRSAVE -s jupiter /projects/project1/reports/r*
```

## Backing Up MPE Volume Sets

Only system administrators should back up volume sets. The primary purpose of being able to back up the MPE volume sets is to take a snapshot of your MPE volume sets including the directory information. Having this information backed up prepares you for a disaster recovery.

The system administrator should have configured your HP 3000 NetWorker MPE client to do server-initiated backups of volume sets. Refer to “Configuring the MPE Client on the NetWorker Server” in the *Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX Installation Guide* for information on configuring your HP 3000 on a NetWorker server.

As well as doing server-initiated backups of MPE volume sets from the NetWorker server, you can do manual backups of MPE volume sets from the HP 3000 NetWorker MPE client.

### Naming Conventions for Backing Up MPE Volume Sets

An MPE system volume, `MPEXL_SYSTEM_VOLUME_SET`, is automatically created when any HP system is installed. NetWorker identifies MPE/iX nonsystem volume sets by the appended tag `_VOLUME_SET`. For this reason, when you back up or recover nonsystem volume sets with NetWorker, you must add the tag `_VOLUME_SET` to the MPE volume set name. For example,

if you were backing up all your project files that reside exclusively on an MPE volume set, PROJECTS, you would name the volume set *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET*.



---

**Important:** NetWorker identifies the MPE volume set, *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET*, as *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET\_VOLUME\_SET*; NetWorker does not consider the first *\_VOLUME\_SET* string.

---

When NetWorker saves an MPE volume set it saves the *file directory information* in the file *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET*. When you recover this specific file, it will contain the file directory information. To recover all the files and directories on an MPE volume set, you use the *save set identification* (ssid) for the volume set. See [“Recovering Volume Sets” \(on page 47\)](#) for more information on recovering MPE volume sets.

### How to Manually Back Up MPE Volume Sets

You can save MPE volume sets manually from the MPE Command Interpreter (CI) or from the POSIX shell if you prefer.

From the CI, enter the following command to save an MPE volume set:

```
: RUN NSRSAVE;INFO="-s jupiter /PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET"
```

Backing up a volume set can take a fair amount of time. NetWorker displays the following message while the backup is in progress:

```
Legato NetWorker for MPE/iX version 5.0
(C) 1997 Legato Systems Inc.
>> TURBO-STORE/RESTORE  VERSION  C.55.29  B5152AA  <<
(C) 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.
STORE /; ;ONLINE=START;TREE;ONVS=PROJECTS;DIRECTORY;SHOW;NW3K
THU, DEC 18, 1997, 3:33 PM
VOLUME RESTRICTIONS          SECTORS CODE   MEDIA FILENAM
PROJECTS                      :S    32  ROOT     1  //
                                PROJECTS VOLUMESET MPE DIRECTORY ACCOUNTING FILE
                                /PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET
                                :S    32  ACCT     1  /DOCTOR
                                :S    32  ACCT     1  /DOCTOR PUB/
```

```

                :S   32  GROUP   1  /DOCTOR/SURGEON/
DISC            :C   0   HFSDIR  1  /DOCTOR/SURGEON/
                pcadir
                :S   32  ACCT    1  /SYS/
                :S   32  GROUP   1  /SYS/PUB/
                :S   32  GROUP   1  /SYS/PROJG001/
DISC            :C   32  HFSDIR  1  /SYS/PUBKG001/
                tempreloc/
DISC            :C   16                1  /SYS/PROJG001/
                testfile.txt

```

ONLINE BACKUP UTILIZED DISK SPACE FOR LOG ON THE FOLLOWING VOLSETS

```

SRSAVE: /PUCK_VOLUME_SET  27 KB 00:00:03      11 files
MPEXL_SYSTEM_VOLUME_SET :                               0 KB
PROJECTS:                                                0 KB
MPE DIRECTORIES STORED:                                  1
HFS DIRECTORIES STORED :                                 9
HFS DIRECTORIES NOT STORED :                             1
FILES STORED :                                          1
TOTAL MEDIA WRITTEN :                                   0

```

Note that in the above example of the screen display, the line entry "PROJECTS VOLUMESET MPE DIRECTORY ACCOUNTING FILE" corresponds to the directory information file, which is identified in the **NSRRECOV** program as **/PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET**.

From the POSIX shell, enter the following command to back up a volume set:

```
$ NSRSAVE -s jupiter /PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET
```

### Listing Groups in an MPE Volume Set

You can get a list of all accounts and groups in an MPE volume set that NetWorker backs up in a server-initiated backup.

Enter the following MPE command at the CI prompt to display a list of groups in a MPE volume set, as in the following example:

```
: REPORT ;ONVS= PROJECTS
```

## Chapter 3: Recovering Files

---

This chapter describes how to recover entire directories, individual files, groups of files, or MPE volume sets. It also describes how to browse the NetWorker save sets for available recovery files, view the backup history of files, or recover files with an earlier backup dates. Finally, it describes how to recover and relocate a file into a different client directory.

### The NetWorker NSRRECOV Program

The NetWorker **NSRRECOV** program replaces lost or damaged files from a copy stored on a NetWorker backup volume. NetWorker backs up files to media. It creates an entry for the files in an online file index. NetWorker uses this index to map the backed-up files to backup volumes.

Recovery operations are the highest priority operations in NetWorker. For example, if an *autochanger* inventory is occurring at the same time that a client starts a recovery, and a tape affected by the inventory is needed for recovery, the inventory is suspended until the recovery is completed.

When you back up files, NetWorker saves the files as a save set that you can browse if you need to recover a file, a directory, or a volume set. Each time that you back up files, NetWorker saves a new backup version of the files. If more than one version of backed-up files exist, then by default NetWorker recovers the files with the most recent backup dates.

When you start the **NSRRECOV** program from a directory that has been backed up, NetWorker searches the saved file index for the save set that corresponds with the current client directory.

You can do two types of recoveries:

- Interactive-browse recoveries
- Noninteractive recoveries

With interactive recoveries, you browse the save sets and mark specific files that you want to recover. With noninteractive recoveries, you do *not* browse the save sets or mark specific files; you enter the **NSRRECOV** command, the command parameters, and the file path of the file that you want to recover.

You can perform both noninteractive and interactive recoveries during a Command Interpreter (CI) session or from a POSIX prompt. You can also set system variables for both interactive and noninteractive recoveries.

### Setting System Variables

You can set system variables during a CI session to affect the recoveries that you perform during that specific CI session. Once you have set a system variable during a CI session, then the setting affects all recoveries done during that session unless you turn the setting off. You can perform recoveries from a different CI session and *not* set the system variables if you don't want system variables applied to specific backups.

The types of system variables that you can set for recoveries are as follows:

- Preserve the backup date for recovered files and directories.
- Set the Networker time zone to match the HP STORE process.
- Turn the parallelism attribute on and off.

### Preserving the Original Backup Date

You can set the **NSR\_MPE\_OLDDATE** system variable to preserve the original backup date of files and directories.

To preserve the original backup date on the recovered file, directory, or MPE volume set directory information file, enter the following system variable during the current CI session:

```
: SETVAR NSR_MPE_OLDDATE_ON ""
```

You can also set this system variable from the POSIX shell if you prefer:

```
$ export NSR_MPE_OLDDATE_ON=""
```

## Setting the NetWorker Time Zone to Match the HP STORE Process

The HPSTORE runs in the Command Interpreter which uses the time zone set for your MPE client. NetWorker runs in POSIX, which by default is Greenwich Mean time. To correct a potential discrepancy between time zones, you must set the **TZ** variable.



**Important:** You should always have the TZ variable set when doing server-initiated backups, doing client-initiated backups, or recovering files and directories with NetWorker. For example, when you are recovering your files, you need to set the time zone variable; otherwise the recover browse will be in Greenwich Mean Time.

To set the time zone for recovery sessions, add the following system variable when you start a CI session:

```
: SETVAR TZ "EST5daylight"
```

Note that the value **EST5daylight** is only an example; it might not be appropriate for your time zone.

Set the time zone in POSIX as in the following example:

```
$ export TZ "EST5daylight"
```

For information about the value to set the **TZ** variable, display the **timezone** man page from the POSIX prompt only:

```
$ man timezone
```

## Turning Off Parallelism

If you turned on parallelism, then you can turn it off with the **NRS\_MPE\_RECOV\_PARALLELISM\_OFF** system variable.

To turn parallelism off, enter the following command during a CI session:

```
: SETVAR NSR_MPE_RECOV_PARALLELISM_OFF ""
```

To turn parallelism off from a POSIX prompt, enter the following command:

```
$ export NSR_MPE_RECOV_PARALLELISM_OFF=""
```

### The NSRRECOV Program

You can start the **NSRRECOV** program from the MPE/iX Command Interpreter (CI) or from the POSIX if you prefer.

You can only recover files that you have previously backed up. You can start the **NSRRECOV** program from any directory; however, if you start it from a directory that has not been previously backed up by NetWorker, then NetWorker prompts you to enter the name of the save set that you want to browse. The **NSRRECOV** program is an interactive, browse recovery procedure.

During both an interactive and noninteractive recovery, if you try to recover a file, directory, or an MPE volume set directory information file that already exists, NetWorker tells you that the file exists. NetWorker prompts you and gives you the options of discarding the recovered file, overwriting the existing file with the recovered file, or renaming the recovered file.

You can turn the overwrite prompt off and set the **NSRRECOV** program to consistently overwrite existing files or consistently *not* overwrite existing files. Setting this system variable also turns on the parallelism attribute. The parallelism attribute allows any one recovery session to be executed faster by having two or more recovery subprocesses work concurrently.

To turn the prompts off and recover the files in parallel, you enter the **NSRRECOV** command, the regular **NSRRECOV** program parameters, and either **-iY** or **-iN**. If you enter **-iY**, the **i** turns on the parallelism and the **Y** overwrites any existing files. If you enter **-iN**, the **i** turns on the parallelism and the **N** instructs the **NSRRECOV** program *not* to overwrite any existing volume sets.

If you turn on parallelism, then you can set a system variable to turn it off again. See [“Turning Off Parallelism” \(on page 29\)](#).

The **NSRRECOV** command to start the **NSRRECOV** program has the following parameters:

- **-s**, the server parameter
- The name of the server from which you are recovering the files
- **-c**, the client parameter
- The name of the client to which you are locating the recovered files.
- **-iY**, which turns overwrite prompt off; consistently overwrites existing files, directories, or MPE volume sets directory information files; and turns parallelism on.

- **-iN**, which turns overwrite prompt off; consistently does *not* overwrite existing files, directories, or MPE volume set directory information files; and turns parallelism on.
- **-a**, the automatic parameter for noninteractive recoveries.
- The file path of the file, directory, or MPE volume set that you want to recover.

Entering the client parameter and client name is optional; for example, if you are recovering files from the client where the files were originally backed up, then you do *not* have to enter the client name.




---

**Important:** The naming convention for *recovering* MPE volume sets differs from the naming convention for *saving* MPE volume sets. See [“Naming Conventions for Recovering MPE Volume Sets”](#) (on page 48).

---

## Noninteractive Recovery

With noninteractive recoveries you do not browse the save sets or mark the files for recovery. You just enter the **NSRRECOV** command and the parameters for the file path of the file, directory, or MPE volume set that you want to recover. Perform noninteractive recoveries when you want to recover files, directories, or MPE volume sets quickly.

To perform a noninteractive recovery of the directory information file, enter the **NSRRECOV** command and all the parameters from the CI as in the following example:

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s jupiter -iN -a
/projects/project1/reports/repl"
```

## Interactive Browse Recovery

If you want to browse save sets and recover specific files, groups of files, directories, or MPE volume sets, then start the **NSRRECOV** program and enter only the server and client parameters. Note that you can also turn the overwrite prompt off and turn parallelism on during interactive browse recoveries.

From the CI, enter the following command to start the **NSRRECOV** program:

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s server -c client -iN"
```

For example:

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s jupiter "
```

The following prompt is displayed:

```
NSRRECOV: Current working directory is /projects
```

From POSIX, enter the following command to start the NSRRECOV program:

```
$ NSRRECOV -s server -c client (The client name is optional).
```

Once you have started the NSRRECOV program, you can browse save sets for individual files, groups of files, directories, or volume sets.

### Browsing Save Sets for Available Recovery Files

You can *browse* save sets for files that are available for recovery from the NetWorker **recover** prompt.



---

**Important:** You must have write permissions for the save set that you want to browse.

---

To browse save sets, follow these steps:

1. Display the name of the current save set as follows:

```
recover> pwd
```

The name of the save set is displayed, for example:

```
/projects
```

2. Change to the save set where the recovery directory resides:

```
recover> cd project1
```

3. List the directories or files in the current save set with one of the following commands:

- To list the directories or files without details, enter the list command:

```
recover> ls  
documents reports
```

- To list the files with details, enter the long format listing command:

```
recover> ls -l  
total 1614420  
drwxrwxrwx  0 MANAGER.SYS 992 Nov 21 13:38  documents  
drwxrwxrwx  0 MANAGER.SYS 896 Nov 21 14:19  reports
```

## Table of NSRRECOV Program Commands

[Table 1](#) provides NSRRECOV program commands to enter at the **recover** prompt. You can run the NSRRECOV commands with arguments.

**Table 1. NSRRECOV Commands**

Command	Description
<b>add</b> <i>filename</i>	Add filename to the recovery list
<b>cd</b> <i>dir</i>	Change directory to <i>dir</i>
<b>changetime</b>	Change the browse time of the online index
<b>delete</b> <i>filename</i>	Delete filename from the recovery list
<b>dest</b>	Verify destination directory for recovered files
<b>force</b>	Overwrite existing files
<b>help</b> or '?'	Display this list of NSRRECOV commands
<b>list</b>	List the files in the recovery list
<b>ls -f</b> (or <b>lf</b> ) <i>filename</i>	List filename with file type information
<b>ls -l</b> (or <b>ll</b> ) <i>filename</i>	List filename using long format
<b>ls</b> <i>filename</i>	List filename
<b>noforce</b>	Do not overwrite existing files
<b>pwd</b>	Display name of current directory
<b>quit</b>	Exit from the NSRRECOV program
<b>recover</b>	Start the recovery process from the <b>recover</b> prompt
<b>relocate</b> <i>dir</i>	Specify new directory location for recovered files
<b>verbose</b>	Toggle verbose or quiet mode for recovery status messages
<b>versions</b> <i>filename</i>	Display backup history of filename (filename can be either a file or a directory)
<b>volumes</b> <i>filename</i>	List volumes needed to recover marked files (filename can be either a file or a directory)

Refer to the man pages for more information on NetWorker commands. See [“Displaying the Man Pages”](#) (on page 66).

### Recovering a Directory

Once you have started the **NSRRECOV** program, you can recover an entire directory. This section assumes that you have started the **NSRRECOV** program and have changed to the save set where the recovery directory resides.

To recover an entire directory, follow these steps:

1. Mark the directory that you want to recover by entering the NetWorker **add** command and the name of the directory:

```
recover> add reports
```

The following message is displayed:

```
6 file(s) marked for recovery
```

2. (Optional) Verify the marked files in the recover list as follows:

```
recover> list
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/ @ Fri Nov 21 19:00:00 1997  
/projects/project1/reports/rep1 @ Fri Nov 21 19:00:00 1997  
/projects/project1/reports/rep2 @ Fri Nov 21 19:00:00 1997  
/projects/project1/reports/rep3 @ Fri Nov 21 19:00:006 1997  
/projects/project1/reports/rep4 @ Fri Nov 21 19:00:00 1997  
/projects/project1/reports/rep5 @ Fri Nov 21 19:00:00 1997  
6 file(s) marked for recovery
```

3. Start the recovery process by entering the **recover** command at the NetWorker **recover** prompt:

```
recover> recover
```

NetWorker displays the following message:

```
Recovering 6 files into their original locations
```

```
FILES RESTORED : 5
```

```
Volumes needed (all on-line):
```

```
jupiter.012 at /source/rmt/data
```

```
Requesting 6 file(s), this may take a while...
```

```
Legato NetWorker for MPE/iX version 5.0
```

```
(C) 1997 Legato Systems Inc.
```

```
>> TURBO-STORE/RESTORE VERSION C.55.29 B5152AA
```

(C) 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.

```

RESTORE ; ;SHOW;NW3K;CREATE
WED, DEC 17, 1997,  4:58 PM
'CREATE' OPTION DEFAULTING TO
'CREATE=ACCOUNT,GROUP,CREATOR,PATH'
BASED ON YOUR CAPABILITIES  (S/R 502)
WARNING: YOUR DEFAULT FILESET BECOMES '@.@.' SINCE YOU
HAVE OP
          OR SM CAPABILITY  (S/R 1911)
VOLUME RESTRICTIONS          SECTORS CODE  MEDIA FILENAME
DISC                          C              0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep2
DISC                          :C          0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep3
DISC                          :C          0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep4
DISC                          :C          0              1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep5
DISC                          :C          0 HFSDIR      1
/projects/project1/reports*
//
Received 6 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
Recover completion time: Wed Dec 17 16:58:31 1997
recover>

```

### Recovering a File

If more than one version of a backed-up file exists, NetWorker automatically recovers the file with the most recent backup date. This section describes how to recover a file or files with the most recent backup date.

This section assumes that you have started the **NSRRECOV** program.

To recover files with the latest backup date, follow these steps:

1. Change to the save set where the file resides, for example:

```
recover> cd reports
```

2. (Optional) List the files in the current save set as follows:

```
recover> ls
```

The following message is displayed:

```
rep1 rep2 rep3 rep4 rep5
```

3. Mark the file that you want to recover as follows:

```
recover> add rep1
```

The following message is displayed:

```
1 file(s) marked for recovery
```

To add other files to the recovery list, repeat the **add** command.

4. (Optional) Verify the marked files in the recover list as follows:

```
recover> list
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep1 @ Wed Dec 4 10:36:07 1996
```

```
1 file(s) marked for recovery
```

5. Start the recovery process as follows:

```
recover> recover
```

NetWorker displays the following message:

```
Recovering 1 file into its original location
```

```
Volumes needed (all on-line):
```

```
    jupiter.012 at /source/rmt/data
```

```
Requesting 1 file(s), this may take a while...
```

```
Legato NetWorker for MPE/iX version 5.0
```

```
(C) 1997 Legato Systems Inc.
```

```

>> TURBO-STORE/RESTORE VERSION C.55.29 B5152AA
<<

(C) 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.

RESTORE ; ;SHOW;NW3K;CREATE
WED, DEC 17, 1997, 5:00 PM
'CREATE' OPTION DEFAULTING TO
'CREATE=ACCOUNT, GROUP, CREATOR, PATH'
BASED ON YOUR CAPABILITIES (S/R 502)
WARNING: YOUR DEFAULT FILESET BECOMES '@.@.' SINCE YOU
HAVE OP OR SM CAPABILITY (S/R 1911)
VOLUME RESTRICTIONS          SECTORS CODE  MEDIA FILENAME
DISC                          C            0            1
/projects/project1/reports*
/repl
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
Recover completion time: Wed Dec 17 17:00:48 1997

```

## Recovering a Group of Files

You can recover a group of files with common character patterns in their filenames. For example, if you have a directory with five files starting with the letter *r*, you can recover those files by entering the minimum number of characters that form a pattern and substituting an asterisk for the different characters. NetWorker searches for the files with the matching patterns.

[Table 2](#) shows some sample search patterns.

**Table 2. Search Patterns**

Search Pattern	Search for
r*	Files starting with the letter "r"
*.tmp	Files with the suffix ".tmp"
*rep*	Files containing the letters "rep"

This section assumes that you have started the **NSRRECOV** program, changed to the save set where the saved files reside, and listed the files.

To recover a group of files, follow these steps:

1. Mark the files that you want to recover by entering the NetWorker **add** command, then enter the characters that create a common pattern in the filename and substitute an asterisk for the different characters in the filename, as in the following example:

```
recover> add r*
```

The following message is displayed:

```
5 file(s) marked for recovery
```

2. Start the recovery process as follows:

```
recover> recover
```

NetWorker displays the following message:

```
Recovering 5 files into their original locations
```

```
Volumes needed (all on-line):
```

```
jupiter.012 at /source/rmt/data
```

```
Requesting 5 file(s), this may take a while...
```

```
Legato NetWorker for MPE/iX version 5.0
```

```
(C) 1997 Legato Systems Inc.
```

```
>> TURBO-STORE/RESTORE VERSION C.55.29 B5152AA
```

```
<<
```

```
(C) 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.
```

```
RESTORE ; ;SHOW;NW3K;CREATE
```

```
WED, DEC 17, 1997, 5:02 PM
```

```
'CREATE' OPTION DEFAULTING TO
```

```
'CREATE=ACCOUNT,GROUP,CREATOR,PATH'
```

```
BASED ON YOUR CAPABILITIES (S/R 502)
```

```
WARNING: YOUR DEFAULT FILESET BECOMES '@.@.' SINCE YOU  
HAVE OP OR SM CAPABILITY (S/R 1911)
```

VOLUME RESTRICTIONS	SECTORS	CODE	MEDIA	FILENAME
DISC	:C	0	1	/projects/project1/reports*
/repl				
DISC	:C	0	1	/projects/project1/reports*
/rep2				

```

DISC                               :C      0      1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep3
DISC                               :C      0      1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep4
DISC                               :C      0      1
/projects/project1/reports*
/rep5
Received 5 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
Recover completion time: Wed Dec 17 17:02:39 1997

```

## Viewing the Backup History

If you have several backups of the same directory or file, you can display the different versions by displaying the backup history. If you are not sure where a directory or file resides, you can use the backup history to locate it.

If more than one version of a backed-up directory, file, or MPE volume set directory information file exists, NetWorker automatically recovers the directory, file, or MPE volume set with the most recent backup date. The most recent backup date is earlier than and closest to the browse time. Browse time is always set to midnight of the current date to ensure that you automatically recover the most recent backup. For example, a current browse time of *Fri Nov 21 10:51:37 1997* displays files backed up at midnight of *Thu Nov 20 1997*.

To view the backup history of a file, at the NetWorker **recover** prompt, enter the **versions** command and the name of the file, directory, or MPE volume set directory information file:

```
recover> versions repl
```

NetWorker displays the different versions of the backup files that you can recover.

```

491520 -rw-rw-rw-  0 MANAGER.SYS 211 Jan 31 14:06  repl
      save time: Fri Nov 21 15:48:11 1997
      location:  projects.001 at /dev/rmt/0mbn
491520 -rw-rw-rw-  0 MANAGER.SYS 211 Nov 21 14:06  repl
      save time:  Fri Oct 31 15:46:28 1997
      location:  projects.001 at /dev/rmt/0mbn

```

```
491520 -rw-rw-rw- 0 MANAGER.SYS 211 Jan 31 14:06 repl
      save time: Tues Sep 30 14:08:10 1997
      location:  projects.001 at /dev/rmt/0mbn
Display more versions of `projects/project1/reports/repl'
[y]?
```

**Table 3** explains the information in the previous example of a backup history.

**Table 3. Information in the Backup History of a File**

Information	Example
Block Count	491520 Does not apply in MPE environment
File mode permissions	-rw-rw-rw
Link count	0 Does not apply in MPE environment
Owner of the file	MANAGER.SYS
File size	211
Last date file modified	Oct 31 14:06
filename	repl
Save times	Fri Nov 28 15:45:11 1997 Fri Oct 31 15:46:28 1997 Tues Sep 30 14:08:46 1997
Location	projects.001 (the backup volume) /dev/rmt/0mbn (the backup device)

## Recovering a File with an Earlier Backup Date

If more than one version of a backed-up file exists, NetWorker automatically recovers the file with the backup date that is earlier than and closest to your browse time. The default browse time is midnight (23:59:59) of the current day.

For example, if you have three versions of a file with save times of 14:08:10, 14:08:55, and 14:21:44, NetWorker recovers the file with the browse time of 14:21:44 because it is closest to the default browse time of 23:59:59.

You can recover an earlier version of a file by changing the browse time. The browse time must be later than the save time of the file you want to recover, but preceding the next backup. For example, to recover the file with the save

time of 14:08:10, you could change the browse time to *14:08:50*. If you change the browse time to 14:09:00, then the file with the save time of 14:08:55 would be recovered.

This section assumes that you have started the **NSRRECOV** program and have displayed the backup history of the file.

To recover files with an earlier backup date, follow these steps:

1. To recover an earlier backup, enter the **changetime** command and the new browse time. Continuing with the previous example, to recover the version of the file with the save time of *Tues Sep 30 14:08:46 1997*, change the browse time as follows:

```
recover> changetime 9/31/97 23:59:59
```

The following message is displayed:

```
time changed to Tues Sep 30 23:59:59 1997
```

The following formats are valid browse time entries:

- hh:mm:ss (24 hour clock) or hh:mm:ss (am or pm)
- mm/dd(/yy) or monthname dd (yy) (yy is optional)
- Last Friday, next Friday, or third Friday
- + or -x seconds, minutes, hours, weeks, months, or years
- Now (the current date and time)

2. Mark the file, as follows:

```
recover> add rep1
```

3. Start the recovery process as follows:

```
recover> recover
```

NetWorker will recover the file dated *Tues Sep 30 14:08:46 1997*, the file that is closest to and earlier than the changed browse time of 11:59:59 pm Tuesday, September 30th.

### Recovering a File That Already Exists

If you try to recover a file that already exists in the client directory, NetWorker tells you that the file exists and gives you the options of discarding the recovered file, overwriting the existing file with the recovered file, or renaming the recovered file.

This section assumes that you have started the **NSRRECOV** program, changed to the save set where the saved file resides, marked the file, and started the file recovery.

If a file that you mark for recovery already exists, NetWorker displays the following message:

```
/projects/project1/repl file exists, overwrite (n,y,N,Y,  
or rename (r, R) [n]?
```

You can respond to this message in lowercase or UPPERCASE.

A response in UPPERCASE means that you do not want NetWorker to display the above message if the file already exists; you want your response to apply to the recovery of each existing file during the current recovery session.

Lowercase means that you want NetWorker to display the above message each time that you try to recover an existing file. The default response to the above warning prompt is a lowercase **n**; you do not want to overwrite the current existing file and you want to be prompted each time you try to recover an existing file.

Enter one of the following responses to the message:

- **n** – NetWorker does *not* overwrite the existing file; it displays the following message:

```
skipping recover of /projects/project1/reports/repl  
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

- **y** – NetWorker overwrites the original file and displays the following message:

```
overwriting /projects/project1/reports/repl  
VOLUME RESTRICTIONS          SECTORS CODE    MEDIA  
FILENAME  
DISC                          :C           16           1  
/projects/project1/reports/repl  
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

- **r** – NetWorker does *not* overwrite the existing file, but recovers and renames the file with a *.R* extension, for example, *rep1.R*. NetWorker displays the following message:

```
renaming /projects/project1/reports/rep1 to
/projects/project1/reports/rep1.R
DISC                               :C      16          1
/projects/project1/reports/rep*
1.R
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

- **N** – NetWorker does not overwrite the existing file; it displays the following message:

```
skipping recover of /projects/project1/reports/rep1
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

The second time that you try to recover an existing file in the same recovery session, NetWorker displays the following message:

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep2
/projects/project1/reports/rep2: file exists, skipping
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

- **Y** – NetWorker overwrites the existing file and displays the following message:

```
overwriting /projects/project1/reports/rep1
VOLUME RESTRICTIONS          SECTORS CODE    MEDIA
FILENAME
DISC                          :C      16          1
/projects/project1/reports/rep1
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

The second time that you recover an existing file in the same recovery session, NetWorker automatically overwrites the existing file without displaying a warning prompt. When the recovery is complete, NetWorker displays the following message:

```
Recovering 1 file into its original location
Volumes needed (all on-line):
    jupiter.012 at /source/rmt/data
```

```
Requesting 1 file(s), this may take a while...
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep2
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep2: file exists,  
overwriting
```

```
DISC                               :C      16          1
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep2
```

```
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

- **R** – NetWorker recovers and renames the file with a *.R* extension and displays the following message:

```
Recovering 1 file into its original location
```

```
renaming /projects/project1/reports/rep3 to  
/projects/project1/reports/rep3.R
```

```
VOLUME RESTRICTIONS                SECTORS CODE   MEDIA  
FILENAME
```

```
DISC                               :C      16          1
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep*
```

```
3.R
```

```
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

The second time that you recover an existing file in the same recovery session, NetWorker automatically renames the recovered file without displaying a warning prompt. When the recovery is complete, NetWorker displays the following message:

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep4
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep4: file exists, renaming  
to /projects/project1/reports/rep4.R
```

```
DISC                               :C      16          1
```

```
/projects/project1/reports/rep*
```

```
4.R
```

```
Received 1 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
```

## Recovering and Relocating Files

You can recover files into a different directory from where they were originally stored by using the NetWorker **relocate** command. When you relocate files, they will retain the same name and file attributes. Marking a group of files to relocate to another directory is the same as recovering a group of files. For example, if you want to relocate three files starting with the letter *r*, you can mark the three files at once by entering the minimum number of characters that form a pattern and substituting an asterisk for the different characters.

The following rules apply to relocating files in groups and accounts.

- Rule 1: If a file or directory is not in a group or account, you can relocate it to anywhere.
- Rule 2: If a file or directory is in an account, you can relocate it to any other account.
- Rule 3: If a file or directory is in a group, you can relocate it to any group in any account.
- Rule 4: If a file is in a directory in an account, you can relocate that file to any directory in any account.
- Rule 5: If a file is in a directory in a group you can relocate to a directory in any group.

This section assumes that you have started the **NSRRECOV** program.

To recover and relocate files, follow these steps:

1. Change to the saveset directory where the files are currently located, for example:

```
recover> cd documents
```

2. List the files in the saveset directory as follows:

```
recover> ls  
doc1 doc2 doc3 doc4 doc5 doc6 rep6 rep7
```

3. Mark the files in the directory by entering the NetWorker **add** command, enter the characters that create a common pattern in the filenames of the files you want to relocate, and substitute an asterisk for the different characters in the filenames. For example, mark the files that start with the letter *r* as follows:

```
recover> add r*  
2 file(s) marked for recovery
```

4. Enter the **relocate** command and the client directory pathname to which you want to relocate the files, for example:

```
recover> relocate /projects/project1/reports
```

5. Start the recovery process:

```
recover> recover
```

The following message is displayed:

```
Recovering 2 files within /projects/project1/documents/  
into /projects/project1/
```

```
reports
```

```
Volumes needed (all on-line):
```

```
    jupiter.012 at /source/rmt/data
```

```
Requesting 2 file(s), this may take a while...
```

```
    Legato NetWorker for MPE/iX version 5.0
```

```
    (C) 1997 Legato Systems Inc.
```

```
    >> TURBO-STORE/RESTORE VERSION C.55.29 B5152AA
```

```
<<
```

```
    (C) 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.
```

```
RESTORE ; ;SHOW;NW3K;CREATE
```

```
WED, DEC 17, 1997,  5:13 PM
```

```
'CREATE' OPTION DEFAULTING TO
```

```
'CREATE=ACCOUNT, GROUP, CREATOR, PATH'
```

```
BASED ON YOUR CAPABILITIES (S/R 502)
```

```
WARNING: YOUR DEFAULT FILESET BECOMES '@.@.' SINCE YOU  
HAVE OP
```

```
    OR SM CAPABILITY (S/R 1911)
```

VOLUME RESTRICTIONS	SECTORS	CODE	MEDIA	FILENAME
DISC	:C	0	1	
/projects/project1/reports*				
/rep6				
DISC	:C	0	1	
/projects/project1/reports*				
/rep7				

```
Received 2 file(s) from NSR server `jupiter'
Recover completion time: Wed Dec 17 17:13:32 1997
```

6. (Optional) Verify that the files have been recovered:
  - a. Quit the **NSRRECOV** program as follows:
 

```
recover> quit
```
  - b. Change to the relocation client directory; for example:
 

```
$ cd ../
$ pwd
/projects/project1
$ cd reports
```
  - c. List the files in the relocation directory, for example:
 

```
$ ls
rep1 rep2 rep3 rep4 rep5 rep6 rep7
```

The two files, *rep6* and *rep7*, are relocated from the *documents* directory to the *reports* directory, which already contains 5 *rep* files.

## Recovering Volume Sets

Only system administrators should recover volume sets.

You can do three types of recoveries of MPE volume sets:

- Noninteractive recovery of the *directory information file* for an MPE volume set. A directory information file contains the group and account information for the MPE volume set and any other file or directory on that volume set.
- Interactive-browse recovery of the directory information file, any file or directory on a volume set, or of an entire MPE volume set.
- Save-set-based recovery of an entire MPE volume set.

Note that you can recover an entire MPE volume set interactively, but we recommend that you use the save-set based recovery method to recover an entire MPE volume set.




---

**Important:** Performing a full restoration of a system volume save set is *not* advised as you could overwrite crucial files.

---

The NSRRECOV program for recovering MPE volume sets includes the special directory information file that allows you to rebuild the accounts and groups of the volume set.

For information on recovering an entire MPE volume set in case of a disaster, see [“Restoring an Entire MPE Volume Set: Disaster Recovery”](#) (on page 50).

### Browsing MPE Volume Sets for Recovery

You have the ability to browse files, directories, MPE/iX accounts, and groups derived from either client-initiated backups or server-initiated backups of volume sets. If you are unable to browse, then the system administrator could have turned the browse feature off.



---

**Important:**

Purged MPE/iX accounts and groups will be restored with only the default attributes, which include permissions.

---

### Naming Conventions for Recovering MPE Volume Sets

An MPE system volume, *MPEXL\_SYSTEM\_VOLUME\_SET*, is automatically created when any HP system is installed. NetWorker identifies MPE/iX nonsystem volume sets by the appended tag *\_VOLUME\_SET*. For this reason, when you back up or recover nonsystem volume sets with NetWorker, you must add the tag *\_VOLUME\_SET* to the MPE volume set name. For example, if you were backing up all your project files that reside exclusively on an MPE volume set, *PROJECTS*, you would name the volume set *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET*.



---

**Important:** NetWorker identifies the MPE volume set, *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET*, as *PROJECTS\_VOLUME\_SET\_VOLUME\_SET*; NetWorker does not consider the first *\_VOLUME\_SET* string.

---

The name of the directory information file for an MPE volume set is the same as the name of the MPE volume set. Therefore, if you enter the name of or mark an MPE volume set during the recovery process, you recover the directory information file *only*.

You can recover an entire MPE volume set by using the save-set-based recovery method which uses the save set recovery identification (ssid) for the MPE volume set. When NetWorker saves an MPE volume set it saves the *file*

*directory information* in the file `PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET`. Using the example, when you recover this specific file, it will contain only the file directory information. To recover all the files and directories on an MPE volume set, you use the *save set identification* (ssid) for the volume set. Refer to “Recovering Volume Sets” in “Chapter 3: Recovering Files” of the *Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX User’s Guide* for more information on recovering MPE volume sets.

### NonInteractive Recovery of a Directory Information File

Use the noninteractive recovery method to recover the directory information file of an MPE volume set.

With a noninteractive recovery you do *not* browse the save sets or mark the files for recovery. You just enter the **NSRRECOV** command and the parameters for the file path of the MPE volume set for which you want to recover the directory file information. Perform noninteractive recoveries when you want to recover the directory information file for an MPE volume set quickly.

To perform a noninteractive recovery of the directory information file *only*, enter the **NSRRECOV** command at the CI prompt:

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s jupiter -a /PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET"
```

### Interactive Browse Recovery of a Directory Information File

Although you can recover an entire MPE volume set using the interactive browse recovery method, we recommend that you use the save set recovery method instead. Use the interactive browse recovery method to recover the directory information file only.

The interactive browse process for recovering the directory information file for an MPE volume set is the same procedure that you follow for recovering files, groups of files, or directories. Once you have started the **NSRRECOV** program, as with files, you can browse the save sets for available recovery MPE volume sets. You can also recover the directory file information for MPE volume sets that already exist.



---

**Important:** You can only restore one directory information file at a time.

---

To recover MPE volume sets with the latest backup date, follow these steps:

1. Change to the save set where the MPE volume set resides, for example:

```
recover> cd /
```

2. (Optional) List the files in the current save set as follows:

```
recover> ls
```

NetWorker displays the following information:

```
PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET SYS PROJGRP1
```

3. Mark the directory information file that you want to recover as follows:

```
recover> add PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET
```

The following message is displayed:

```
1 file(s) marked for recovery
```

To add other files to the recovery list, repeat the **add** command.

4. Start the recovery process as follows:

```
recover> recover
```

### Restoring an Entire MPE Volume Set: Disaster Recovery

The save-set-based recovery is ideal for the quick recovery of entire MPE volume sets, especially after a disaster.



---

**Important:** Performing a full restoration of the system volume save set is *not* advised as you could overwrite crucial files.

---

To perform a disaster recovery, perform the following steps:

1. For the system volume set, use *only* MPE/iX tools to set up the MPE system volume set and the operating system. Note that you can restore required subsets of any saves of the system volume set, including the directory information pseudo file.
2. For the system volume set, properly restore and configure all the prerequisite system software needed for NetWorker to work and reinstall NetWorker. Refer to the *Legato NetWorker ClientPak for MPE/iX Installation Guide* for software requirements.
3. Use the MPE/iX tools to recreate and mount each nonsystem volume set.

4. Obtain the save-set identification (ssid) with the following server command:

```
$ mminfo -s jupiter -aV -t /PROJECTS_VOLUME_SET
```

or

```
$ mminfo -s tempest -aV -t "nov10"
```

Note that you can also obtain this information through the **nwadmin** Graphics User Interface.

5. Once you have recreated and mounted a nonsystem volume set, do a save-set recovery.

To perform a save-set-based recovery, enter the **NSRRECOV** command at the CI prompt as in the following example:

```
: RUN NSRRECOV;INFO="-s jupiter -S ssid_for_volume_set"
```

To perform a save-set-based recovery from POSIX, enter the following command:

```
$ NSRRECOV -s jupiter -S ssid_for_volume_set
```



# Chapter 4: Archiving and Retrieving Files

This chapter describes how to archive and retrieve files using the optional NetWorker Archive Application.

## Archiving Data

The backup and archive processes serve very different purposes. Backup is short-term insurance against data loss. NetWorker keeps track of backups in the online file index to enable you to recover lost or corrupted files quickly. This online file index requires considerable disk space. Because archives theoretically are kept forever, NetWorker does not track them in the online file index—NetWorker only tracks archives in the online media index.

*Archive* is the process by which NetWorker backs up data to an *archive volume*. Archive volumes are similar to backup volumes, except they do not have an expiration date, which simply means that NetWorker will keep track of them forever. Archive is a long-term strategy for preserving data.

Once files are safely stored on archive volumes, the archived files can be removed from the local disk, freeing up space on your system. If you ever need to restore archived files to your system, you can do so at any time.

If you have system administrator permissions, you can also archive MPE volume sets. Although you can groom volume sets, be warned that you cannot remove the accounts, groups, or pseudo files.

The best way to remember what an archive contains is to create a meaningful *annotation*. An annotation is a comment that you associate with your archive to help you identify data should you want to retrieve it. Annotations are stored in the media index to make searching for archives easier. Annotations are limited to 1024 characters.

You can archive directories or individual files. Like backup and recover, you can start the **NSRARCH** program during an MPE/iX CI session or from the POSIX shell if you prefer.

When you archive, you have the options of verifying the archive, cloning the archive, and grooming directories once the archive is complete. Cloning and grooming are discussed under separate sections (see [“Cloning an Archive” on page 56](#) and [“Grooming Your Directories” on page 57](#)).

You can archive a directory and verify the archive in one step. NetWorker verifies the archive by comparing the data on the archive volume with the data on the local disk, byte for byte, attribute for attribute. If there are any discrepancies, NetWorker lets you know.

The **NSRARCH** command for archiving and verifying the archive includes the following parameters:

- **-s**, the parameter for the server.
- The name of the server to which you are archiving the directory.
- (Optional) **-b**, the parameter for the volume pool.
- (Optional) The name of the volume pool, which must be enclosed in quotes if the name is more than one word. *Archive* is the name of the default volume pool.
- **-V**, the verify parameter.
- **-T**, the parameter for the annotation text.
- The annotation text, which must be enclosed in quotes if the text is more than one word. Annotation text must be alphanumeric; avoid using characters. Keep the annotation text simple. When NetWorker searches for annotation, the search is case-sensitive.
- The pathname of the directory that you are archiving.

From the CI, enter the following command to archive and verify the archive:

```
: RUN NSRARCH;INFO="-s server -b volume pool -V  
-T "annotation text" directory_pathname"
```

For example;

```
: RUN NSRARCH;INFO="-s jupiter -b "Project Archive" -V -T  
"project1" /projects/project1"
```

When you start the **NSRARCH** program, keep the following points in mind:

- If you have a multiserver network and do not specify a server name, NetWorker chooses an archive server for you.

- If you do not specify a *volume pool* for your archive, the volume pool defaults to *Archive*.
- If you do not know which volume pool to choose, contact the system administrator.

If you do not include the **-T** (annotation text) parameter and an annotation when you archive, NetWorker displays the following prompt:

```
Please enter annotation for this archive (type <Return>
when finished): [Return] or [Enter]
```

NetWorker displays the list of directories and files while archiving and verifying. When archiving and verifying the archive have been completed, NetWorker displays the following information:

```
NSRARCH: /projects/project1 97 KB 00:00:10      39 files
ONLINE BACKUP UTILIZED DISC SPACE FOR LOG ON THE FOLLOWING
VOLSETS:
MPEXL_SYSTEM_VOLUME_SET :                      0 KB
HFS DIRECTORIES STORED :                          10
FILES STORED :                                    29
TOTAL MEDIA WRITTEN :                              0
```

#### Archive Completion Information

```
Completed:    Mon Dec 15 14:45:26 1997
Save set(s):  /projects/project1
Verified:     Yes
Volume(s):    projects.archive.001
```

Annotation:

-----

Project1

From the POSIX shell, enter the following command to archive and verify the archive:

```
$ NSRARCH -s server -b volume pool -V -T "annotation text"
directory_pathname
```

### Cloning an Archive

NetWorker clones an archive by making a duplicate copy of the archive. Usually system administrators clone archives. Before making a clone of your archive, you might want to check with your system administrator.

Two backup devices are required to make a clone: one for the original archive volume and the other for the archive clone volume. Each backup device must have a valid, writable archive volume mounted.

The **NSRARCH** command for cloning an archive includes the following parameters:

- **-s**, the parameter for the server.
- The name of the server to which you are cloning the files.
- **-b**, the parameter for the volume pool.
- (Optional) The name of the archive volume pool, which must be enclosed in quotes if the name is more than one word. *Archive* is the name of the default archive volume pool.
- **-V**, the verify parameter.
- **-C**, the clone parameter.
- The name of the volume pool to which you are cloning which must be enclosed in quotes if the text is more than one word. *Archive clone* is the name of the default clone volume pool.
- **-T**, the parameter for the annotation text.
- The annotation text, which must be enclosed in quotes if the text is more than one word. Annotation text must be alphanumeric.
- The pathname of the directory that you are cloning.

From the CI, enter the following command to archive and clone the archive:

```
: RUN NSRARCH;INFO="-s server -b volume pool -V -C "clone  
volume pool" -T "annotation text" directory_pathname"
```

For example:

```
: RUN NSRARCH;INFO="-s jupiter -b "Project Archive" -V -C  
"Projects Clone" -T "project1" /projects/project1"
```

Archiving and cloning an archive may take a fair amount of time. NetWorker displays the list of directories and files while archiving and cloning.

When archiving and cloning the archive are completed, NetWorker displays the following information:

```

                                Archive Completion Information
Completed:      Mon Dec 15 14:55:12 1997
Save set(s):   /projects/project1
Cloned:        Yes
Volume(s):     projects.archive.001

```

From the POSIX shell, enter the following command to archive and clone the archive:

```
$ NSRARCH -s server -b volume pool -V -C "clone volume pool"
-T "annotation text" directory_pathname
```

## Grooming Your Directories

NetWorker grooms directories on the client by removing all the files in the directory. Grooming helps conserve disk space once the archive is finished and has been verified. You should verify the archive to avoid deleting improperly information file exists.

The **NSRARCH** command for archiving, verifying, and grooming includes the following parameters:

- **-s**, the parameter for the server.
  - The name of the server where the client is registered.
  - (Optional) **-b**, the parameter for the volume pool.
  - (Optional) The name of the volume pool, which must be enclosed in quotes if the name is more than one word. *Archive* is the default.
  - **-V**, the verify parameter.
  - **-G remove**, the remove parameter.
  - **-T**, the parameter for the annotation text.
  - The annotation text which must be enclosed in quotes if the text is more than one word. Annotation text must be alphanumeric.
  - The pathname of the directory to be removed.
1. From the CI, archive and groom a directory as follows:

```
:RUN NSRARCH;INFO="-s server -G remove -T "annotation text"
directory_pathname"
```

For example:

```
:RUN NSRARCH;INFO="-s jupiter -G remove -T "project1"  
/projects/project1"
```

NetWorker displays the list of directories and files and prompts you to confirm the removal of the directory.

```
NSRARCH:/rene/projectx/documents 23 KB 00:00:08 9 files
```

```
ONLINE BACKUP UTILIZED DISC SPACE FOR LOG ON THE  
FOLLOWING VOLSETS:
```

```
remove all files and directories archived (y/n)? [n]
```

2. Cancel or confirm the removal of all files as follows:

- To cancel, press **[Enter]** to accept the default **n**.

If you ignore the prompt, NetWorker assumes that you do *not* want to remove the files and cancels the grooming process.

- Type **y** and press **[Enter]** to confirm the removal.

NetWorker continues with the grooming and displays the following information when the grooming is complete:

```
MPEXL_SYSTEM_VOLUME_SET : 0 KB  
HFS DIRECTORIES STORED : 10  
FILES STORED : 29  
TOTAL MEDIA WRITTEN : 0
```

Archive Completion Information

```
Completed: Mon Dec 15 15:23:28 1997
```

```
Save set(s): /projects/project1
```

```
Groomed: Yes
```

```
Volume(s): projects.archive.001
```

```
Annotation:
```

```
project1
```

## Retrieving Archived Files

NetWorker retrieves archived files by copying files from an archive volume to a local disk. Unless you are `manager.sys`, you need to own directories or files to retrieve them.

You need to know the *save set ID* (identification) number and the name of the archive pool. If you are not sure, ask your system administrator to check the information with the NetWorker software on the server of which you are a client.

The `NSRRETRV` command to retrieve an archive includes the following parameters:

- `-S`, the parameter for the save set identification.
- `ssid`, specifies the save set identification for the save set to be retrieved.
- `-s`, the parameter for the server.
- The name of the server from which you are retrieving the files.
- (Optional) `-b`, the parameter for the volume pool.
- (Optional) The name of the volume pool, which must be enclosed in quotes if the name is more than one word. *Archive* is the name of the default volume pool.
- The original pathname of the directory to be retrieved.

From the CI, retrieve the archive as follows:

```
: RUN NSRRETRV;INFO="-S ssid -s server directory_pathname"
```

For example:

```
: RUN NSRRETRV;INFO="-S 14321 -s jupiter /projects/project1"
```

From the POSIX shell, enter the following command to retrieve the archive:

```
$ NSRRETRV -S ssid -s server directory_pathname
```



# Appendix A: Error Messages

NetWorker provides error messages to help you solve backup, recover, and archive problems that you might encounter.

## Error Messages

The error messages in [Table 4](#) are listed in alphabetical order.

**Table 4. NetWorker Error Messages**

Message	Cause	Solution
Nothing marked for backup	You started a backup without marking files.	Start the backup or archive again; mark at least one file.
'09/30/12:00' not valid, time not changed	You asked NetWorker to change the browse time to a browse time that was earlier than the save time for the file.	Re-enter the <b>changetime</b> command and enter a time that is later than the save time for the file; for example, if the save time for the file is <i>09/30/14:08:46</i> , change the browse time to <i>09/30/23:59:59</i> .
NSRSAVE: invalid time specification: '20d1978'	The time you entered was an invalid time format.	Enter the time using a valid format. See " <a href="#">Valid Time Formats</a> " (on page 62).
'12:20:14:00' not valid, time not changed"	The change time you entered while trying to recover was an invalid time format.	Enter the change time using a valid format. See " <a href="#">Valid Time Formats</a> " (on page 62).

Table 4. NetWorker Error Messages (Continued)

Message	Cause	Solution
Unable to relocate to <i>/directory</i>	NetWorker was unable to relocate the recovered data to the path you specified.	Start the recovery again and enter a valid <i>pathname</i> . You must have write permission for the directory you want to use.
Unable to start backup	NetWorker was unable to execute the <b>NSRSAVE</b> program.	Contact the system administrator if there is a problem with the NetWorker software or your client configuration.
Your system is not a registered client	The server you selected does not have your system listed as a NetWorker client.	Contact the system administrator. Your system needs to be added to the list of recognized clients for the selected server.

## Valid Time Formats

The following formats are valid time entries:

- hh:mm:ss (24 hour clock) or hh:mm:ss (am or pm)
- mm/dd(/yy) or monthname dd (yy) (/yy is optional)
- Last Friday, next Friday, *or* third Friday
- + or -x seconds, minutes, hours, weeks, months, *or* years
- Now (the current date and time)

## Appendix B: Recover Commands

This appendix contains a table of NSRRECOV program commands.

### Table of NSRRECOV Program Commands

[Table 5](#) provides NSRRECOV program commands to enter at the **recover** prompt. You can run the NSRRECOV commands with arguments.

**Table 5. NSRRECOV Commands**

Command	Description
<b>add <i>filename</i></b>	Add filename to the recovery list
<b>cd <i>dir</i></b>	Change directory to dir
<b>changetime</b>	Change the browse time of the online index
<b>delete <i>filename</i></b>	Delete filename from the recovery list
<b>dest</b>	Verify destination directory for recovered files
<b>force</b>	Overwrite existing files
<b>help</b> or <b>'?'</b>	Display this list of NSRRECOV commands
<b>list</b>	List the files in the recovery list
<b>ls -f (or lf) <i>filename</i></b>	List filename with file type information

Table 5. NSRRECOV Commands (Continued)

Command	Description
<b>ls - l (or ll) <i>filename</i></b>	List filename using long format
<b>ls <i>filename</i></b>	List filename
<b>noforce</b>	Do not overwrite existing files
<b>pwd</b>	Display name of current directory
<b>quit</b>	Exit from the NSRRECOV program
<b>recover</b>	Start the recovery process from the <b>recover</b> prompt
<b>relocate <i>dir</i></b>	Specify new directory location for recovered files
<b>verbose</b>	Toggle verbose or quiet mode for recover status messages
<b>versions <i>filename</i></b>	Display backup history of filename (filename can be either a file or a directory)
<b>volumes <i>filename</i></b>	List volumes needed to recover marked files (filename can be either a file or a directory)

Refer to the man pages for more information on NetWorker command. See [“Displaying the Man Pages” \(on page 66\)](#).

## Appendix C: Common NetWorker Commands

This appendix contains a table of common NetWorker commands.

### Table of Common NetWorker Commands

[Table 6](#) lists some commonly used NetWorker client commands, the manual page reference, and a description of the command. Where you see uppercase and lowercase under the heading Manual Page, you can use either uppercase or lowercase to display the man page. Please note that some of the uppercase and lowercase commands to display the man page for a specific command differ slightly.

**Table 6. Common NetWorker Commands**

Command	Manual Page	Description
MMINFO	<b>MMINFO</b> <b>mminfo</b>	Provides information about the backup volumes and save sets
MMLOCATE	<b>MMLOCATE</b> <b>mmlocate</b>	Accesses and manages the volume location information contained in the media database
man page only	<b>nsr</b>	Guide to using NetWorker
NSRADMIN	<b>NSRADMIN</b> <b>nsradmin</b>	NetWorker character-based program for system administration
NSRARCH	<b>NSRARCH</b> <b>nsrarchive</b>	Archives files to long-term storage

Table 6. Common NetWorker Commands (Continued)

Command	Manual Page	Description
NSRCLONE	<b>NSRCLONE</b> <b>nsrclone</b>	Used by system administrators to make new copies of existing save sets
NSREXECD	<b>NSREXECD</b> <b>nsrexecd</b>	NetWorker client execution daemon
NSRIZE	<b>nsr_ize</b>	Installs and removes NetWorker
NSRMM	<b>NSRMM</b> <b>nsrmm</b>	Labels, mounts, unmounts, deletes, and purges volumes
NSRRECOV	<b>NSRRECOV</b> <b>recover</b>	Browses the online indexes and recovers files from the NetWorker server
NSRRETRV	<b>NSRRETRV</b> <b>nsrretrieve</b>	Retrieves NetWorker archived save sets
NSRSAVE	<b>NSRSAVE</b> <b>save</b>	Saves files to the NetWorker server
SAVEFS	<b>SAVEFS</b> <b>savefs</b>	Saves file systems to the NetWorker server
NSRDOWN	<b>nsr_shutdown</b>	Stops a NetWorker server's process

## Displaying the Man Pages

You must display the man pages from the `/SYS/NETWRKR` directory.

Display a man page as follows:

1. Change to the NetWorker directory:
  - : `CHDIR /SYS/NETWRKR`
2. Enter the command to display the man page:
  - : `NSRHELP man_page`

For example, display the NetWorker man page for `nsr` as follows:

- : `NSRHELP nsr`

# Glossary

---

This glossary contains terms and definitions found in this manual. Most of the terms are specific to NetWorker products.

annotation	A comment that you associate with an archive save set to help identify that data. Annotations are stored in the media index for ease of searching and are limited to 1024 characters.
Application-specific Module (ASM)	A program that, when used in a directive, specifies the way a set of files or directories is to be backed up and recovered.
archive	The process by which NetWorker backs up directories or files to an archive volume and then optionally deletes them from the disk to free up disk space.
archive clone pool	A volume pool composed exclusively of archive clone save sets.
archive pool	A volume pool composed exclusively of archive save sets.
archive volume	A tape or other storage medium used for NetWorker archives, as opposed to a backup volume.

autochanger	A mechanism that uses a robotic arm to move media among various components—including slots, media drives, media access ports, and transports—located in a device. Autochangers automate media loading and mounting functions during backups and recoveries.
back up	The process of saving a copy of your files or directories onto a separate media.
backup volume	Backup media, such as magnetic tape or optical disk.
bootstrap	Information that includes the server index, media index, and configuration files needed for recovering NetWorker after a disk crash.
browse policy	The policy that determines how long entries for your files remain in the online file index.
browse time	The viewing specification for files backed up at a specific time.
client	A machine that accesses the NetWorker server to back up or recover files. Clients may be workstations, PCs, or file servers.
client-initiated backup	Ad hoc or manual backups that you perform from the MPE client.
clone	The process by which NetWorker makes an exact copy of saved data (save sets). NetWorker can clone individual save sets or the entire contents of a backup volume.
clone volume	A duplicated volume. NetWorker can track four types of volumes: backup, archive, backup clone, and archive clone. Save sets of different types may not be intermixed on one volume.
command line	The shell prompt, where you enter commands.
compressasm	A NetWorker directive used for compressing and decompressing files.

device	The backup device (tape drive, optical drive, or autochanger) connected to the NetWorker server, used for backing up and recovering client files.
directive	An instruction that directs NetWorker to take special actions on a given set of files.
file index	A database of information maintained by NetWorker that tracks every file or filesystem backed up.
fileserver	A machine with disks that provides services to other machines on the network.
filesystem	1. A file tree on a specific disk partition or other mount point. 2. The entire set of all files. 3. A method of storing files.
full (f)	A backup level in which all files are backed up, regardless of when they last changed.
grooming	The process of removing files after a successful archive.
group	A client or group of clients that starts backing up their files at a designated time.
heterogeneous	With regard to networks containing systems of different platforms that interact meaningfully across the network.
incremental (i)	A backup level in which only files that have changed since the last backup are backed up.
interoperability	The ability of software and hardware on multiple machines from multiple vendors to communicate meaningfully.
level [1-9]	A backup level that backs up files that have changed since the last backup of any lower level.
machine	Any computer, such as file servers, compute servers, workstations equipped with disks, or diskless workstations.

media	Magnetic tape or optical disks used to back up files.
media index	A database of information maintained by NetWorker that tracks every backup volume.
media manager	The NetWorker component that tracks save sets to backup volumes.
NetWorker	Legato's network-based software product to back up and recover filesystems.
NetWorker client	A machine that can access the backup and recover services from a NetWorker server.
NetWorker server	The machine on a network running the NetWorker software, containing the online indexes, and providing backup and recover services to the clients on the same network.
nsrhost	The logical <i>hostname</i> of the machine that is the NetWorker server.
online indexes	The databases, located on the NetWorker server, that contain all the information pertaining to the client backups and backup volumes.
operator	The person who monitors the server status, loads backup volumes into the server devices, and otherwise executes day-to-day tasks using NetWorker.
override	An interim backup level that takes place instead of the scheduled one.
pathname	Instructions for accessing a file. An <i>absolute pathname</i> tells you how to find a file beginning at the root directory and working down the directory tree. A <i>relative pathname</i> tells you how to find the file starting where you are now.
preconfigured	Existing selections or configurations for different NetWorker features.
print	Instruction to end data to a printer.

recover	The NetWorker command used to browse the server index and recover files from a backup volume to a client's disk.
recycle	A volume whose data has passed both its browse and retention policies and is available for relabeling.
retention policy	Policy that determines how long entries will be retained in the media index and thus be recoverable.
retrieval	The process of locating and copying back files and directories that NetWorker has archived.
save	The process by which NetWorker backs up client files to backup volumes and makes data entries in the online file index.
save set	A set of files or a filesystem backed up onto backup media using NetWorker.
save set ID	An internal identification number assigned to a save set by NetWorker
scanner	The NetWorker command used to read a backup volume when the online indexes are no longer available.
server	The machine on a network running the NetWorker software, which contains the online indexes and provides backup and recover services to the clients on a network.
server-initiated backup	Backups that are scheduled to occur automatically from the server to which a computer is a client
shell prompt	A cue for input in a shell window where you enter a command.
skip (s)	A backup level in which files are skipped and not backed up.

stand-alone device	A backup device that contains a single drive for backing up data. Stand-alone devices cannot store or automatically load backup volumes.
system administrator	The person normally responsible for installing, configuring, and maintaining NetWorker.
user	The person who can use NetWorker from his or her workstation to back up and recover files.
volume	Backup media, such as magnetic tape or optical disk.
volume ID	The internal identification assigned to a backup volume by NetWorker.
volume name	The name you assign to a backup volume when it is labeled.
volume pool	A feature that allows you to sort backup data to selected volumes. A volume pool contains a collection of backup volumes to which specific data has been backed up.
volume set (MPE client)	A source of saved data. MPE volume is an MPE client disk. Volume set is a set of disks; each disk belongs to exactly one volume set. An MPE operating system term used to denote one or more volumes that are logically grouped together for system or business reasons. For example, all disks that are used by the accounting department may be put on an exclusive volume set.

# Index

## A

- about this guide 8
- add NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 63
  - example 34
- archive
  - archive volumes 13, 53
  - archiving and verifying 54
  - cloning 56
  - retrieving files 59
- audience 8
- available recovery files
  - browsing directories 32

## B

- backing up
  - directories 20
  - files 22
  - group of files 23
  - how to backup MPE volume sets 24
  - MPE volume sets 23
- backup dates
  - preserving original backup dates 28
- backup history of a file
  - information explained 40
  - viewing 39
- backups
  - client-initiated 18
  - server-initiated 17
- browsing directories for available recovery files 32

## C

- canceling recovery if file already exists 42
- cd NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 63
  - example 32

- changetime NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 63
  - example 41
- client-initiated backups 18
- cloning an archive 56
- Command Interpreter (CI)
  - RUN NSRARCH
    - archiving and verifying 54
    - cloning files 56
    - grooming files 57–58
  - RUN NSRRECOV 31
    - starting the NSRRECOV program 31, 49
    - starting the Recover program 51
  - RUN NSRRETRV
    - retrieving files 59
  - RUN NSRSAVE
    - backing up a directory 21
    - backing up a file 22
  - RUN NSRSAVE>
    - backing up a file 24

## D

- dates
  - preserving the original backup date 28
- delete NSRRECOV command 33, 63
- dest NSRRECOV command 33, 63
- directories
  - archiving 53
  - backing up 20
  - grooming after archiving 57
  - recovering 34
- directory information files for MPE volume sets 47
- disaster recovery 50

**F**

- file already exists
  - canceling recovery 42
  - renaming a recovered file 43
- files
  - archiving 53
  - backing up 22
  - backing up a group 23
  - browsing directories for available recovery 32
  - recovering a file with an earlier backup date 40
  - recovering a group of files 37
  - recovering a single file 36
  - recovering and relocating recovered files 45
  - recovering if file already exists 42
  - retrieving after archive 59
  - viewing the backup history 39
- force NSRRECOV command 33, 63

**G**

- grooming directories 57

**H**

- help NSRRECOV command 33, 63

**I**

- information in the backup history of a file 40
- introduction to NetWorker 13

**L**

- list NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 63
  - example 34

## logs

- creating for NetWorker client-initiated backups 20
- sotring temporary shadow logs (TurboSTORE) 20
- ls -F NSRRECOV command 33, 63
- ls -l NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 64
  - example 32
- ls NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 64
  - example 32

**M**

- man pages
  - commands for displaying 65
  - descriptions in table 65
  - displaying 15, 66
- MPE volume sets 48
  - backing up 23
  - browsing for recovery 48
  - directory information files 47
  - how to manually back up 24
  - interactive-browse recovery of directory information files 49
  - listing groups in an MPE volume set 26
  - naming conventions 23, 48
  - naming conventions for recovering 31
  - non-interactive recovery 31
  - non-interactive recovery of directory information files 49
  - recovering 47
  - recovering entire MPE volume sets 50
  - save-set-based recovery 50
  - turning off prompts 30
  - turning on parallel recovers 30

## N

naming conventions for recovering 48

NetWorker

- commands 65
- NSRRECOV program 27
- what does it do? 13, 17
- what is it? 13

NetWorker client

- defined 13, 17

NetWorker server

- defined 13, 17

noforce NSRRECOV command 33, 64

non-interactive recovery of directory of information files 49

NSRARCH

- archiving and verifying from CI 54
- archiving and verifying from POSIX 55
- cloning files from CI 56
- cloning files from POSIX 57
- grooming files from CI 57–58

NSRRECOV

- commands 33
- starting the NSRRECOV program from CI 31, 49, 51
- starting the NSRRECOV program from POSIX 32
- table of commands 33, 63

NSRRECOV program

- overview 27
- starting 30

NSRRETRV

- retrieving files from CI 59
- retrieving files from POSIX 59

NSRSAVE

- backing up a file from CI 22, 24
- backing up a file from POSIX 22
- backing up a group of files (POSIX) 23
- backing up directories from CI 21

## O

overview

- archiving and retrieving files 53
- backing up files and directories 17
- NetWorker 13
- NSRRECOV program 27

## P

parallelism

- turning on for recovers 30

parallelism, turning off 29

POSIX

- 23
- NSRARCH
  - archiving and verifying 55
  - cloning an archive 57
- NSRRECOV
  - starting the NSRRECOV program 32
- NSRRETRV
  - retrieving files 59
- NSRSAVE
  - backing up a file 22

prompts

- turning on for recovers 30

pwd NSRRECOV command

- description 33, 64
- example 32

## Q

quit NSRRECOV command 33, 64

quitting the Recover program 47

## R

recover commands 33, 63  
 recover NSRRECOV command  
     description 33, 64  
     example 34  
 recover program  
     starting 30  
 recovering  
     a single file 36  
     directories 34  
     file that already exists 42  
     file with an earlier backup date 40  
     group of files 37  
 recovering and relocating files 45  
 recovering files  
     browsing directories 32  
     overview 27  
 recovery, disaster 50  
 relocate NSRRECOV command  
     description 33, 64  
 relocating files  
     rules for groups and accounts 45  
     when recovering 45  
 renaming a recovered file if file already exists 43  
 retrieving archived files 59  
 RUN NSRARCH  
     archiving and verifying from CI 54  
     cloning files from CI 56  
     grooming files from CI 57–58  
 RUN NSRRECOV  
     non-interactive recovery of volume sets 31, 49  
     save set based recovery of volume sets 51  
     starting NSRRECOV program from CI 31  
 RUN NSRRETRV  
     retrieving files from CI 59  
 RUN NSRSAVE  
     backing up a file from CI 22, 24  
     backing up directories from CI 21

## S

save-set-based recovery of MPE volume sets 50  
 server-initiated backups 17  
 shadow logs 20  
 starting the NSRRECOV program 30  
 system variables  
     creating logs of NetWorker manual backups 20  
     preserving the original backup date 28  
     setting for client-initiated backups 19  
     setting for recoveries 28  
     setting time zone for backups 19  
     storing temporary shadow logs 20  
     turning off parallel recovers 29

## T

table  
     commands for displaying man pages 65  
     common NetWorker commands 65  
     error messages 61  
     information in the backup history of a file 40  
     NSRRECOV commands 63  
     Recover commands 63  
     recover commands 33  
     search patterns for recovering groups of files 37  
 time formats, valid 41, 62  
 time zone, setting NetWorker time zone to match HP STORE process 19  
 TurboSTORE online backups, storing temporary shadow logs 20

## U

*User's Guide*, typefaces and symbols explained 11

## V

- valid time formats 41, 62
- verbose NSRRECOV command 33, 64
- versions NSRRECOV command
  - description 33, 64
  - example 39
- viewing the backup history of a file 39
- volume sets 47–49
  - backing up 23
  - how to manually backup 24
  - interactive-browse recovery of directory information files 49
  - listing groups in an MPE volume set 26
  - naming conventions 23, 48
  - naming conventions for recovering 48
  - recovering entire MPE volume sets 50
- volumes NSRRECOV command 33, 64

