



***VTRAK S3000***  
***Recovery Agents***  
***User Manual***

Version 1.0

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# Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>Chapter 4: Recovery Agent for VSS</b> .....	<b>29</b>
Overview .....	1	About Microsoft VSS .....	29
Terminology .....	1	About the Promise Recovery Agent for VSS ..	29
<b>Chapter 2: Message Recovery for Microsoft</b>		Terminology .....	29
<b>Exchange</b> .....	<b>3</b>	Snapshot .....	29
Context Sensitive Restore .....	3	SnapshotView .....	29
New with Exchange 2010 .....	3	System Requirements .....	30
General Requirements .....	4	Installing Recovery Agent for VSS .....	30
Installing the Software .....	4	Recovery Agent Management Console .....	31
Storage Servers .....	5	Menus .....	31
Recovery Procedure on Microsoft		Objects in the Console Navigation Tree ...	32
Exchange 2010 .....	5	Volume Groups .....	32
Cleanup on Microsoft Exchange 2010 .....	8	Volume Group Properties .....	32
<i>LaunchMRMEAsUser</i> Utility on		Volumes .....	35
Exchange 2010 and 2007 .....	8	Volume properties .....	35
Parameters & Options .....	8	Storage Servers .....	36
Usage Examples .....	9	Storage Server Properties .....	36
Recovery Procedure on Microsoft		Events .....	37
Exchange 2007 .....	9	Sorting Events .....	37
Cleanup on Microsoft Exchange 2007 .....	13	Searching for Events .....	38
Making Global Settings .....	13	Global Settings .....	38
Exchange Credentials .....	13	Making Global Settings .....	38
Mounting a Directory .....	14	Adding and Connecting Storage Servers .....	39
Setting Purge Policy .....	14	Adding a Storage Server .....	39
Making Log Settings .....	15	Resolving the Storage Server Host Name ..	40
Advanced Features using Version 4.0 .....	15	Adding Credentials for a Storage Server ...	41
Performing a Manual RSG or RDB		Deleting a Storage Server .....	41
Recovery .....	15	Recovery .....	41
Validating Recovery Images .....	16	Supported Writers .....	41
Mounting the Recovery Image to a		Microsoft Exchange 2010 and 2007 ...	41
Recovery Database .....	16	Microsoft SQL 2008 .....	42
Dismounting and Removing a		Microsoft Hyper-V .....	42
Recovery Image .....	16	Microsoft Active Directory 2008 an	
<b>Chapter 3: Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL</b>		2008 R2 .....	42
<b>Server</b> .....	<b>17</b>	Using the Recovery Wizard .....	42
System Requirements .....	17	Viewing Recovery Status .....	44
Installing the Software .....	17	Event Logging .....	45
Using the Console .....	18	Diagnostic X-Ray .....	45
Using the Menus .....	19	<b>Index</b> .....	<b>47</b>
Adding and Connecting Storage Servers .....	19		
Adding a Storage Server .....	19		
Deleting a Storage Server .....	20		
Modifying Storage Server Properties .....	21		
Configuration .....	22		
Configuring Global Settings .....	22		
Configuring the Snapshot Agent for			
Microsoft SQL Server .....	23		
Database Recovery .....	24		
Restoring a Database .....	24		



# Chapter 1: Introduction

- Overview (page 1)
  - Terminology (page 1)
- 

## Overview

The Promise recovery agents offer recovery solutions for your database and messaging systems.

- **Message Recovery for Microsoft® Exchange (MRME)** – Expedites mailbox and message recovery by enabling you to quickly recover individual mailboxes from point-in-time snapshot images of their messaging server.
- **Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL Server (DRMSS)** – Expedites database recovery by enabling you to quickly recover a database from point-in-time snapshot images of their SQL database.
- **Recovery Agent for Microsoft Volume Shadow-Copy Service (VSS)** – Enables you to restore volumes and volume groups from point-in-time snapshots created by the Snapshot Agent for Microsoft VSS.

## Terminology

### Checksum

A checksum verifies whether a messaging system, database, or file system was successfully quiesced and whether snapshot data was correctly written.

### Group

Also referred to as Snapshot Group. Building on the snapshot technology, disks can be grouped into a group for snapshot synchronization purposes. Snapshots for all resources in a group are taken at the same time whenever a snapshot is triggered. It is recommended that you have your database and logs on separate disks. Putting them into a single group allows a snapshot to be taken of all resources at the same time.

### Integrity

An integrity check sweeps snapshot data for errors. An integrity check is more comprehensive than a checksum and takes longer to complete.

### IMA

Intelligent Management Agent (IMA) is a software module that resides on the host machine and provides core services such as authentication, encryption, and management functions to host agents.

### MRME

Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange (MRME) works with VTrak S3000 Server to protect and recover Exchange databases that are stored on a VTrak S3000 Server-managed disk.

### RDB

A recovery database (RDB) is a unique type of mailbox database that allows you to mount a restored mailbox database and extract data from the restored database as part of a recovery operation.

### SAN Disk Manager

SAN Disk Manager resides on host machines and provides core services such as authentication, encryption, and management functions.

### Scripts

Scripts define the disks and devices that are mapped to the Application host machine from a storage server that are included in each snapshot.

## Snapshot

A Snapshot is a point-in-time image of any virtual disk or data volume. Using Promise Snapshot technology, Snapshots track multiple virtual images of the same disk marked by time. If you need to retrieve a deleted file or undo data corruption, you can recreate and restore the file instantly based on any of the existing Snapshots. Each Snapshot represents one backup image.

## Snapshot Agent

The Snapshot Agent for each recovery tool ensures transactional consistency and reliability.

- Snapshot Agent for Microsoft SQL creates Snapshots to ensure database and application system data integrity.
- Snapshot Agent for Microsoft Exchange ensures transactional integrity by notifying the Exchange Server to quiet activity on the disk before a snapshot is taken.
- Snapshot Agent for VSS protects VSS-aware drives with full point-in-time consistency while still allowing non-stop access to the data.

## SnapshotView

A SnapshotView, also known as a backup image, is a mountable Snapshot. It allows you to access files and directories by mounting a virtual drive as of a specific point-in-time, based on existing Snapshots.

## VSS

Microsoft Volume Shadow-Copy Service (VSS) provides the backup infrastructure for Microsoft Windows operating systems, using a set of extensible application programming interfaces (APIs) to create consistent point-in-time copies of data, or shadow copies, across multiple volumes, regardless of the snapshot technology or application, by coordinating with business applications, file-system services, backup applications, fast recovery solutions, and storage hardware.

The Recovery Agent for Microsoft VSS enables IT administrators to restore volumes and volume groups from point-in-time snapshots created by the Snapshot Agent for Microsoft VSS.

## Chapter 2: Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange (MRME)

- Context Sensitive Restore (page 3)
- New with Exchange 2010 (page 3)
- General Requirements (page 4)
- Installing the Software (page 4)
- Storage Servers (page 5)
- Recovery Procedure on Microsoft Exchange 2010 (page 5)
- Recovery Procedure on Microsoft Exchange 2007 (page 10)
- Making Global Settings (page 14)
- Advanced Features using Version 4.0 (page 16)

Promise Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange (MRME) works with VTrak S3000 Server to protect and recover Exchange mailboxes that are stored on VTrak S3000 Server-managed disks. VTrak S3000 Server and Snapshot work in conjunction with the Snapshot Agent for Microsoft Exchange to take point-in-time snapshot images of the Exchange databases that are stored on a VTrak S3000 Server-managed disk. The Snapshot Agent gives the Snapshot images point-in-time consistency and transactional integrity.

Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange (MRME) version 4.0 gives you a choice of two interfaces. The new Microsoft Management Console (MMC) user interface supports Exchange 2010 and 2007.

The MRME 4.0 interface displays Exchange Servers, Mailbox Databases, and storage servers along with their status in the navigation tree. This allows you to see any unmounted mailbox databases at a glance.

The MRME version 3.0 interface also installs with support for Exchange 2007 and 2003.



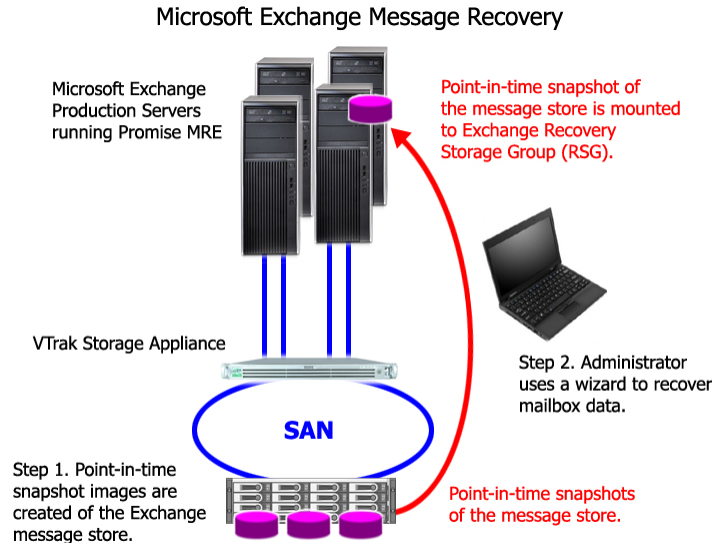
### Context Sensitive Restore

If you select the new MMC interface for Exchange, you can use the context sensitive restore feature. This allows you to select an Exchange Server, Exchange Mailbox Database (DB), or Exchange mailboxes. Right-click your selection and run the restore wizard. The restore wizard launches in context to your selection. For example, if you right-click a mailbox, the restore wizard has the Exchange Server, Exchange Mailbox DB, and Exchange Mailbox pre-selected on the screen. You simply verify and click the **Next** button, select your filters, and click the **Finish** button.

### New with Exchange 2010

With Exchange 2010, storage groups no longer exist. If you need to restore, recover, and mount an Exchange database, you must use a Recovery Database (RDB). With Exchange Server 2010, the administrator can restore data directly to a recovery database. Mounting the recovered data as a recovery database allows the administrator to restore individual mailboxes or individual items in a mailbox. You can have multiple RDBs but an Exchange 2010 server can only mount one RDB at a time.

With Exchange 2007 and 2010, email can be recovered from any Recovery Storage Group (RSG) or RDB. There is no need to use Exchange system tools to create an RSG or mailbox merge as with earlier versions.



MRME enables administrators to mount the storage server's Snapshot images so that mailboxes can be easily and quickly recovered from any protected Exchange Server in the same Exchange Administrative Group.

The recovery procedure varies depending upon which version of Microsoft Exchange you use. See:

- "Recovery Procedure on Microsoft Exchange 2010" on page 5
- "Recovery Procedure on Microsoft Exchange 2007" on page 10

## General Requirements

Your Microsoft Exchange Server must have a VTrak S3000 Server SAN Client or SAN Disk Manager, Intelligent Management Agent (SDM/IMA) installed.

- **Exchange 2010** – Snapshot Agent for VSS required.
- **Exchange 2007** – Snapshot Agent for VSS *OR* Snapshot Agent for Exchange *AND* File System Agent.

For Microsoft Exchange 2007, Promise recommends:

- A minimum of two disks, one for the database and one for the logs.
- A maximum of three disks or LUNs for the Exchange database and logs.
- The Exchange Database (EDB) and Streaming Media (STM) database files must be on the same disk or LUN.
- Log files and system files should be on a single disk or LUN to expedite the recovery process.
- If you must keep the database files and log files on one disk, the log files and system directory must be in either of the following locations:
  - The first partition on the disk
  - A unique sub-directory of a partition other than the first partition.

## Installing the Software

Installation of MRME has the following requirements:

- Before you install MRME you must install Promise SAN Disk Manager (SDM/IMA) on the same computer. If SDM/IMA is not detected when recovery agent installation begins, an error message displays. Cancel the procedure, install SDM/IMA, and then repeat recovery agent installation.
- MRME must be installed on an Exchange Server.
- You must be the Administrator or have Administrator privileges to install and run this recovery agent.

To install MRME:

1. Launch the installation from the software DVD.
2. Read and accept the license agreement.



- When prompted, enter your license key code.

The MRME license must be registered with Promise.

- If your computer has an Internet connection, the license is activated as soon as you enter your key code and click the **Next** button.
- If your Internet connection is temporarily down, your license activates automatically the next time MRME is started and your Internet connection is working.
- If your computer has no Internet connection, you must perform an offline activation. See the *VTrak S3000 Setup Guide* for more information.

You have 30 days activate your license so that you can continue to use MRME.

- When you are done, click the **Finish** button.

## Storage Servers

The first time you start MRME, the system scans and imports all storage servers identified by the SDM/IMA Client. These storage servers are listed in the MRME console and must be authenticated.

When you add a storage server directly in SDM/IMA, the storage server is imported into MRME the next time you click the Storage Servers node.

To add a storage server:

- Right-click the Storage Servers node in the Tree and select **New Storage Server**.
- Enter the following information:
  - Server name** – IP address or a resolvable hostname of the storage server.
  - User name** – Enter the user name that you created for MRME in the Management Console.
  - Password** – Enter the password that you created for MRME in the Management Console.
  - Protocols** – Select which protocols your MRME client uses. You must select at least one.
- Click the **OK** button.

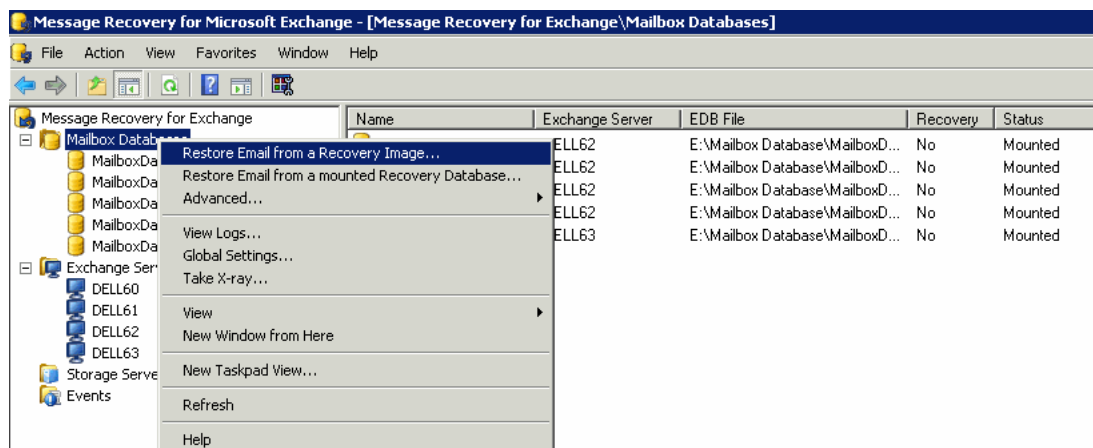
## Recovery Procedure on Microsoft Exchange 2010

This section describes how to recover messages from Recovery Databases on Microsoft Exchange 2010 using the updated, easy-to-use wizard. The recovery wizard enables administrators to recover mailboxes from local Exchange 2010 servers and remote Exchange 2010 servers that are in the same Exchange Administrative Group.

You must be a local administrator and a full Domain Exchange administrator in order to recover mailboxes. If you want to pre-configure MRME to launch from a non-Exchange Domain Administrator user, see “LaunchMRMEAsUser Utility on Exchange 2010 and 2007” on page 8.

Be sure to log into Windows with the same account with which you are doing the recovery.

- Launch the Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange Console on the Exchange Server. Go to **Start > All Programs > SANClient > Message Recovery for Exchange**.
- Right-click a Mailbox Database, a Mailbox, or an Exchange Server and select **Action > Restore Email from a Recovery Image**.

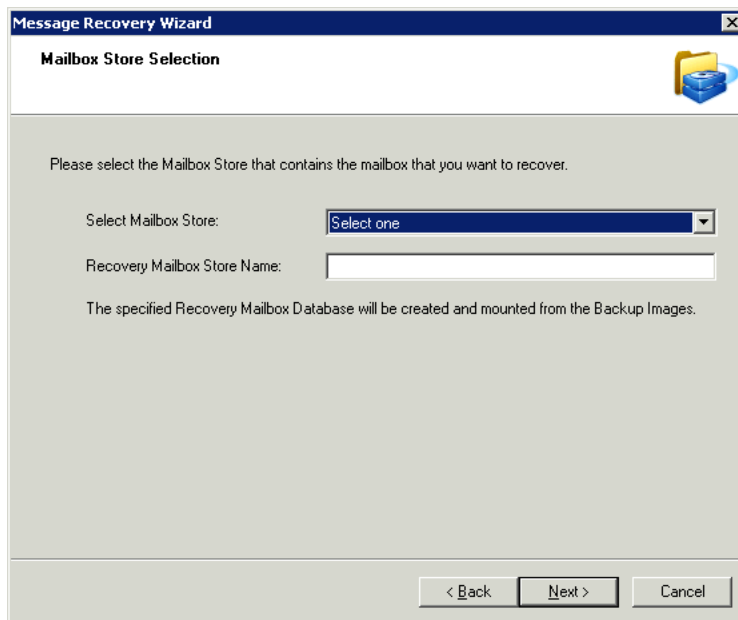


Alternatively, access this option from the main menu. Select **Action > Restore Email from a Recovery Image**.

This action launches the Recovery wizard that creates and mounts a backup image of the Mailbox store to a local Recovery mailbox database, and then restores email.

To restore from a previously mounted recovery database, select **Action > Restore Email from a mounted Recovery Database**.

3. Select the Mailbox Store from the drop-down list and specify a Recovery Mailbox Store Name.

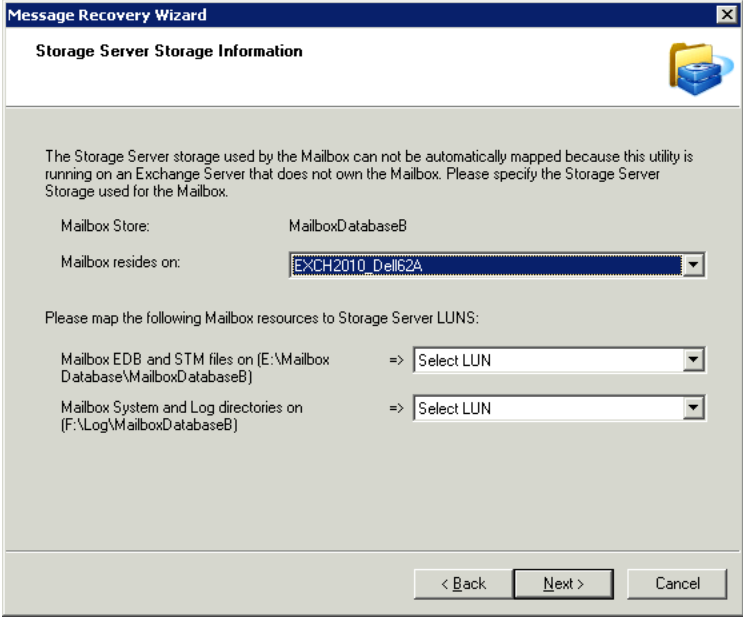


The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Message Recovery Wizard" with a sub-header "Mailbox Store Selection". The main text reads: "Please select the Mailbox Store that contains the mailbox that you want to recover." Below this, there are two input fields: "Select Mailbox Store:" with a dropdown menu currently showing "Select one", and "Recovery Mailbox Store Name:" with an empty text box. A note below the text box states: "The specified Recovery Mailbox Database will be created and mounted from the Backup Images." At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >", and "Cancel".

The specified Recovery Database is created and mounted from the backup images. Click the **Next** button to continue to the Mailbox Email Restore Selections screen.

4. Specify the restore selections.
  - The *Restore email now* option button is selected by default.
  - Select the mailbox to restore from the drop down list.
  - Select whether you want to merge the restored email with your existing email or copy the restored email to a folder. If you choose to copy the email to a folder, enter the folder name.
  - Depending upon the size of the mailbox, the restore operation can take a while. If you want to see the restore progress, check the *Show email restore output screen during email restore* box.
  - Click *Mount the backup image only* option button if you plan to use another utility to restore email.
5. Enter the storage server login information,
  - **Storage Server Name** – Select from the drop down list.
  - **Storage Server Protocol** – Select Fibre Channel (FC) or iSCSI.

6. Map the mailbox resources to the storage server LUNs.



**Message Recovery Wizard**

**Storage Server Storage Information**

The Storage Server storage used by the Mailbox can not be automatically mapped because this utility is running on an Exchange Server that does not own the Mailbox. Please specify the Storage Server Storage used for the Mailbox.

Mailbox Store: MailboxDatabaseB

Mailbox resides on: EXCH2010\_Dell62A

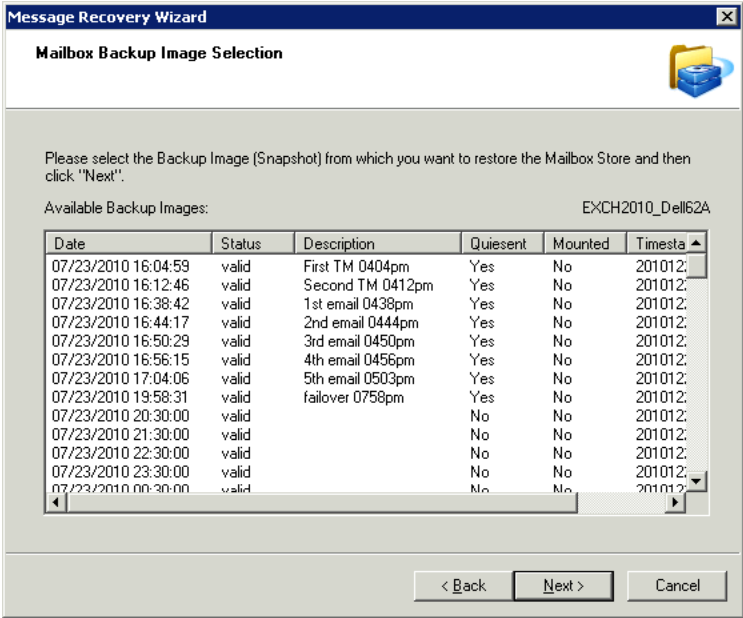
Please map the following Mailbox resources to Storage Server LUNs:

Mailbox EDB and STM files on (E:\Mailbox Database\MailboxDatabaseB) => Select LUN

Mailbox System and Log directories on (F:\Log\MailboxDatabaseB) => Select LUN

< Back Next > Cancel

7. Select the Snapshot (backup image) from which you want to restore and click the **Next** button.



**Message Recovery Wizard**

**Mailbox Backup Image Selection**

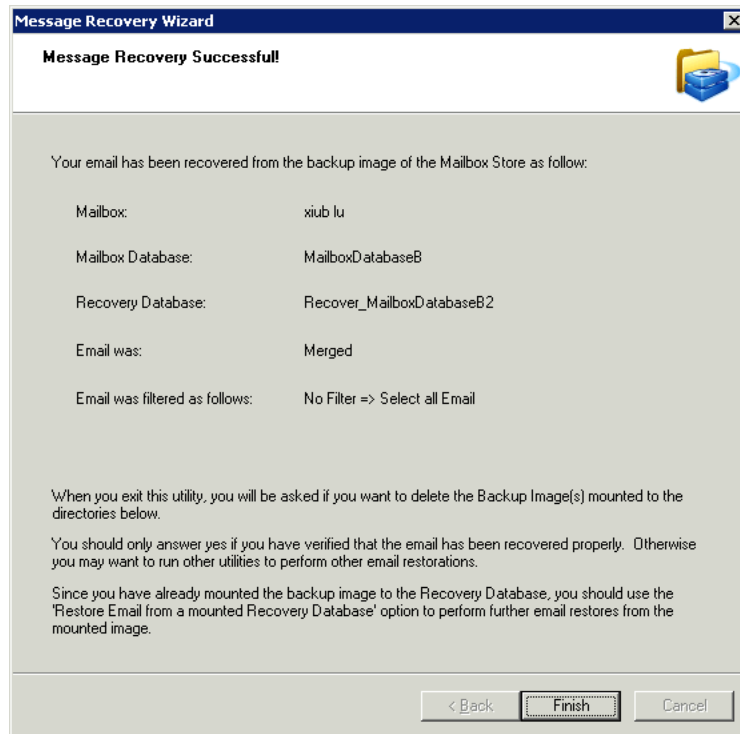
Please select the Backup Image (Snapshot) from which you want to restore the Mailbox Store and then click "Next".

Available Backup Images: EXCH2010\_Dell62A

Date	Status	Description	Quiescent	Mounted	Time
07/23/2010 16:04:59	valid	First TM 0404pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 16:12:46	valid	Second TM 0412pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 16:38:42	valid	1st email 0438pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 16:44:17	valid	2nd email 0444pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 16:50:29	valid	3rd email 0450pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 16:56:15	valid	4th email 0456pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 17:04:06	valid	5th email 0503pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 19:58:31	valid	failover 0758pm	Yes	No	201012
07/23/2010 20:30:00	valid		No	No	201012
07/23/2010 21:30:00	valid		No	No	201012
07/23/2010 22:30:00	valid		No	No	201012
07/23/2010 23:30:00	valid		No	No	201012
07/23/2010 00:30:00	valid		No	No	201012

< Back Next > Cancel

8. Once the mailbox has been recovered successfully, click the **Finish** button.



#### Caution

When you exit the application, the wizard prompts you to delete the mounted backup images. Make sure to verify the recovery before deleting the backup image.

## Cleanup on Microsoft Exchange 2010

Cleanup for Exchange 2010 includes removing the recovery database and the recovery images. To run the cleanup process, select **Tools > Advanced > Dismount** and remove recovery image.

## LaunchMRMEAsUser Utility on Exchange 2010 and 2007

The *LaunchMRMEAsUser* utility allows Exchange Administrators to pre-configure MRME to launch with Exchange Domain rights from a lower level login.

### Parameters & Options

Required Parameters	Descriptions
-a[Application]	If specified, the named application launches. If not specified, the default Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange (MRME) application launches.
-x[Application]	Clears the saved user credentials for the named Application. If not specified, the default MRME application user credentials are cleared.

Optional Parameters	Descriptions
-d<Exchange Domain>	If specified, the Exchange Domain is used for this run and saved for the next run of the specified application. If not specified, the previously saved Exchange Domain for the specified application is used.
-u<Exchange Domain User>	If specified, the Exchange Domain User is used for this run and saved for the next run of the specified application. If not specified, the previously saved Exchange Domain User for the specified application is used.
-p<Exchange Domain User Password>	If specified, the Exchange Domain User Password is used for this run, encrypted, and saved for the next run of the specified application. If not specified, the previously saved Exchange Domain User Password for the specified application is used.
-c<Command Arguments>	The application is launched with the specified command arguments.
-z	Silent mode
-?	Help

### Usage Examples

Command	Result
LaunchMRMEAsUser -ammc.exe -c"C:\Program Files\Promise\MRME\Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange.msc	Launches the MRME v4.0 UI with the saved Exchange Domain User Credentials.
LLauncheMRMEAsUser -x	Clears the User Credentials for: "C:\Program Files <x86> \Promise\MRME\ExRecoverUI.exe"

## Recovery Procedure on Microsoft Exchange 2007

This section describes how to recover messages from a Recovery Storage Group (RSG) on Microsoft Exchange 2007 using the updated, easy-to-use wizard. The recovery wizard enables administrators to recover mailboxes from local Exchange 2007 servers and remote Exchange 2007 servers that are in the same Exchange Administrative Group.

1. Enter the domain and user authentication information needed to log into the Exchange Server and access its Active Directory configuration.

The screenshot shows the 'Exchange Server Login Information' window of the RSG Message Recovery Wizard. It contains the following fields and values:

- Root Domain Name: (e.g. dev.falconstor.com)
- Domain Server Name: (e.g. DomainNY)
- User Name: (e.g. Administrator)
- User Password: (e.g. KeepItSecret)
- Login User Domain: (e.g. myad.falconstor.com)

At the bottom are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

- **Root Domain Name** – Exchange Server domain.
- **Domain Server Name** – Domain controller for the Active Directory tree. You must enter the server name, not an IP address.
- **User Name/User Password** – This login user must have rights to access and export Exchange Server objects such as, Mailbox objects, and Exchange users objects.
- **Login User Domain** – Domain for the user account specified above.

After logging into Active Directory, a list of Mailbox stores are available for selection as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Mailbox Store Selection' window of the RSG Message Recovery Wizard. It contains the following elements:

- Select Mailbox Store:
- Recovery Storage Group:
- Note: The Recovery Storage Group cannot contain mailboxes and cannot be mounted. Create RSG is only available for Microsoft Exchange 2007.
- The Mailbox Store selected for recovery stores its data and log files as follows:
 

Mailbox Storage Group:	First Storage Group
Mailbox Store Database Files:	E:\Data\First Storage Group\Mailbox Database.edb, E:\Data\First Storage Group\Mailbox Database.edb
Mailbox Store System Directory and Log File:	F:\Log\First Storage Group, F:\Log\First Storage Group\E00.log

At the bottom are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

2. Select the mailbox store that contains the mailbox that you want to recover.

3. If you have not already created a Recovery Storage Group, click the *Create RSG* tab.  
The Create Recovery Storage Group screen displays.
4. Enter the RSG name.
5. Once the RSG group has been created, click the **Next** button.  
Click the *Mount the backup image only* option button if you plan to use a different utility to restore email.  
The Mailbox Email Restore Selections screen displays.

The screenshot shows the 'Mailbox Email Restore Selections' window of the RSG Message Recovery Wizard. The window has a title bar with the text 'RSG Message Recovery Wizard' and a close button. Below the title bar is a subtitle 'Mailbox Email Restore Selections' and a folder icon. The main area contains the following text: 'You must now specify the email restore selections. You can use this tool to restore email content now or you may use another tool later to do the same from the recovered mailbox store.' Below this text are several options: a radio button labeled 'Restore email now:' which is selected; a dropdown menu labeled 'Mailbox to restore:' with 'All Mailboxes in Backup Image' selected; two radio buttons for 'Merge email' (selected) and 'Copy email to folder:' (unselected) with an empty text box; a checkbox for 'Show email restore output screen during email restore.' which is unchecked; and a radio button for 'Mount the backup image only. Email will be restored later using other tools.' which is unselected. At the bottom are four buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

The Restore email now option button is selected by default.

6. Select the mailbox to restore from the drop down list.
7. Select whether you want to merge the restored email with your existing email or copy the restored email to a folder.  
If you choose to copy the email to a folder, enter the folder name.  
Depending upon the size of the mailbox, the restore operation can take a while. If you would like to see the restore progress, check the *Show email restore output screen during email restore* box.
8. Select any appropriate options or filters for the email restore.

The screenshot shows the 'Mailbox Email Restore Options and Filters' window of the RSG Message Recovery Wizard. The window has a title bar with the text 'RSG Message Recovery Wizard' and a close button. Below the title bar is a subtitle 'Mailbox Email Restore Options and Filters' and a folder icon. The main area contains the following text: 'You may now specify additional email restore criteria. This allows you to save time and space by restricting the amount of data that will be restored. Please note that each filter specified further restricts what will be restored.' Below this text are several filter options: a checkbox for 'Restrict to email dated:' which is unchecked, with 'Starting Date:' (12/31/2001) and 'Ending Date:' (2/28/2010) dropdown menus; a checkbox for 'Subject or Content must contain the following text:' which is unchecked, with an empty text box; a checkbox for 'Subject must contain the following text:' which is unchecked, with an empty text box; and a checkbox for 'Content must contain the following text:' which is unchecked, with an empty text box. At the bottom are four buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

You can filter by date and by text contained in the email subject or body. Each filter further restricts the email selection.

## 9. Enter storage server login information.



The dialog box is titled "RSG Message Recovery Wizard" and "Storage Server Login Information". It contains the following fields and options:

- Storage Server Name: 10.75.25
- Storage User Name: ExchangeUser
- Storage User Password: xxxxxxxx
- Storage Server v4.5 or above: ☒
- Protocol:
  - ☐ FC
  - ☒ iSCSI
  - ☐ SAN/IP

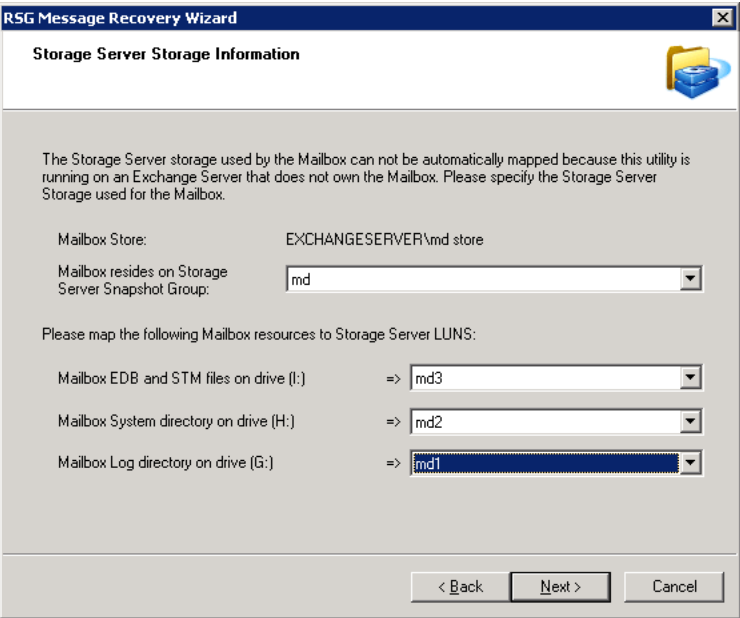
Buttons at the bottom: < Back, Next >, Cancel, Help.

You need to log into the VTrak S3000 server that contains the Snapshots for the mailboxes to be recovered. This can be a primary server or a replica server.

Indicate which protocol to use:

- Fibre Channel (FC)
- iSCSI
- SAN/IP

## 10. If you are recovering from a remote Exchange Server, select the snapshot group that contains the mailbox to be recovered and select the appropriate SAN Resource used for the storage of each Exchange component.



The dialog box is titled "RSG Message Recovery Wizard" and "Storage Server Storage Information". It contains the following fields and options:

- Mailbox Store: EXCHANGESERVER\md store
- Mailbox resides on Storage Server Snapshot Group: md
- Please map the following Mailbox resources to Storage Server LUNS:
  - Mailbox EDB and STM files on drive (I:): => md3
  - Mailbox System directory on drive (H:): => md2
  - Mailbox Log directory on drive (G:): => md1

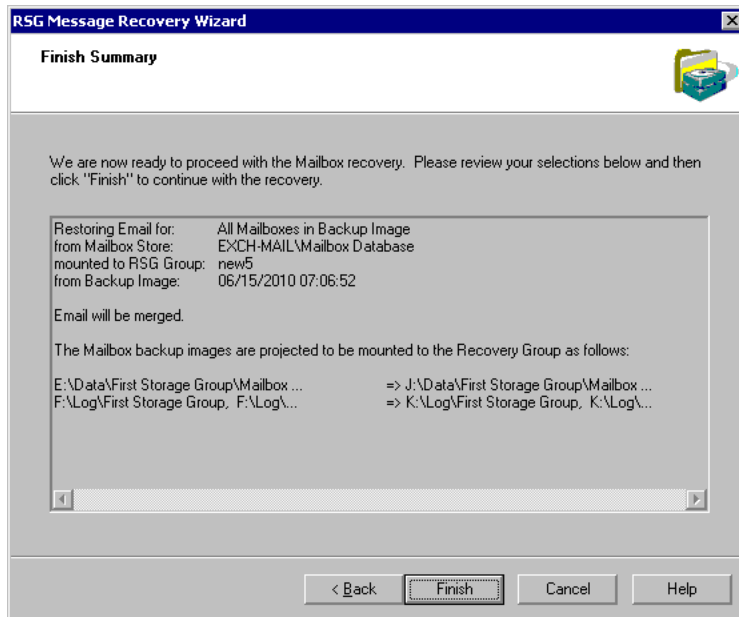
Buttons at the bottom: < Back, Next >, Cancel.

## 11. Select the Snapshot from which you want to recover.

Promise recommends that you select a Snapshot indicated as *quiescent*.

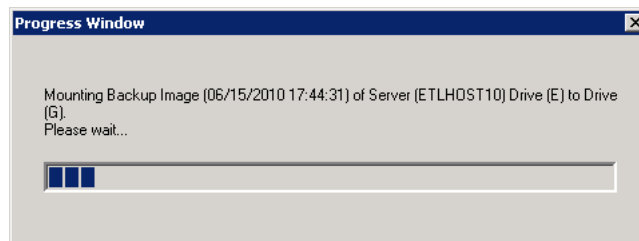


12. Confirm all information and then click the **Finish** button to mount the Snapshot to the RSG.

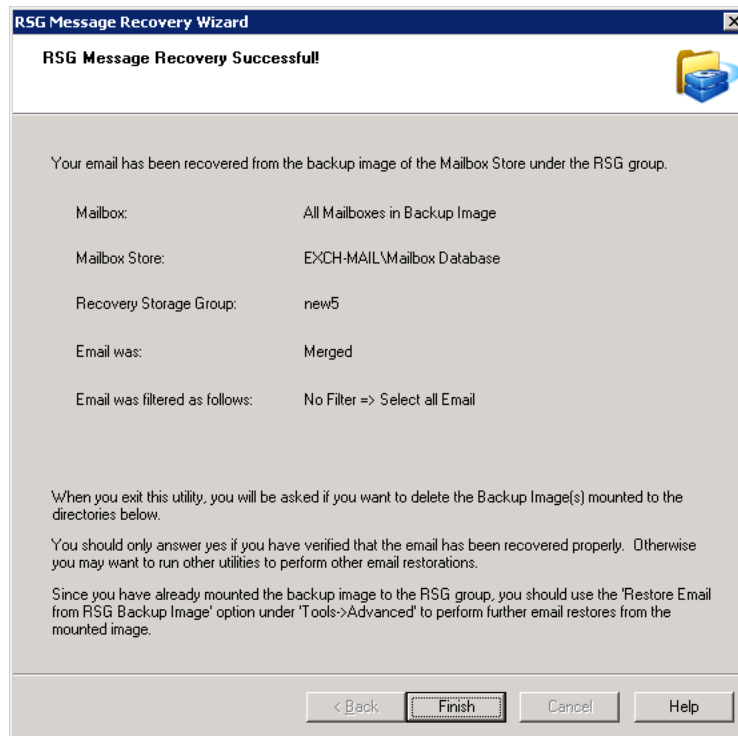


The SnapshotView device or backup image is mounted using the next available drive letters and to mountpoints if you are using the Mountpoint feature.

Wait for the SnapshotView to be mounted. It can take a few minutes.



13. Click the **Finish** button when you see a screen similar to the following:



## Cleanup on Microsoft Exchange 2007

Cleanup for Exchange 2007 includes removing the RSG and mounted backup images. The cleanup process occurs automatically when you start another recovery or exit the application. To run cleanup manually, select **Tools > Advanced > Dismount RSG Backup image**.

## Making Global Settings

Under Global Settings, you can change the Exchange Credentials, the mount point directory, the purge policy and the log settings.

To configure global settings, in the main menu, navigate to **Action > Global Settings**. Alternately, right-click any node in the Tree and select **Global Settings** in the popup menu.

## Exchange Credentials

To perform email message recovery, you must have Exchange Domain Administration-level credentials. Select the **Exchange Credentials** tab and enter the following information:

- Root Domain Name
- Domain Server Name
- User Name
- User Password
- Login User Domain

**Message Recovery for Exchange Global Settings**

Exchange Credentials | Mount Directory | Purge Policy | Log Settings

Exchange Domain Admin level credentials are required to perform email message recovery. Enter the following information so that we can log in and access the Exchange Server and its Active Directory configuration.

Root Domain Name:  
(e.g. dev.promise.com)

Domain Server Name:  
(e.g. DevDMC)

User Name:  
(e.g. Administrator)

User Password:  
(e.g. KeepItSecret)

Login User Domain:  
(e.g. myad.dev.promise.com)

OK Cancel Apply

## Mounting a Directory

Select the **Mount Directory** tab to specify the root directory to be used as Backup Image mountpoints during message recovery.

**Message Recovery for Exchange Global Settings**

Exchange Credentials | Mount Directory | Purge Policy | Log Settings

Select the root directory that will be used to mount Backup Image mountpoints during a message recovery:

Browse...

Select when to use mountpoints instead of drive letters during recovery:

☒ Use mountpoints only when required  
Mountpoints will be used when the backup image contains data or log files that are not contained within a directory structure. (Default)

☐ Always use mountpoints  
This option is more thorough but takes longer than using drive letters. You must also be sure that the full mountpoint path does not exceed the maximum allowable NTFS path.

OK Cancel Apply

During recovery, you can select when to use mountpoints instead of drive letters.

## Setting Purge Policy

Select the **Purge Policy** tab to specify the MRME Event log purge policy. The selected purge policy options are applied immediately and are as follows:

- Purge when there are more than \_\_\_\_ transaction logs per database
- Purge when transaction logs are older than \_\_\_\_ days.



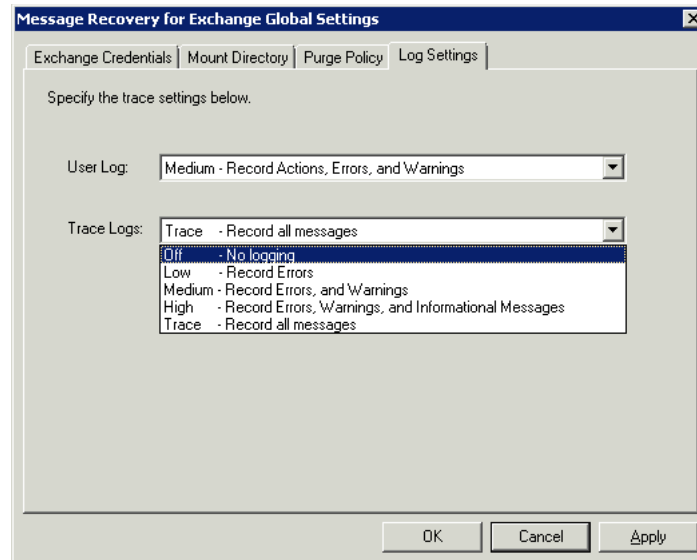
### Important

If your transaction log backups are done on a VTrak S3000 server-managed disk, a copy of the transaction log backups are maintained in the VTrak S3000 server.

## Making Log Settings

To configure the User Log and Trace Log settings:

1. Select the **Log Settings** tab.
2. From the dropdown menus, select a trace setting for
  - User Log
  - Trace Logs.



The User Log records actions, errors, and warnings. You can change the default *Medium* setting to record more or less information.

The Trace log is a diagnostic tool used by the Technical Support team. Each Trace log contains technical information about your system as well as system messages. You should not turn the Trace log on unless you are requested to do so by your Technical Support representative.

To turn the Trace Log on, select **Options > Trace**.

To view the Trace Log, select **View > Log**.

## Advanced Features using Version 4.0

While most recovery operations can be performed via the Recovery Wizard, advanced features are available for special scenarios. For example if you want to recover from two different points in time, you could select a Snapshot from one point in data and a log from another point-in-time. In another example, you are using virtual servers and you want to recover from a Snapshot that contains a Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) and a VMware Virtual Disk file (VMDC).

From the **Action > Advanced** menu, you can perform the following:

- Create Recovery Image
- Validate Recovery Image
- Mount Recovery Image to a Recovery Database
- Dismount and remove Recovery Image

## Performing a Manual RSG or RDB Recovery

MRME includes an easy-to-use wizard that enables administrators to recover mailboxes from local and remote Exchange 2007 and 2010 servers. However, there may be advanced configurations that cause the wizard not to detect the logical resources containing the Exchange database. For example, if your Exchange system is not connected directly to the storage server that contains your backup images, such as a remote replica server, MRME is unable to identify the logical resources and map the Snapshots.

For these types of configurations, MRME includes tools that let you manually log into the storage server, manually select Snapshots, and manually validate and mount the mailbox store to the RSG or RDB.

To manually create a recovery image:

1. Select **Action > Advanced > Create Recovery Image**.
2. If you are recovering from a remote Exchange Server, select the snapshot group that contains the mailbox to be recovered and select the appropriate SAN Resource used for the storage of each Exchange component.
3. Select the Snapshot from which you want to recover.  
Promise recommends that you select a Snapshot indicated as *quiescent*.
4. Confirm all information and then click the **Finish** button to mount the Snapshot to the RDB.

## Validating Recovery Images

To validate a recovery image:

1. Select **Action > Advanced > Validate Recovery Image**.
2. Specify the database path, the log directory and log file base name for the RSG or RDB.
3. Click the **OK** button to validate the backup images.

## Mounting the Recovery Image to a Recovery Database

To mount a recovery image to a recovery database:

Select **Action > Advanced > Mount Recovery Image to a Recovery Database**.

## Dismounting and Removing a Recovery Image

Before you recover from a *new* backup image, you are prompted to delete any *existing* backup images.

To delete the backup image manually:

Select **Action > Advanced > Dismount and remove recovery image**.



## Chapter 3: Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL Server (DRMSS)

- System Requirements (page 19)
  - Installing the Software (page 19)
  - Using the Console (page 20)
  - Adding and Connecting Storage Servers (page 21)
  - Configuration (page 24)
  - Database Recovery (page 26)
- 

Promise Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL Server (DRMSS) expedites database recovery by enabling IT administrators to quickly recover a database from point-in-time snapshot images of their SQL database. The recovery method you use depends upon the SQL recovery model that your database uses:

- The *Full Recovery Model* maintains the transaction log history that records all changes to the database. This feature allows you to recover to any point in time.
- The *Simple Recovery Model* only allows you to roll back to the time of a scheduled Snapshot.

To take full advantage of this recovery application, use the Full Recovery Model on at least one of your databases.

This recovery tool integrates with your VTrak Storage Server to restore snapshot images of the SQL databases that are stored on VTrak S3000 Server-managed disks. Promise Snapshots work in conjunction with the Snapshot Agents to take scheduled snapshot images of the SQL databases. The Snapshot Agents give the snapshot images point-in-time consistency and transactional integrity.

### System Requirements

- Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL Server (DRMSS) supports the following systems:
  - Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2, 64-bit. You must use Promise Snapshot Agent for Microsoft VSS.
  - Microsoft SQL Server 2008, 32-bit and 64-bit
  - Microsoft SQL Server 2005 32-bit and 64-bit
  - Microsoft SQL Server 2003 32-bit and 64-bit
- DRMSS must run on the SQL Server machine because certain configuration information is maintained during snapshots. Restoring to a different machine is not supported.
- Promise SAN Disk Manager (SDM/IMA) must be installed on the SQL Server.
- Promise recommends that you use three disks for performing transaction log backups, to ensure the fastest possible restore. Use a separate disk for each of the following items:
  - Database
  - Transaction log
  - Transaction log backups
- Snapshot must be enabled on your storage server. To recover your database with as much granularity as possible, configure Snapshot to regularly take point-in-time images of your server.
- The Snapshot Agent for Microsoft SQL Server and the Snapshot Agent for Windows file systems must be installed.
- In the storage server console, you must create a group for your SQL database, log, and backups. The group name cannot contain any spaces.
- Snapshot Notification must be enabled for your device group to keep your files in sync for recovery purposes.
- You need a working knowledge of Microsoft SQL backup and restore processes before you can use DRMSS.

### Installing the Software

Installation of Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL Server (DRMSS) requires the following conditions:

- Before you install DRMSS, you must install Promise SAN Disk Manager (SDM/IMA) on the same machine. If SDM/IMA is not detected when DRMSS installation begins, installation stops and displays an error message. Cancel the procedure, install SDM/IMA, and then repeat recovery agent installation.
  - You must be an administrator or have administrator privileges in order to install and run DRMSS.
-

To install DRMSS:

1. Launch the installation from the software DVD.
2. Read and accept the license agreement.
3. Enter your user name and the name of your company.
4. Click the **Next** button to accept the default installation destination folder or browse to install to a different folder.
5. When prompted, enter your license key code.

The license must be registered with Promise.

- If your computer has an Internet connection, the license is activated as soon as you enter your key code and click the **Next** button.
- If your Internet connection is temporarily down, your license activates automatically the next time DRMSS is started and your Internet connection is working.
- If your computer has no Internet connection, you must perform an offline activation. See the *VTrak S3000 Setup Guide* for more information.

You have 30 days activate your license so that you can continue to use DRMSS.

6. When you are done, click the **Finish** button.

## Using the Console

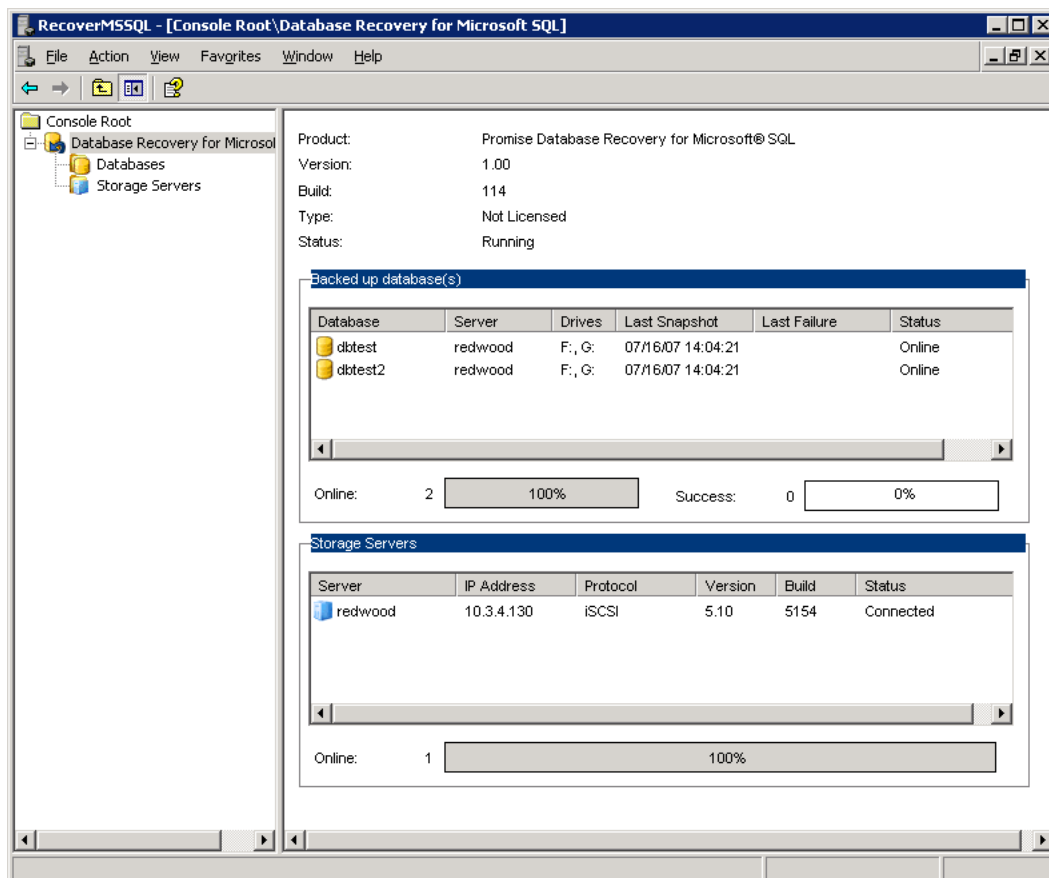
You can access the Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL (DRMSS) Console:

- As a standalone application
- From Computer Management

To run the console as a standalone application:

Go to **Start > Programs > Promise > Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL**.

An application window similar to the following appears:





To access the console via Computer Management console:

Click **Administrative Tools > Computer Management**, expand the **Storage** node in the left navigation pane, and click the **Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL** node.



#### Note

If you are running the 32-bit version of DRMSS on a 64-bit machine, this method is not available.

The DRMSS Console is divided into two panes. The left pane contains a navigation Tree with nodes that you can click, expand, or collapse. The root node is the *Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL* node. When you highlight a node in the Tree, the right pane displays associated information. For example, when you highlight the *Storage Servers* node, the right pane displays information about your storage servers.

## Using the Menus

If you display the Console through Computer Management, the menus at the top of the application window provide access to several functions that are common to all Microsoft Management Console-based applications, such as exiting the application. The common functions are available via the File, Action, View, Window, and Help menus.

Functions that are specific to DRMSS typically appear in the Action menu. The Action menu is context-sensitive, the objects that appear here change, depending on which node is highlighted. For example, when you click the **Storage Servers** node, the Action menu displays. You can also right-click the elements on the screen access DRMSS functions.

## Adding and Connecting Storage Servers

The first time you start the application, the system scans and imports all storage servers identified by the IMA Client. These storage servers are listed in the Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL (DRMSS) console. After your first backup, all backed up databases are listed.

If you add a storage server directly in IMA, it is imported into DRMSS the next time you click the **Storage Servers** node.

If you add a server directly in DRMSS, the server appears in both IMA and in DRMSS.

If a server is displayed with a red line, the server could be missing credentials or it could be offline. Check the Status field for more information.

If the server is missing credentials, add the credentials on the server's Properties page. For more information, see "Modifying Storage Server Properties" on page 23.

## Adding a Storage Server

If you do not see your storage server displayed in the Servers list, you must add the server.

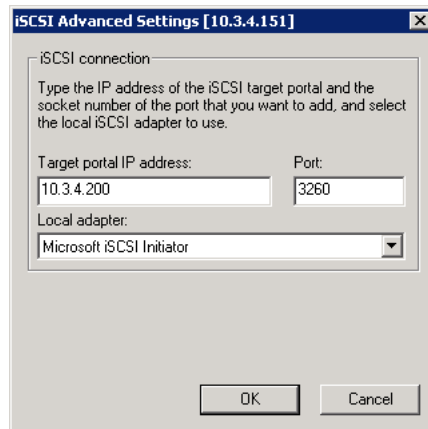
To add a server:

1. From the main menu, select **Action > New Storage Server**.

Alternately, right-click **Storage Servers** and select **New Storage Server** from the popup menu.

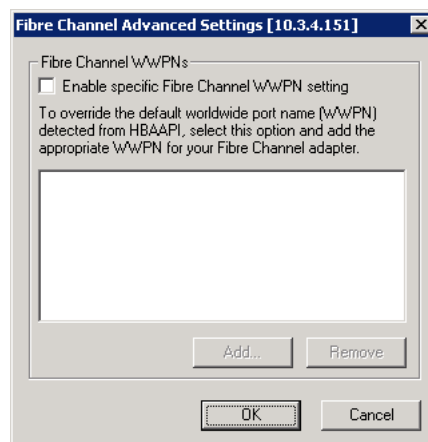
The Add Server screen displays.

2. Enter the following parameters:
  - **Server name** – Enter the IP address or name (if resolvable) of the storage server.
  - **Windows Domain Authentication** – For iSCSI Storage Servers. Check the box if you are using Windows domain authentication. Enter the domain name.
  - **User name** – Enter the user name that has administrative rights to the Storage Server Console.
  - **Password** – Enter the password that goes with the User name.
  - **Protocols** – Check the box beside the protocols your DRMS client uses. Select at least one.
3. If necessary, click the **Advanced** button for additional settings.
  - **iSCSI Advanced Settings** – By default, the first detected iSCSI HBA communicates with the storage server. If no HBA is detected, the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator is used. You can change the setting here.  
You can also specify the target portal IP address and port number to use for communicating with the storage server.



- **Fibre Channel Advanced Settings** – By default, your storage server target ports and client initiator ports are set in an *all-to-all* configuration. If you want to use a specific client initiator port, select **Enable specific Fibre Channel WWPN** setting, click **Add**, type the appropriate **WWPN**, and click **OK**.

You must also do this if the system does not automatically detect your HBAs.



4. If your storage server has two or more target ports and you want to use a specific target port, make the setting through the storage server console.
5. When you are done, click the **OK** button.  
After the new server is added, click **Refresh** to update the Servers list.

## Deleting a Storage Server

You can delete a storage server that is no longer in use.

To delete a storage server:

Right-click the storage server and select **Delete Storage Server**.

## Modifying Storage Server Properties

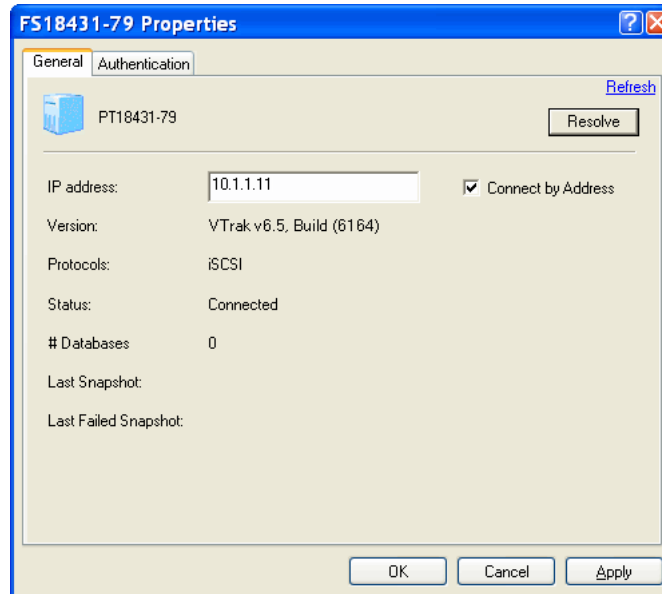
You only need to modify storage server properties if:

- A server displays with a red line through it
- The server status displays *No credentials*

To modify storage server properties:

1. Right-click the server name and select **Properties**.

The Storage Server properties screen displays.

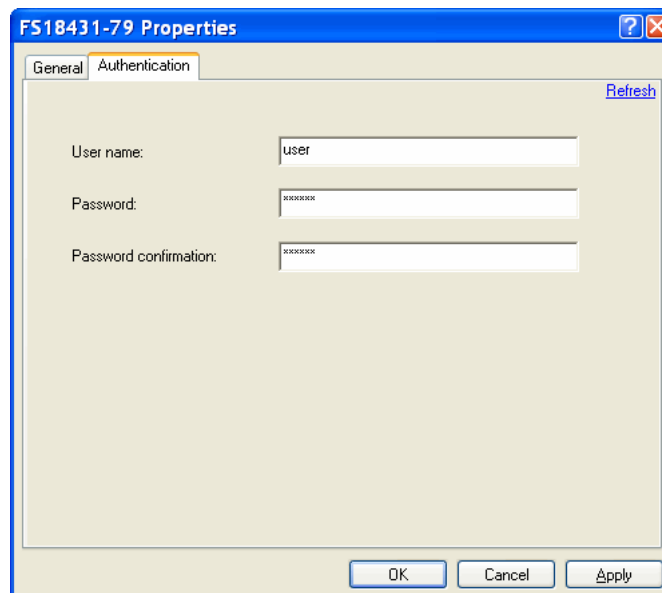


The *General* tab displays the server name, IP address, storage server software, protocol, connection status, and number of databases contained, as well as the last successful and failed snapshot date and time.

The *Authentication* tab allows you to add credentials or authenticate using your user name and password.

2. If your server displays with a red line through it, click the **Resolve** button to resolve the host name.  
If the host name cannot be resolved, type in the IP address and check the **Connect by Address** box.
3. If your server's status displays *No Credentials*, select the **Authentication** tab and right-click the unauthenticated server and select **Properties**.

The server properties screen displays.



4. Enter a user name and password in the fields provided.  
For iSCSI Storage server, connect as your regular Windows *administrative user*.
5. When you are done, click the **OK** button.

## Configuration

To benefit from all of the features provided with this Database Recovery for Microsoft SQL (DRMSS), at least one of your databases should be configured for the *Full Recovery Model*.

Performing full database backups along with transaction log backups allows you to:

- Restore the database from the most recent full backup
- Apply all the transaction log backups taken since the last full backup

This strategy is good for frequently modified databases and for those where you need to recover data more frequently than the interval between full backups. This backup strategy also allows you to restore to a point-in-time before the end of the last transaction log backup.

## Configuring Global Settings

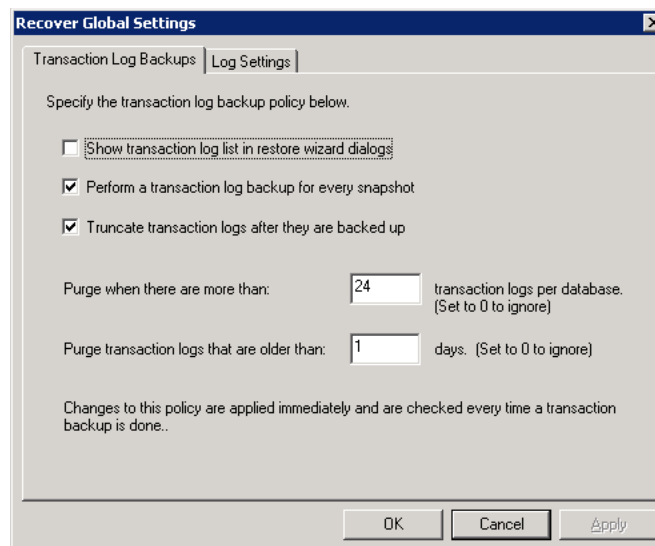
The global system settings specify the transaction log backup policy and when to purge the event history.

To configure global settings:

1. From the main menu select **Action > Global Settings**.

Alternately, right-click any node in the Tree and select **Global Settings**.

The Recover Global Settings screen displays allowing you to configure your transaction log backup and purge policy settings as well as specify your log settings.



2. Set your Transaction Log Backups preferences using the parameters described below:
  - **Show transaction log list in the restore wizard dialogs** – Allows you to add more detail to the restore wizard. If selected, a list of transaction logs is displayed during the restore process.
  - **Perform a transaction log backup for every snapshot** – Backing up the database and the transaction logs is the most commonly used backup strategy because it offers a more granular and flexible recovery. This option is selected by default to perform a transaction log backup for every snapshot, creating a record of any database changes since the last full backup.
  - **Truncate transaction logs after they are backed up** – Since the log files do use disk space if they are not removed by an administrator, you can select to truncate the transaction log files after you have completed the backup of all log files. You can configure the snapshot agent to back up the current transaction log using this option.

- **Purge Policy** – Allows you to specify the database transaction log purge policy. The selected purge policy options are applied immediately and are,
  - Purge when there are more than \_\_\_\_ transaction logs per database
  - Purge when transaction logs are older than \_\_\_\_ days.



#### Notes

- If your transaction log backups go to a storage server-managed disk, a copy of the transaction log backups is maintained in the storage server.
- Your backups should take less than eight minutes. Due to the default timeout for your storage server, the Snapshot could fail if the backup takes longer.
- If you have scheduled transaction log backups, modify your purge settings accordingly. For example, if you have scheduled hourly transaction log backups and a full backup once a day, keep 24 transaction log backups or at least one day's worth of transaction log backups.

### 3. Configure your user log settings using the **Log Settings** tab.

Errors and informational events are in the Computer Management console event viewer.

Other events are in the program installation directory, **RecMSSQL.log** file.

The available settings are:

- **Off** – Only Actions are recorded to the log. This is the default setting.
- **Low** – Only Actions and Errors are recorded in the log.
- **Medium** – Actions, Errors, and Warnings are recorded in the log.
- **High** – Actions, Errors, Warnings, and Informational messages are recorded
- **Trace** – All messages are recorded in the log.

The Trace log is a diagnostic tool used by your Technical Support team to help solve system problems. Trace logs contain technical information about your system and system messages.

Your Technical Support representative might ask you to turn on the Trace log if you encounter a problem. The trace log file is located in the program installation directory.

Trace log settings can be set to:

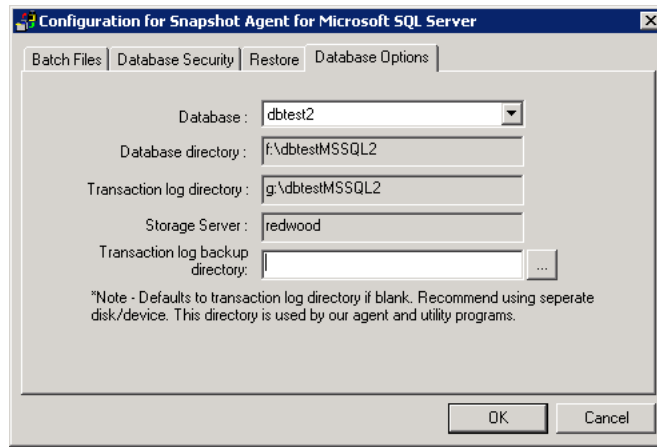
- **Off** – No logging.
- **Low** – Only Errors are recorded in the log.
- **Medium** – Errors and Warnings are recorded in the log.
- **High** – Errors, Warnings, and informational messages are recorded.
- **Trace** – All messages are recorded in the log.

## Configuring the Snapshot Agent for Microsoft SQL Server

The Snapshot Agent for Microsoft SQL Server protects your Microsoft SQL Server database with full point-in-time consistency while allowing full speed, continuous access to the database.

To configure database options for the Snapshot Agent for Microsoft SQL Server:

1. From the main menu, navigate to **Programs > Promise > Tools > Snapshot Agent for Microsoft SQL Server**.



2. Set the following parameters on the **Database Options** tab,
  - **Database** – Select the database you are protecting.
  - **Database directory** – The location of the database displays here.
  - **Transaction log directory** – The location of the transaction log directory displays here.
  - **Storage server** – The storage server name displays here.
  - **Transaction log backup directory** – Select or browse to locate the transaction log backup directory. By default the transaction log directory is used. Promise recommends that you use a separate disk to back up transaction logs.
  - **Transaction log backup directory** – The agent can be configured to perform a transaction log backup - before the full snapshot backup. For information, see “Configuring Global Settings” on page 24.

## Database Recovery

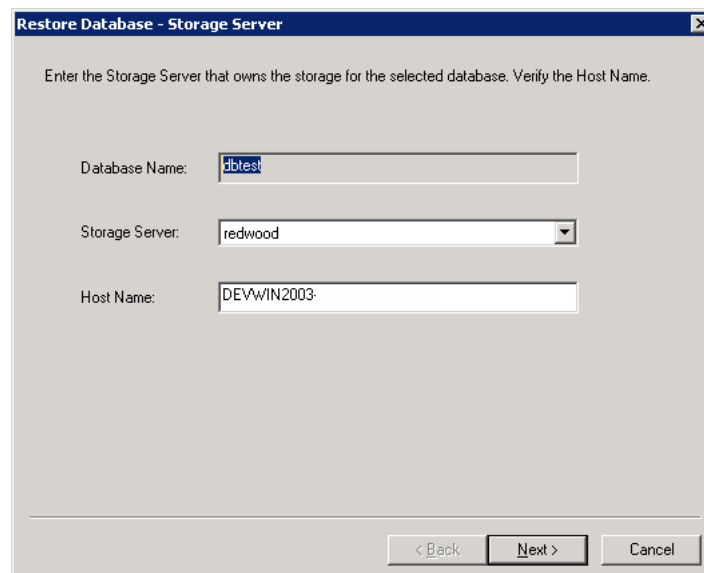
After a database has crashed it is recommended that you initiate one last Transaction Log backup manually to capture the last possible moment before database crashed. Once your backups are in order, there are two restore scenarios to choose from:

- **SnapshotView** – Restores the database image to a *temporary* location for validation prior to permanent rollback.
- **Snapshot Rollback** – Restores a database image (snapshot) to the *original* location, permanently replacing the existing data.

## Restoring a Database

To restore your Microsoft SQL database:

1. Right-click the database you plan to recover and select **Restore** from the popup menu.  
The login screen displays.



2. Select the database name, storage server, and hostname and click the **Next** button.  
The devices are scanned and the Restore Database - Mode screen displays.

**Restore Database - Mode**

Select type of snapshotview(s) for restore.

☒ **SnapshotView Restore to temporarily restore back a database.**  
Temporarily restore a database to a temporary device to verify its contents, before committing to a rollback. This copy should not be used in production environment.

☐ **Rename database to :**

☐ **Rollback Snapshot Restore, this can destroy future snapshots.**  
Permanently restore back a previous backup to the existing device. Use Snapshot Restore (above) first to determine the database can be restored to a good point in time.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

3. Select the restore mode.
  - **SnapshotView Restore** – Temporarily restores a database to a temporary device so you can verify the recovery data before committing to a rollback.  
Promise recommends that you use this option first.
  - **Rollback Snapshot Restore** – Permanently restores back to a previous state. Snapshot rollback replaces existing data with the selected restore data.  
Promise recommends that you use the **SnapshotView Restore** option first to determine if the database can be restored to a good point-in-time.
4. Select any additional databases to restore.  
Promise recommends that you restore all databases on the device. Selecting all databases on the device results in a quick disk swap. Otherwise, the system performs a file copy of the selected databases back to the original device when in rollback mode.
5. Select the restore method.

**Restore Database - Method**

Select type of restore

☒ **Restore Full backup with transaction logs to point in time**  
7/24/2010   4:10:18 PM

☐ **Advanced - Restore option**

Date - Full Backups	Quies...	Mount...	Comment
07/24/2010 15:00:00	Yes	No	
07/23/2010 16:00:00	Yes	No	
07/17/2010 15:02:58	Yes	No	makeup for 1500
07/16/2010 12:17:33	Yes	No	test-monday1220
07/16/2010 12:05:30	Yes	No	test-monday1210
07/16/2010 11:48:15	Yes	No	test-monday-115
07/10/2010 10:15:22	Yes	No	test-move

☒ Restore to the time of the last selected transaction log backup.

☐ Use "No Recovery" option to keep database in restore mode.

\* Note - Allows user to use other utilities to complete the restore.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

You can choose from the following types of restore:

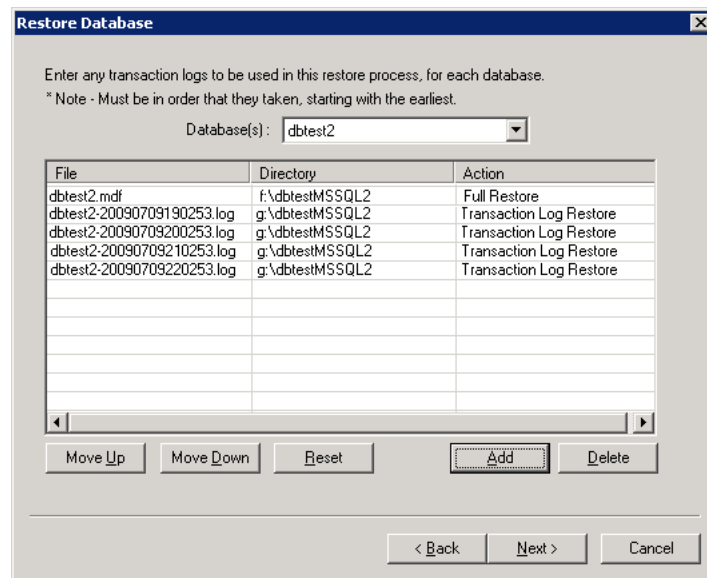
- Restore Full backup with transaction logs to a specific point-in-time.
- Restore Full backup from a Snapshot (Advanced option).

The **Advanced - Restore option** allows you to restore a full backup from a snapshot image. You select the snapshot image from the list of available Full Backups.

Check the **Restore to the time of the last scheduled transaction log backup** box to include all transaction logs.

If you are using a different recovery tool to complete the restore, check the **Use “No Recovery” option to keep the database in restore mode** box.

- If you selected to restore a full backup with transaction logs to a specific point in time, select the date and time for the restore. The Restore Database screen displays the full backup and a list of transaction log backups for the recovery.



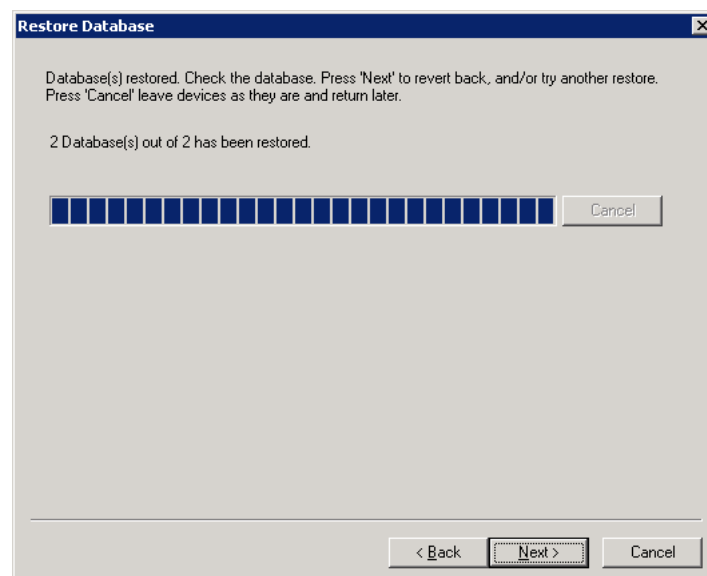
This screen only displays if the Show transaction log list in restore wizard dialog setting is selected in the Global Settings. See “Configuring Global Settings” on page 24.

- As needed, modify the list using the **Add**, **Delete**, and **Move** buttons.

To include transaction logs not taken by this recovery tool, click the **Add** button and browse for the transaction logs to include with the recovery.

If you have selected multiple databases, verify the list for each database.

- When you are ready to begin the restore process, click the **Next** button.





- If you selected the **Rollback Snapshot Restore** option in step 3, your data is restored to a previous state in its original location.

The restoration process is done.

- If you selected the **SnapshotView Restore** option in step 3, the temporary restore process begins and the data is restored to a temporary location.
  - Verify the recovery data.
  - Click the **Next** button to revert back. Or click the **Cancel** button to leave the devices in their current state.
  - When the recovery data is verified, repeat the process but select the **Rollback Snapshot Restore** option to permanently restore the database.

The data is restored to the original location.



## Chapter 4: Recovery Agent for VSS

- About Microsoft VSS (page 31)
- About the Promise Recovery Agent for VSS (page 31)
- System Requirements (page 32)
- Installing Recovery Agent for VSS (page 32)
- Recovery Agent Management Console (page 33)
- Adding and Connecting Storage Servers (page 41)
- Recovery (page 43)
- Event Logging (page 47)
- Event Logging (page 47)
- Diagnostic X-Ray (page 47)

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Promise Recovery Agent for Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) enables IT administrators to restore volumes and volume groups from point-in-time snapshots created by the Snapshot Agent for Microsoft VSS. The Microsoft Management Console-based user interface provides the ability to restore complete volumes or groups or narrow the restore to individual components.

### **About Microsoft VSS**

Microsoft VSS provides the backup infrastructure for Microsoft Windows operating systems, using a set of extensible application programming interfaces (APIs) to create consistent point-in-time copies of data, or shadow copies, across multiple volumes, regardless of the snapshot technology or application, by coordinating with business applications, filesystem services, backup applications, fast recovery solutions, and storage hardware.

VSS consists of four components:

- **Requestors** – Start the VSS backup or restore operation and manage metadata.
- **Writers** – Prepare applications for backups and restores.
- **Hardware Providers** – Create the snapshot shadow copies by communicating with hardware.
- **VSS Service** – Windows service that controls VSS operations by coordinating the other components.

### **About the Promise Recovery Agent for VSS**

In order to recover the snapshots created by the Promise Snapshot Agent for VSS, use the Promise Recovery Agent for VSS to start the recovery process and coordinate recovery with VTrak S3000 Server.

The Recovery Agent for VSS has its own requestor, which exports functions for snapshot recovery.

### **Terminology**

A snapshot is a consistent point-in-time, “frozen” image of one or more data volumes. A quiescent snapshot is one that used snapshot notification. With snapshot notification, the system notifies the host to quiet disk activity before the snapshot is taken.

#### **Snapshot**

A Snapshot is a point-in-time image of any virtual disk or data volume. It is the result of taking a snapshot. Using Promise's Snapshot technology, Snapshots track multiple virtual images of the same disk marked by *time*. If you need to retrieve a deleted file or undo data corruption, you can recreate or restore the file using a Snapshot. Each Snapshot represents one backup image.

#### **SnapshotView**

A SnapshotView is a mountable Snapshot. It allows you to access files and directories by mounting a virtual drive as of a specific point-in-time, based on existing Snapshots.

## System Requirements

Snapshots for the LUN or snapshot group must be enabled in the S3000 server. For more information, see the *VTrak S3000 Server User Manual*.

## Installing Recovery Agent for VSS

The Recovery Agent for VSS requires the following prior to installation:

- Before you install the Recovery Agent for VSS, you must install Promise SAN Disk Manager (SDM/IMA) on the same machine. If SDM/IMA is not detected when recovery agent installation begins, installation stops and displays an error message. Cancel the procedure, install SDM/IMA, and then repeat recovery agent installation.
- Approximately 50 MB hard disk space are needed for history and log files.
- You must be an administrator or have administrator privileges in order to install and run Recovery Agent for VSS.

To install Recovery Agent for VSS:

1. Launch installation from the software DVD.
2. Read and accept the license agreement.
3. Enter your user name and the name of your company.
4. Click the **Next** button to accept the default installation destination folder or browse to install to a different folder.
5. When prompted, enter your license key code.

The license must be registered with Promise.

- If your computer has an Internet connection, the license is activated as soon as you enter your key code and click the **Next** button.
- If your Internet connection is temporarily down, your license activates automatically the next time DRMSS is started and your Internet connection is working.
- If your computer has no Internet connection, you must perform an offline activation. See the *VTrak S3000 Setup Guide* for more information.

You have 30 days activate your license so that you can continue to use DRMSS.

6. When you are done, click the **Finish** button.

By default, the agent is installed to **Start > All Programs > SANClient > VSSRecover**.

## Recovery Agent Management Console

To run the console as a standalone application, go to **Start > All Programs > SANClient > Recovery Agent for VSS**.

You can also access the console via the Computer Management Console:

Click Control **Panel > Administrative Tools > Computer Management**.

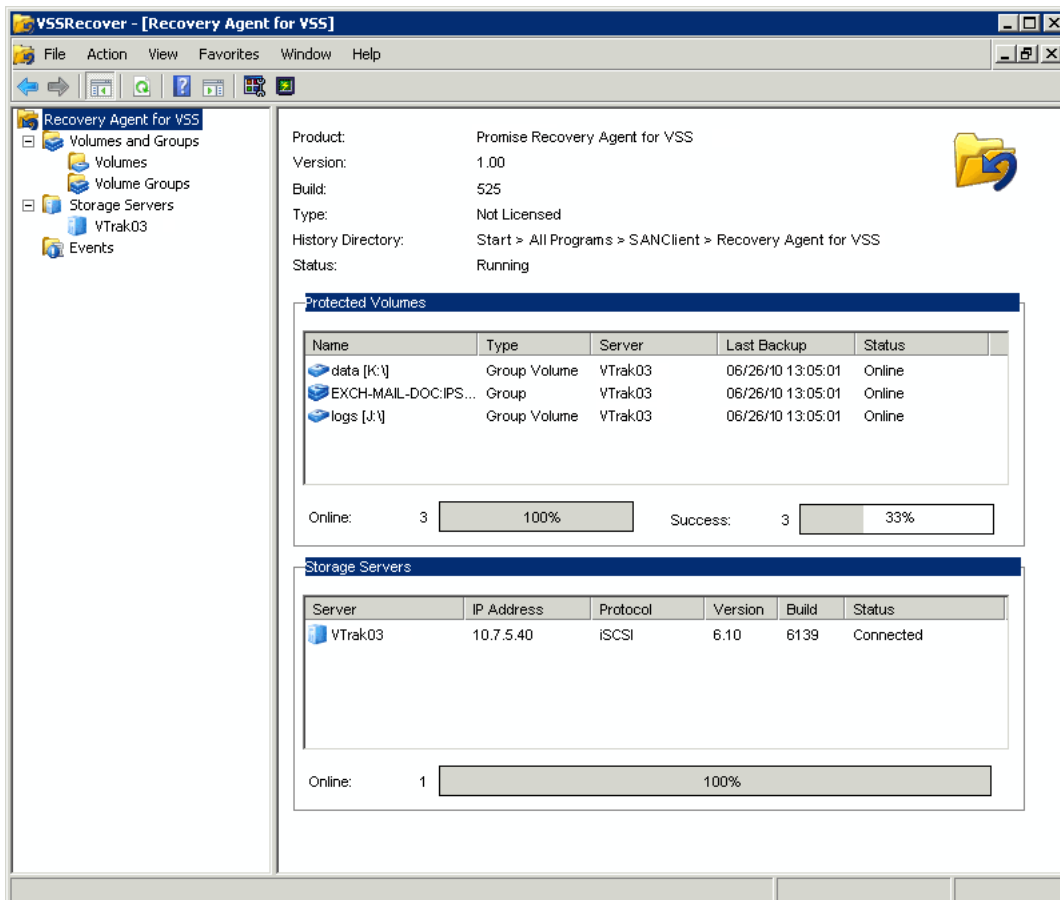


### Note

If you are running the 32-bit version of Recovery Agent for VSS on a 64-bit machine, this method is not available.

Expand the Storage node in the left navigation pane and click the Recovery Agent for VSS node.

An application window similar to the following appears.



The console is divided into two panes. The left pane contains a navigation tree with nodes that you can click, expand, or collapse. The root node is the Recovery Agent for VSS node. When you highlight a node in the navigation tree, the right pane displays associated information. For example, when you highlight the Storage Servers node, the right pane displays information and status about your storage servers.

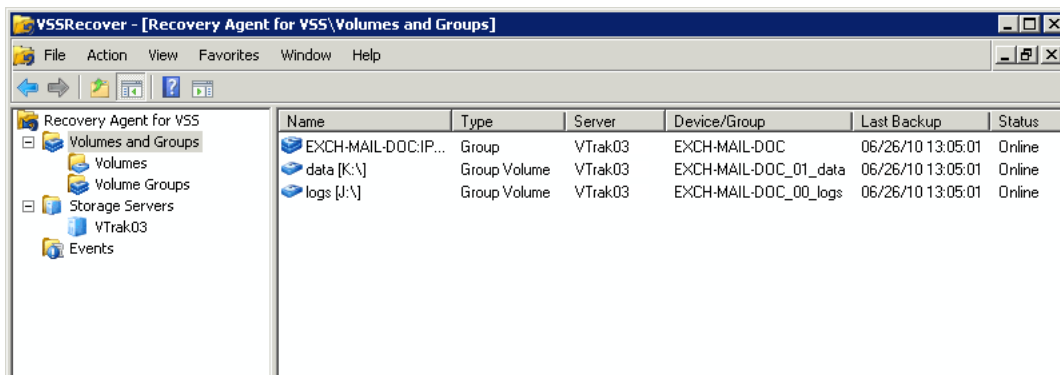
## Menus

If you display the Console through Computer Management, the menus at the top of the application window provide access to several functions that are common to all Microsoft Management Console-based applications, such as exiting the application. The common functions are available via the File, Action, View, Window, and Help menus.

Functions that are specific to Recovery Agent for VSS appear in the Action menu. The Action menu is context-sensitive, the objects that appear here change, depending on which node is highlighted. For example, when you click the **Storage Servers** node, the Action menu displays. You can also right-click the elements on the screen access Recovery Agent for VSS functions.

## Objects in the Console Navigation Tree

The Volumes and Groups object lists all of the volumes and groups that are on VTrak S3000 Server-provisioned storage.



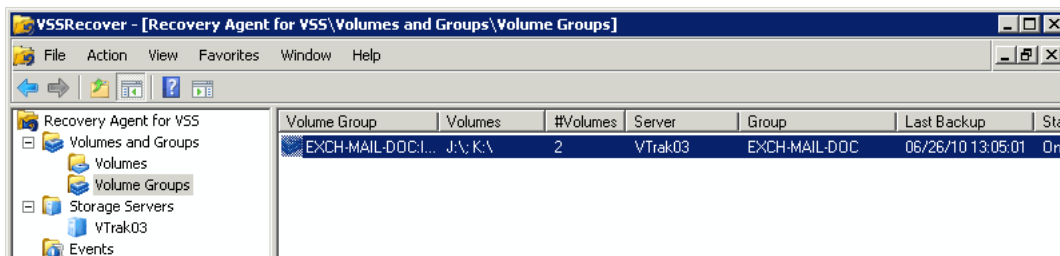
If a volume has a status of *Volume Missing*, delete the volume. This action also deletes events associated with the volume.

To delete a volume:

1. Right-click the volume and select **Delete Volume** from the popup menu.
2. In the confirmation dialog box, click the **Yes** button to confirm.

## Volume Groups

Highlighting the Volume Groups object displays a list of all the volumes that are on a particular snapshot group, showing group-specific information such as the name of the group, the number of volumes and their labels, the storage server on which those volumes reside, the date and time of last backup, and volume group status.



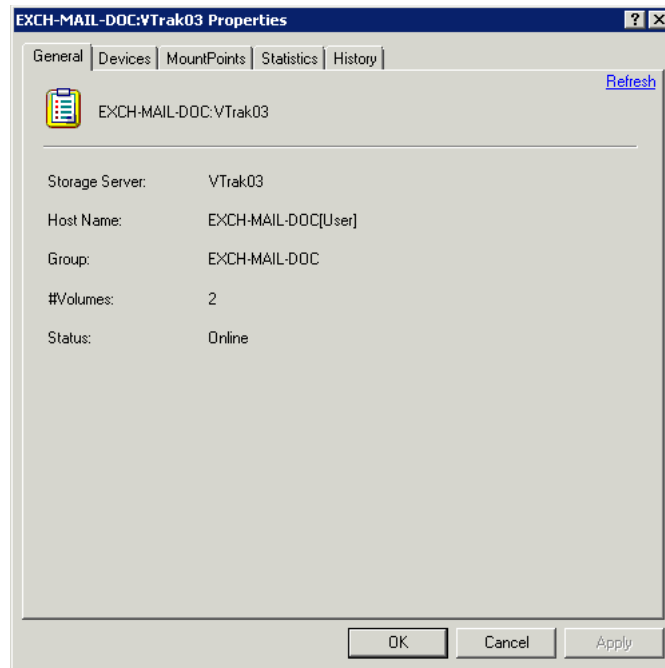
## Volume Group Properties

Details for each volume group are available on the property pages.

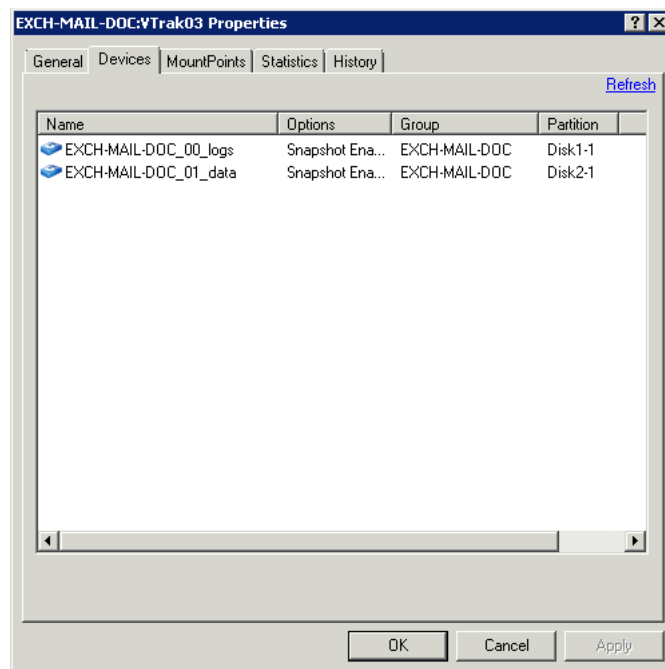
To view volume group properties:

- Right-click a volume group and select **Properties** from the popup menu.

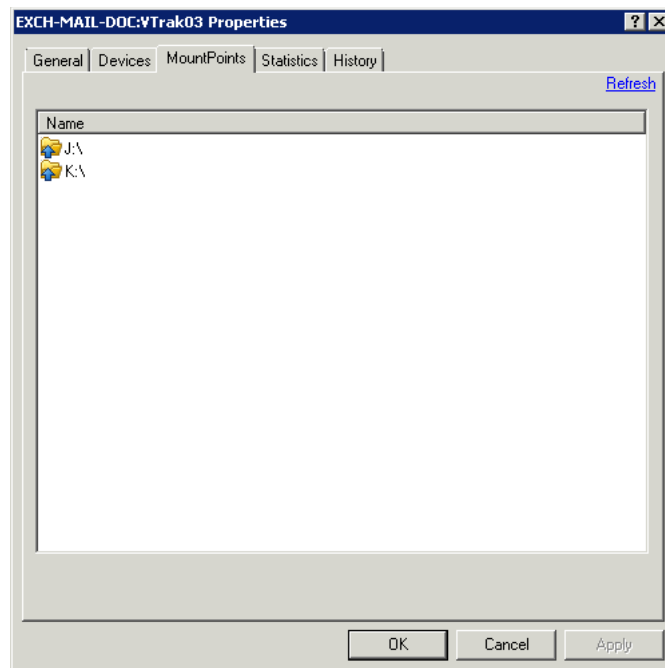
The *General* tab shows storage server and group information.



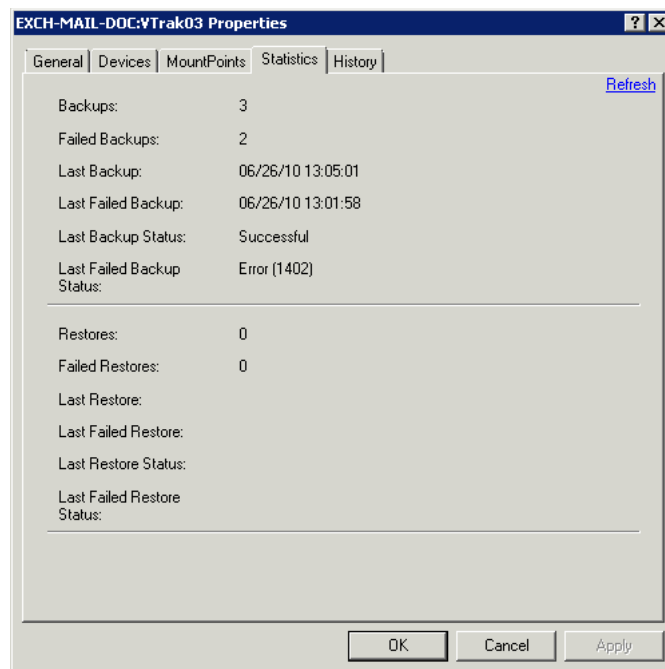
The *Devices* tab shows a list of each device in the group, with the properties that were previously set for each device.



The *Mount Points* tab lists all of the mount points for volumes in the group.

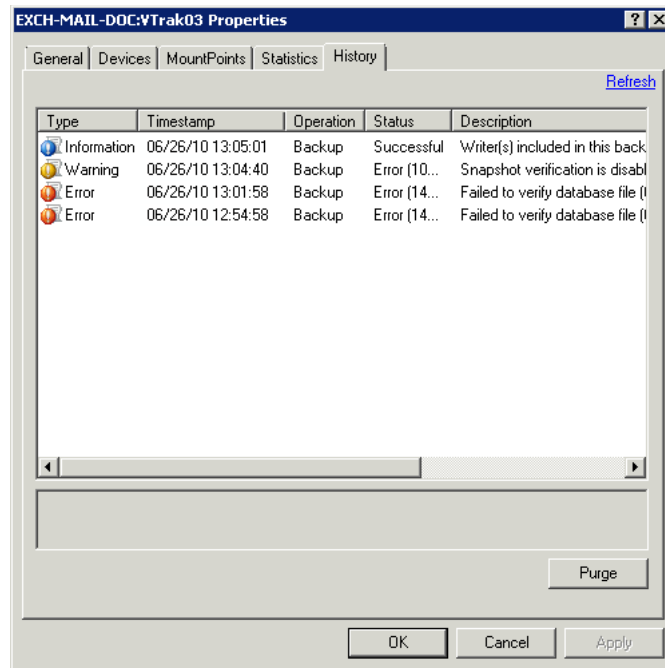


The *Statistics* tab shows statistics for backups or snapshot creation, and restores for the group, based on the history.



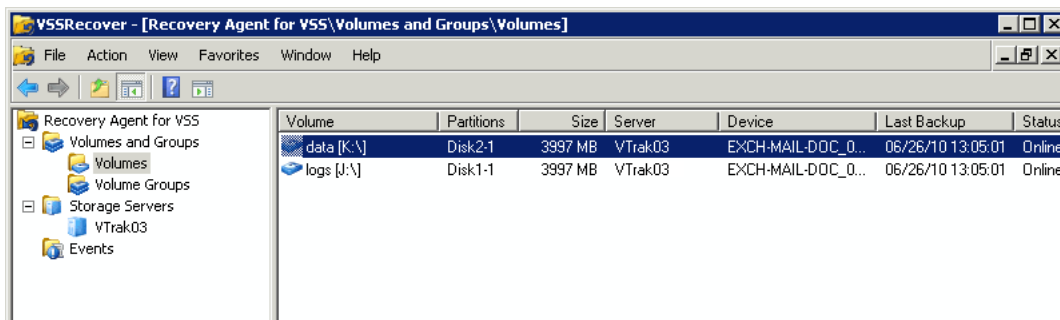


The *History* tab lists the backup and restore events recorded for the volumes in the group.



## Volumes

Highlighting the Volumes object lists individual volumes and volume-specific information.



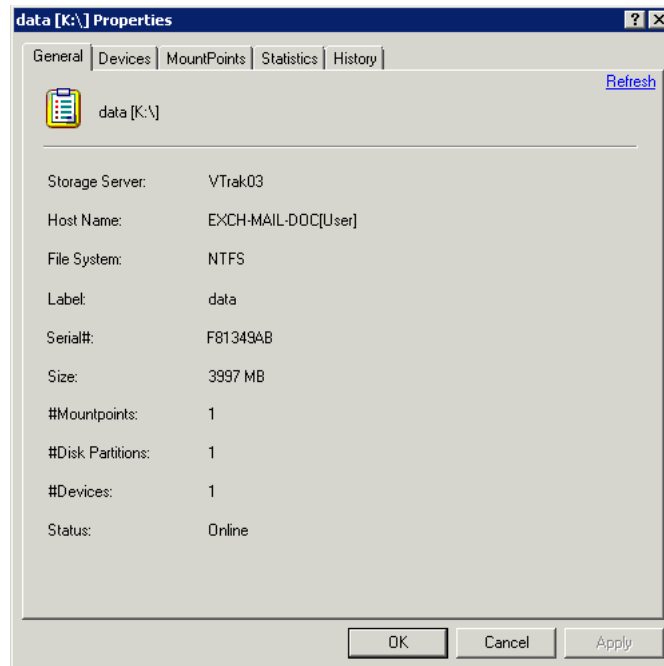
### Volume properties

Details for each volume are available on the property pages.

To view volume properties:

Right-click a volume and select **Properties** from the popup menu.

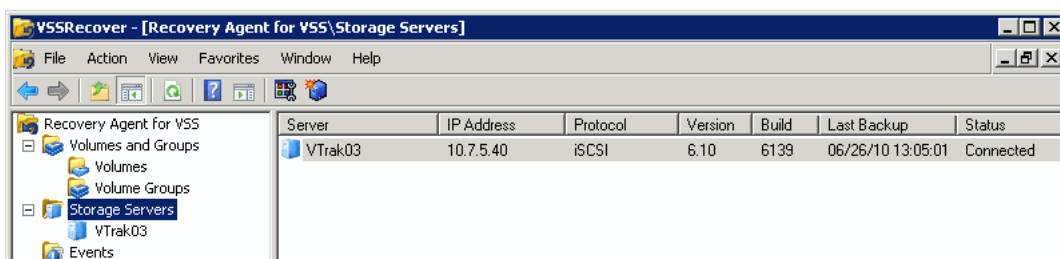
The *General* tab shows summary information for the selected volume.



The remaining tabs show information that is similar to the information shown for volume groups. See pages 35 through 37.

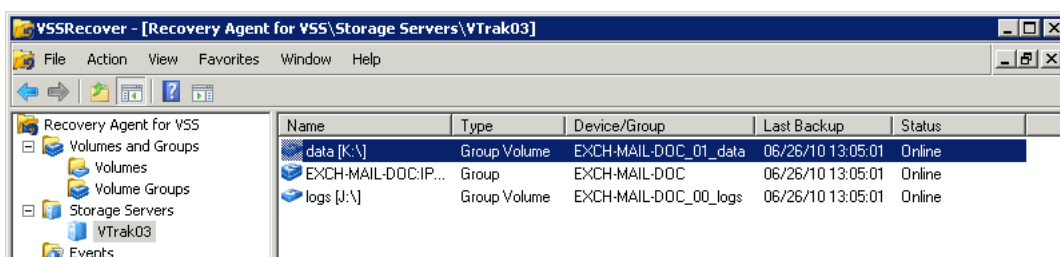
## Storage Servers

The Storage Server node lists all available storage servers and general information for each server as shown below.



From this node, you can add and remove storage servers. See “Adding and Connecting Storage Servers” on page 41.

The entry for each server lists all volumes and volume groups that belong to that server.



## Storage Server Properties

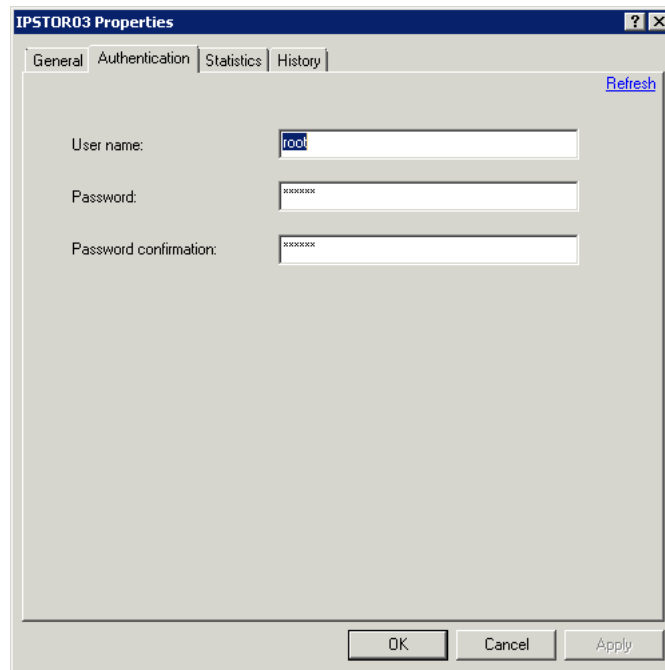
Details for each storage server are available on the property pages.

To view storage server properties:

Right-click a storage server and select **Properties** from the popup menu.

The *General* tab lets you connect to the server by address or server name, resolve the server name, and change the address. For more information, see “Adding Credentials for a Storage Server” on page 43 and “Resolving the Storage Server Host Name” on page 42.

The *Authentication* tab allows you to provide credentials for a recovery agent administrator. These credentials are required to perform a recovery. See “Adding Credentials for a Storage Server” on page 43. Or define an administrator from the server. See “System Requirements” on page 32.

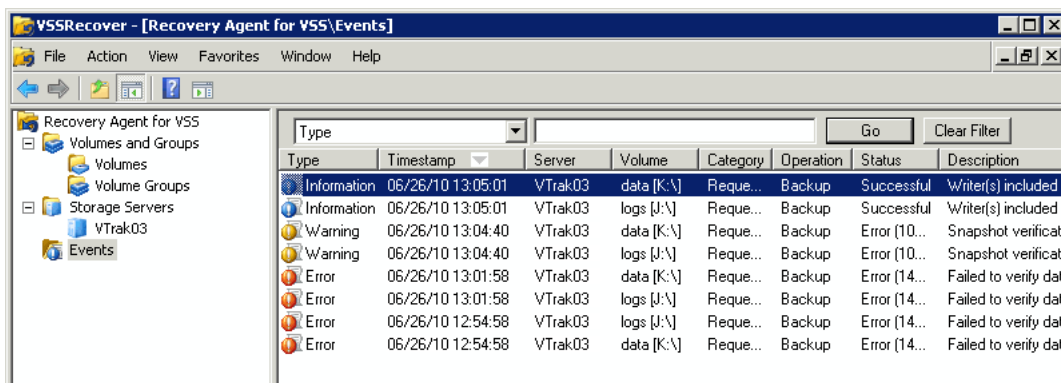


The *Statistics* tab shows statistics for backups or snapshot creation, and restores for the storage server, based on the history.

The *History* tab lists the backup and restore events recorded for the volumes and volume groups on the selected storage server.

## Events

Highlighting the Events node displays a list of all events related to backups and restores that have occurred on all volumes. If the Snapshot Agent for VSS is also installed, all events are also sent to the Windows Event Log.



Icon color indicates event status:

- Blue – Informational
- Yellow – Warning
- Red – Error

### Sorting Events

To sort the events in alphabetical/numerical order:

Click the heading of the appropriate column.

Click again to reverse the order.

## Searching for Events

To search for a specific event or a range of events:

1. Select the search criteria in the first drop-down box.
2. Type all or part of the item you want in the search field and click the **Go** button.  
The search function is case sensitive. Only the events matching your criteria display.
3. When you are finished, click the **Clear Filter** button.

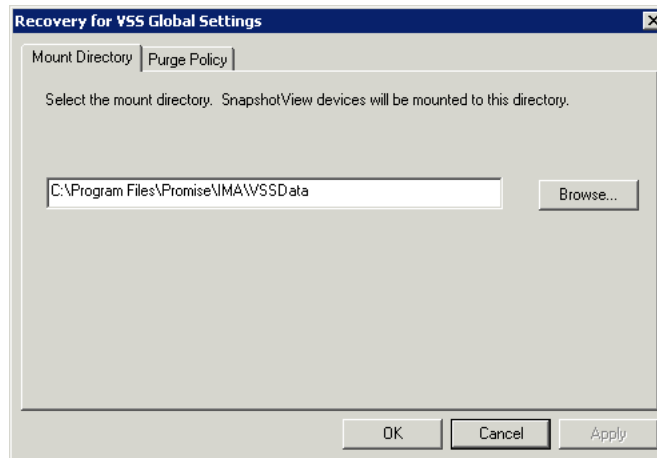
## Global Settings

Global system settings are used to specify where to store important directories and when to purge event history. Configure your global settings to specify where to store your scripts. You can also specify your default mount directory and indicate your preferred purge policy.

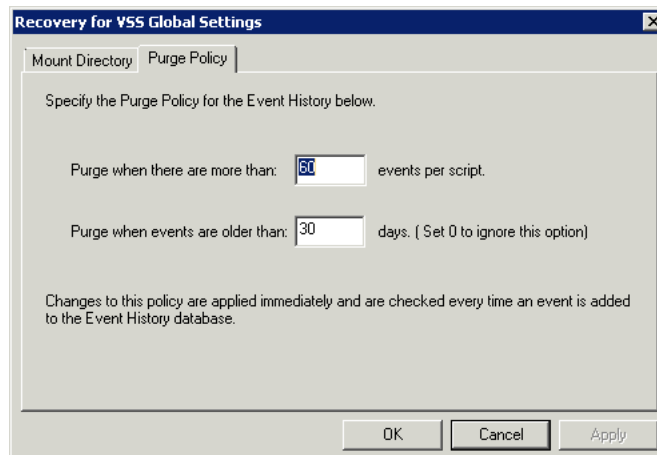
### Making Global Settings

To make global settings:

1. Right-click any of the main nodes and select **Global Settings** from the popup menu.  
You can also select Global Settings from the **Action** menu.
2. Use the *Mount Directory* tab to specify where the default directory is mounted for the VSS recovery agent.



3. Select the **Purge Policy** tab to specify the purge policy for Event history.



The selected purge policy options are applied immediately and are as follows:

- Purge when there are more than \_\_\_\_ events per script. The default is 60.
- Purge when events are older than \_\_\_\_ days. The default is 30.  
Set this field to zero to ignore this option.

## Adding and Connecting Storage Servers

The first time you start the application, the system scans and imports all storage servers identified by the IMA Client and lists them in the console.

### Adding a Storage Server

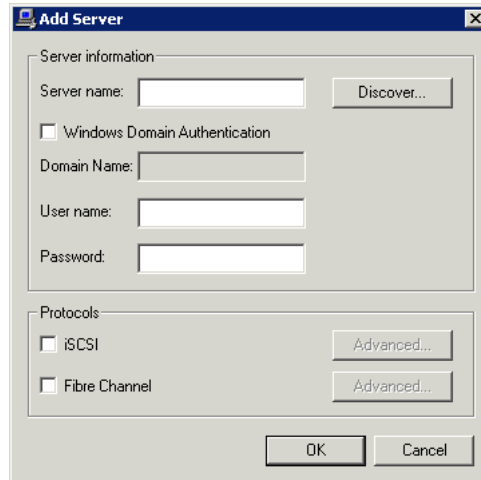
If you do not see your storage server displayed in the Storage Servers list, you can manually add it. Adding a server here or through SDM registers the server with IMA.

To add a storage server:

1. In the directory tree, right-click the **Storage Servers** node and select **New Storage Server** from the popup menu.

Alternatively, select **Action > New Storage Server** from the main menu.

The Add Server dialog displays.



The **Add Server** dialog box is shown. It has two main sections: **Server information** and **Protocols**. In the **Server information** section, there is a text field for **Server name** with a **Discover...** button to its right. Below this is a checkbox for **Windows Domain Authentication**. If checked, there are text fields for **Domain Name**, **User name**, and **Password**. In the **Protocols** section, there are checkboxes for **iSCSI** and **Fibre Channel**. Each checkbox has an **Advanced...** button next to it. At the bottom of the dialog are **OK** and **Cancel** buttons.

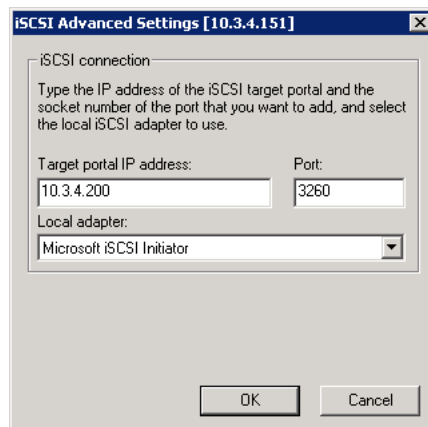
2. Enter the following parameters:

- **Server name** – Enter the IP address or name (if resolvable) of the storage server.
- **User name** – Enter the user name that you created for the recovery agent in the Promise Management Console.
- **Password** – Enter the password that you created for the recovery agent in the Promise Management Console.
- **Protocols** – Select which protocols your recovery agent client uses. You must select at least one.

3. If necessary, click the **Advanced** button next to a protocol for additional settings.

- **iSCSI Advanced Settings** – By default, the first detected iSCSI HBA communicates with the storage server. If no HBA is detected, the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator is used. Change the setting as needed.

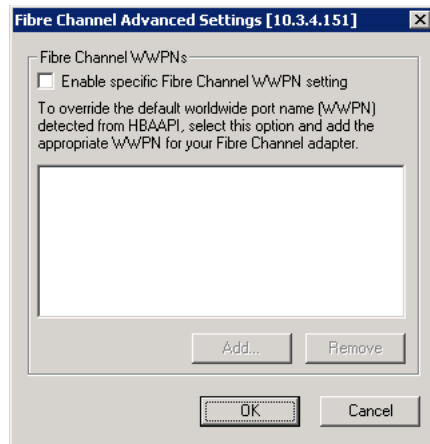
Specify the target portal IP address and port number to use for communicating with the storage server.



The **iSCSI Advanced Settings [10.3.4.151]** dialog box is shown. It has a section titled **iSCSI connection** with the instruction: "Type the IP address of the iSCSI target portal and the socket number of the port that you want to add, and select the local iSCSI adapter to use." Below this instruction are three fields: **Target portal IP address** (containing "10.3.4.200"), **Port** (containing "3260"), and **Local adapter** (a dropdown menu showing "Microsoft iSCSI Initiator"). At the bottom are **OK** and **Cancel** buttons.

- **Fibre Channel Advanced Settings** – By default, your storage server target ports and client initiator ports are set in an *all-to-all* configuration. If you want to use a specific client initiator port, select **Enable specific Fibre Channel WWPN** setting, click **Add**, type the appropriate **WWPN**, and click **OK**.

You must also do this if the system does not automatically detect your HBAs.



4. If your storage server has two or more target ports and you want to use a specific target port, make this setting in the Promise Management Console.
5. When you are done, click the **OK** button.

After the new server is added, click **Refresh** to update the Servers list.

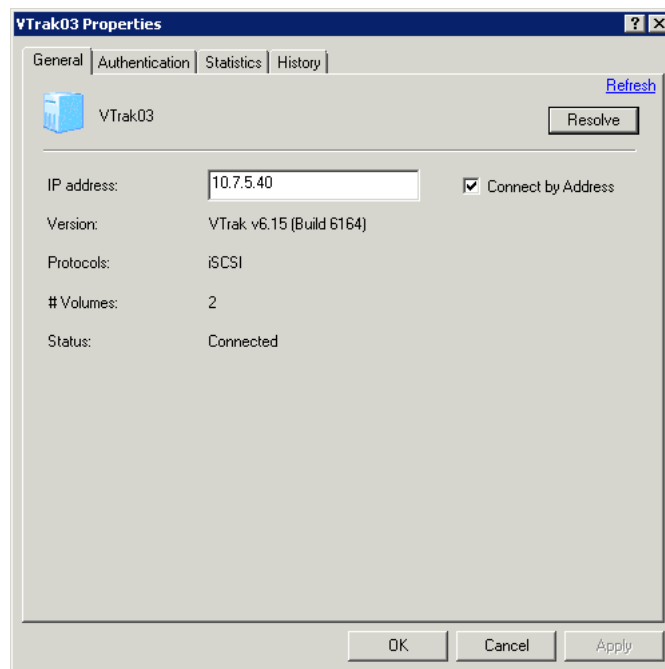
## Resolving the Storage Server Host Name

If a server is displayed with a red line through it, you need either to resolve the hostname in order to bring the server online or supply missing credentials. The procedure for resolving the host name is below; refer to Add credentials for a storage server if you need to supply credentials. You can do either in the Server Properties dialog box.

1. Right-click the server name and select Properties from the popup menu.

The storage server Properties dialog box displays.

The *General* tab displays the server name, IP address, storage server software, protocol, the number of volumes, and connection status.



2. To resolve the host name, confirm the IP address or enter a new IP address and click the **Resolve** button. To connect using the IP address instead of the host name, check the **Connect by Address** box.
3. Click the **OK** button.

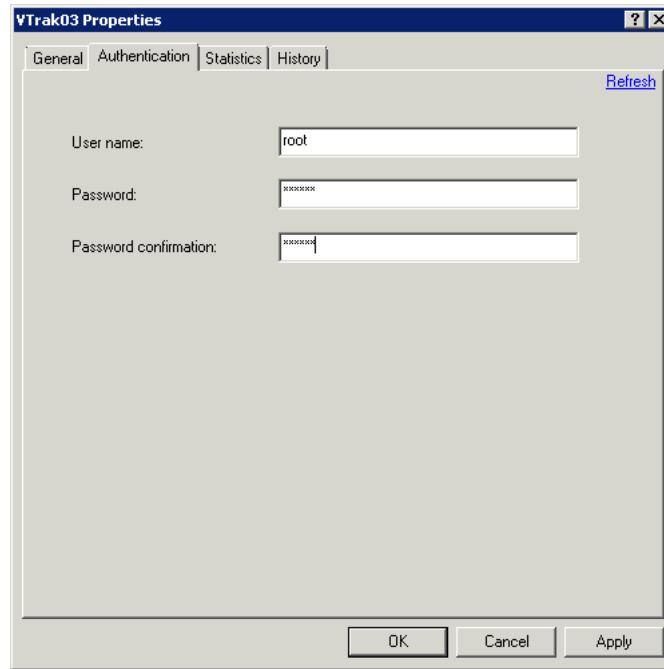
## Adding Credentials for a Storage Server

If a server is displayed with a red line through it, the server may be missing credentials or may be offline. This can occur if the server was added via IMA. If the server is offline, refer to [Resolve the storage server host name to bring it online](#).

If the Status field displays *No Credentials*, you must supply the missing credentials.

To add credentials for a storage server

1. Right-click the unauthenticated server and select **Properties** from the popup menu.  
The server Properties dialog box displays.
2. Select the **Authentication** tab.
3. Enter a user name and password to log into the storage server



4. Click the **OK** button.

## Deleting a Storage Server

You can delete a storage server that is no longer in use.

To delete a storage server:

1. In the Recovery Agent for VSS console, right-click the storage server and select **Delete Storage Server** from the popup menu.
2. Click the **OK** button to confirm.

## Recovery

The Microsoft Management Console-based console for the Promise Recovery Agent for VSS allows you to restore from point-in-time snapshots created using the Snapshot Agent for VSS. You can pick volumes or volume groups to restore, as well as view their backup and restore history.

## Supported Writers

The Recovery Agent for VSS is designed to make restores uniform across applications; however, each writer has distinct behaviors, the most important of which are noted below.

### Microsoft Exchange 2010 and 2007

The *New Target* option is supported but you cannot move a database to a new location. However, if the backup contained a database in one directory but it has subsequently been moved, the specify the new or current location of the database.

If you are performing a recovery from a different host's devices, such as Continuous Cluster Replication (CCR), change the directory. The agent automatically copies all *log* and *env* files to a new directory before starting the restore, ensuring that old logs do not prevent a successful recovery.

### Microsoft SQL 2008

SQL automatically dismounts databases during restores, except for system databases. The SQL writer supports *New Target* and allows you to move a database to a new location. If you specify a new location for the database and log files, SQL uses the database in the new location in the future.

### Microsoft Hyper-V

Virtual machines selected for restore are automatically turned off and removed. *New Target* is not supported.

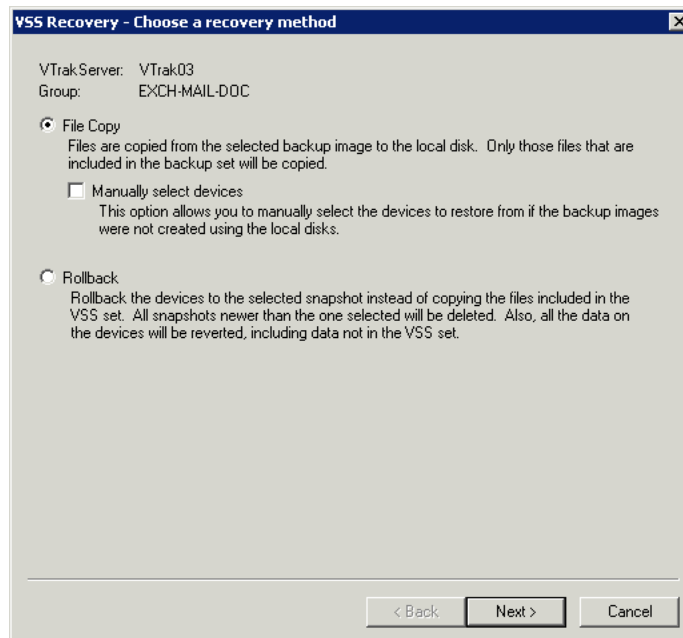
### Microsoft Active Directory 2008 and 2008 R2

Supported.

## Using the Recovery Wizard

To start the recovery wizard from the console:

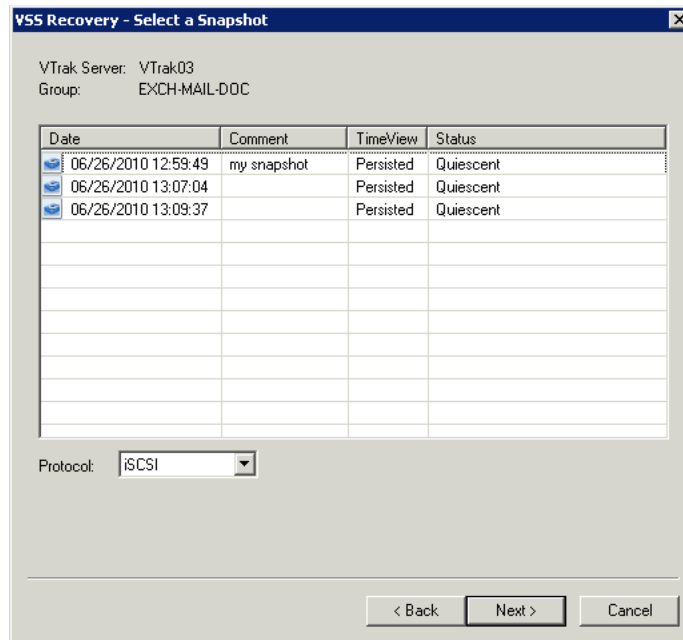
1. Right-click a volume or volume group and select **Restore Volume** or **Restore Volume Group**.
2. Choose a recovery method.



- **File Copy** – Copy files from the snapshot back to the original volume, similar to traditional backup software. Security settings for the files are preserved. The SnapshotView source (a device or group) is selected automatically.
  - **Manually select devices** – If you select *File Copy*, you can also choose to manually select the device or group as the source of SnapshotViews.
- **Rollback** – The device or group is automatically selected. Rollback is based on SnapshotView data. Rollback changes the disk signature to the SnapshotView signature. After rollback, the recovery agent restores the original disk signature. Rollback has limitations:
  - Rollback does not support the *New Target* option. You cannot specify a different restore path.
  - Replication policies must be suspended during rollback. If you do not suspend replication before doing a rollback, the recovery agent suspends replication for the duration of the rollback.



3. Select a Snapshot to be used for recovery.



Each Snapshot entry includes the following information:

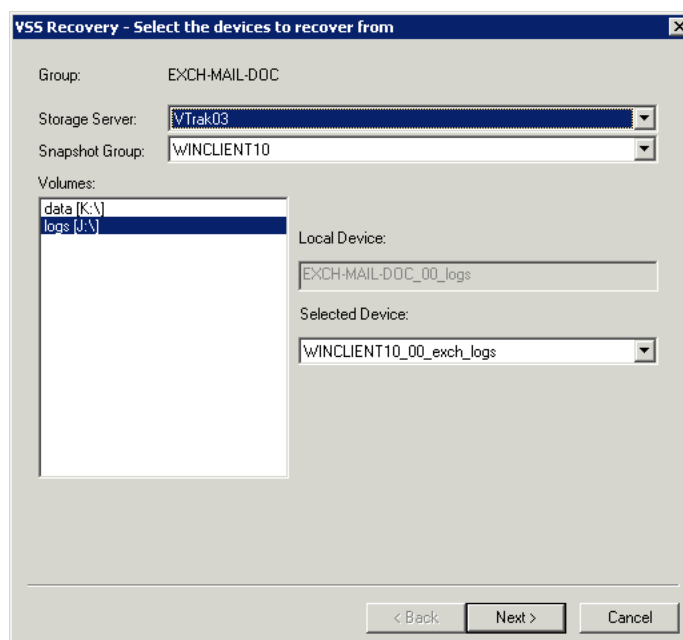
- **Storage Server** – The server on which the Snapshot is located.
- **Volume** – The volume/volume group you selected in the recovery agent console.
- **Date** – the date the Snapshot was created.
- **Comment** – When you create a Snapshot manually, you have the opportunity to include a comment.
- **SnapshotView** – *Persisted* means that the Snapshot has SnapshotView data. *None* means there no SnapshotView data. *Mounted* means the SnapshotView is active.

You can use only those Snapshots that have SnapshotView data.

- **Status** – This column indicates whether the Snapshot is quiescent.

After you select a Snapshot, the status screen displays and the SnapshotView is assigned and mounted. For more information, see “Viewing Recovery Status” on page 46.

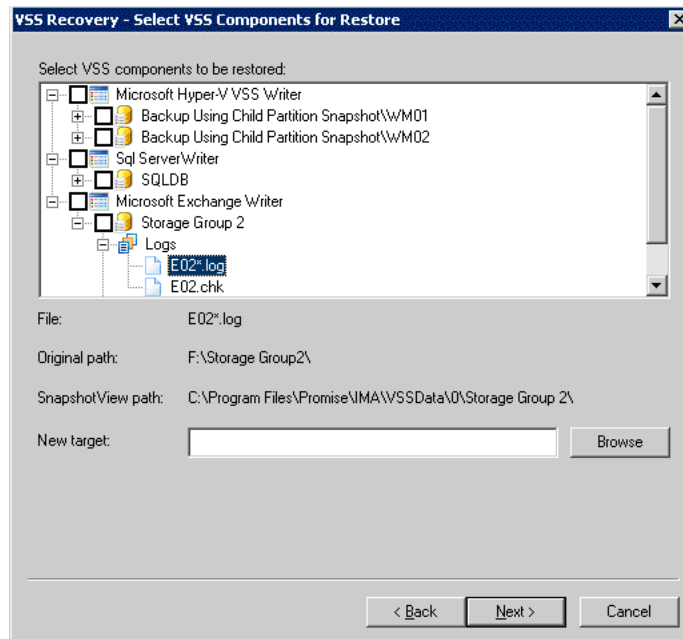
4. If you selected the *Manually select devices* option, select a remote device from which to restore a Snapshot.



The next dialog box lists the Snapshots available on that device. Select the Snapshot to be used for recovery.

This step allows you to restore from a Snapshot on a different device than the default. For example, in Exchange CCR, the same data is stored on independent storage. You can take snapshots on the *passive* Exchange node and then manually select the passive node's storage during restore of the *primary* Exchange node.

5. Select the VSS components that you want to restore.



The list of available writers, components, and files is generated from the metadata saved to the SnapshotViews and from the writers currently available on the host.

Some of these writers support the *New Target* option, which allows the files to be restored to a different location,. For more information, see “Supported Writers” on page 43. If a writer supports this option and you did NOT select the Rollback mode, select each file you want to restore and change its target path.

If no writers are available for restore, this screen is not displayed.

Click the **Back** button to change options. Or click the **NEXT** button to continue.

The Summary dialog box displays the Snapshot and VSS component options you selected.

6. Click the **Finish** button begin recovery.

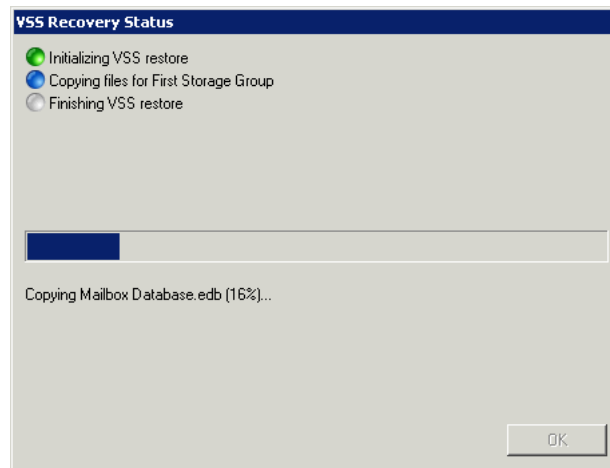
When recovery is complete, the status display shows Restore completed successfully.

## Viewing Recovery Status

A Status dialog box displays when SnapshotViews are being assigned or unassigned and during the restore operation. A typical status window is shown below.

The icon color indicates the state of each recovery action:

- **Grey** – Not started
- **Blue** – In progress
- **Green** – Success
- **Red** – Failure



## Event Logging

Two levels of logging are provided for the Recovery Agent for VSS:

- Host application log
- Microsoft Application Event log

The default path of the host application log is *Program Files/Promise/VSSRecover/Log*.

The Microsoft Application Event Log is listed as *Recovery Agent*.

For more information on displaying event history in the recovery agent console, see “Events” on page 39.

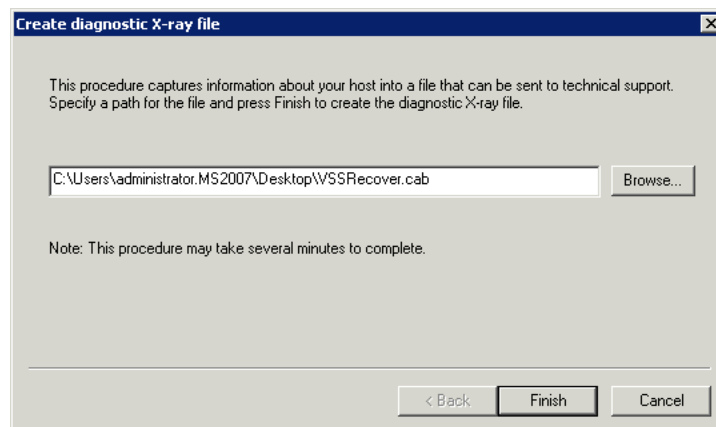
## Diagnostic X-Ray

The Recovery Agent for VSS supports a diagnostic feature that allows you to collect information from the host into a file that can be sent to technical support.

To create a diagnostic X-ray file:

1. Right-click the *root* node in the console and select **Take X-ray** from the popup menu.
2. In the X-ray dialog box, the default path and X-ray filename are shown.

You can specify a different filename or browse to a different location where you want the X-ray file to be created.



3. When you are done, click the **Finish** button.  
The X-ray takes several minutes to complete.



# Index

## Numerics

32-bit version on 64-bit machine  
  DRMSS 21  
  VSS 33

## A

activate license  
  DRMSS 20  
  MRME 5  
  VSS 32  
Active Directory 2008 and 2008 R2 44  
Active Directory, MRME 10  
add storage server  
  DRMSS 21  
  VSS 41  
APIs in VSS 2, 31  
authenticating credentials 39  
authentication  
  DRMSS 23  
  VSS 43  
  Windows domain 22

## B

backup and restore in DRMSS 19

## C

CCR 44  
checksum 1  
cleanup  
  Exchange 2007 14  
  Exchange 2010 8  
colors, icon 39, 46  
component metadata 46  
computer management console,  
  VSS 33  
configuration, DRMSS 24  
connect to storage server 38  
console navigation tree, VSS 34  
console, DRMSS 20, 21  
context sensitive restore, MRME 3  
continuous cluster replication 44  
create recovery image 17  
credentials  
  DRMSS 23  
  MRME 8, 14  
  VSS 39, 43

## D

database  
  options, DRMSS 26  
  recovery  
    DRMSS 20, 26  
    MRME 16  
    VSS 43  
Database Recovery for Microsoft  
  SQL Server (DMRSS) 19  
database restore, DRMSS 26  
delete server, DRMSS 22  
devices in group, VSS 35  
diagnostic tool  
  trace log, MRME 16  
  X-ray 47  
directory, MRME mounting 15  
dismount recovery image, MRME 17  
DRMSS  
  32-bit version on 64-bit machine 21  
  activate license 20  
  add and connect servers 21  
  authentication 23  
  backup and restore 19  
  configuration 24  
  configure Snapshot Agent 25  
  console 20  
  credentials 23  
  database options 26  
  database recovery 20, 26  
  delete server 22  
  FC settings 22  
  full recovery model 19, 24  
  global settings 24  
  install 19  
  iSCSI HBA or initiator 22  
  iSCSI settings 22  
  restore database 26  
  restore options 28  
  server name and IP address 22  
  server properties 23  
  simple recovery model 19  
  Snapshot Agent 19  
  Snapshot Notification 19  
  supported SQL servers 19  
  system requirements 19  
  transaction log backups 24  
  user log settings 25  
DRMSS (Database Recovery for  
  Microsoft SQL Server) 19  
DRMSS console 21

## E

event logs, VSS 47  
events  
  sorting 39  
  VSS 37, 39  
Exchange 2007  
  LaunchMRMEAsUser utility 8  
  MRME cleanup 14  
  MRME recovery 10  
Exchange 2010  
  LaunchMRMEAsUser utility 8  
  MRME cleanup 8  
Exchange Administrative Group,  
  MRME 4, 5, 10  
Exchange CCR 46  
Exchange nodes 46

## F

FC protocol, MRME 6  
FC settings  
  DRMSS 22  
  VSS 41  
file metadata 46  
files  
  RecMSSQL.log 25  
  VMware virtual disk 16  
  X-ray 47  
filters, MRME 11  
full recovery model, DRMSS 19, 24

## G

global settings  
  DRMSS 24  
  MRME 14  
  VSS 40  
groups  
  devices in VSS 35  
  Exchange administrative 4  
  Exchange administrative  
    MRME 5, 10  
  recovery storage, MRME 10,  
    16  
  Snapshot 1  
  volume 38  
  volume in VSS 34  
  VSS Snapshot 32

## I

icon colors 39, 46  
IMA(Intelligent Management Agent)  
  1

- information
  - volume summary 38
  - VSS volumes 37
- install
  - DRMSS 19
  - MRME 4
- integrity check 1
- Intelligent Management Agent (IMA)
  - 1
- IP address
  - server 22
- iSCSI HBA or initiator
  - DRMSS 22
  - VSS 41
- iSCSI protocol, MRME 6
- iSCSI settings
  - DRMSS 22
  - VSS 41
- iSCSI storage servers 22

## **L**

- LaunchMRMEAsUser utility 8
- license
  - activate, DRMSS 20
  - activate, MRME 5
  - activate, VSS 32
- log settings, MRME 16
- logs
  - RecMSSQL.log 25
  - VSS events 47
- LUNs, MRME storage server 7

## **M**

- Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange (MRME) 1, 3
- metadata, components and files 46
- Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) 2, 31
- missing volume 34
- mount directory, MRME 15
- mount points, VSS volumes 36
- mount recovery image, MRME 17
- MRME
  - activate license 5
  - Active Directory 10
  - cleanup on Exchange 2007 14
  - cleanup on Exchange 2010 8
  - context sensitive restore 3
  - credentials 8, 14
  - dismount/remove recovery image 17
  - Exchange 2010 3
  - FC protocol 6
  - filters 11
  - global settings 14
  - install 4

- MRME, cont.
  - iSCSI protocol 6
  - LaunchMRMEAsUser utility 8
  - log settings 16
  - mount backup image only 11
  - mount directory 15
  - mount recovery image 17
  - protocols 12
  - recovery database 16
  - recovery on Exchange 2007 10
  - recovery on Exchange 2010
    - Exchange 2010
    - MRME recovery 5
  - restore options 6
  - restore wizard 3
  - server name and IP address 5
  - Snapshots, quiescent 12
  - SnapshotView 13
  - storage server LUNs 7
  - storage servers 5
  - trace log diagnostic tool 16
  - virtual hard disk 16
  - VMware virtual disk 16
- MRME (Message Recovery for Microsoft Exchange) 1, 3

## **N**

- name, server 22
- new target 43
- new target option, VSS 44

## **O**

- options
  - DRMSS database 26
  - filter by date or text 11
  - mount backup image only, MRME 11
  - MRME restore 6
  - new target 43, 44, 46
  - restore in DRMSS 28
  - rollback snapshot restore 29
  - silent mode 9
  - snapshot view 29

## **P**

- protocols
  - MRME 12
  - recovery agent 41

## **Q**

- quiesce 1, 12, 45

## **R**

- RDB 16
- RDB (Recovery Database) 1

- recovery
  - MRME on Exchange 2007 10
  - MRME on Exchange 2010 5
- Recovery Agent
  - protocols 41
  - VSS install 32
- Recovery Agent in VSS 31
- recovery agent management
  - console in VSS 33
- recovery database
  - MRME 16
- Recovery Database (RDB) 1
- recovery image, create and validate 17
- recovery status, VSS 46
- Recovery Storage Group, MRME 10, 16
- recovery wizard, VSS 44
- remove recovery image, MRME 17
- remove storage server 38
- resolve hostname
  - VSS 42
- restore database, DRMSS 26
- restore options
  - DRMSS 28
  - MRME 6
- restore, MRME context sensitive 3

## **S**

- SAN Disk Manager (SDM) 1
- SAN disk manager for VSS 32
- scripts 1
- SDM (SAN Disk Manager) 1
- server name and IP address
  - DRMSS 22
  - MRME 5
- server properties, DRMSS 23
- settings
  - DRMSS FC 22
  - DRMSS global 24
  - DRMSS iSCSI 22
  - DRMSS server 23
  - DRMSS user log 25
  - MRME global 14
  - MRME logs 16
  - VSS FC 41
  - VSS global 40
  - VSS iSCSI 41
- silent mode 9
- simple recovery model, DRMSS 19
- Snapshot 2
  - group 1
  - quiescent, MRME 12
  - quiescent, VSS 45
  - VSS 31

---

- Snapshot Agent 2
  - configure for DRMSS 25
  - DRMSS 19
- Snapshot Notification
  - DRMSS 19
- Snapshots
  - for LUN 32
  - mailboxes to be recovered 12
- SnapshotView 2
  - data 45
  - MRME 13
  - VSS 31
- statistics
  - backups 39
  - restore 39
  - snapshot creation 39
  - VSS 36
- storage server LUNs, MRME 7
- storage servers
  - add, remove 38
  - connect to 38
  - iSCSI 22
  - MRME 5
  - VSS 38

- T**
- transaction log backups, DRMSS 24

- U**
- user
  - log settings, DRMSS 25
- utility, LaunchMRMEAsUser 8

- V**
- validate recovery image 17
- virtual hard disk, MRME 16
- VMware virtual disk, MRME 16
- volume
  - group 38
  - information, VSS 37
  - missing 34
  - mount point, VSS 36
  - summary information 38
- VSS
  - 32-bit version on 64-bit machine 33
  - activate license 32
  - add and connect servers 41
  - APIs 2, 31
  - authentication 43
  - computer management console 33
  - console navigation tree 34
  - credentials 43
  - database recovery 43
  - devices in group 35
  - event logging 47
  - events 37, 39
  - FC settings 41
  - global settings 40
  - icon colors 39
  - iSCSI HBA or initiator 41
  - iSCSI settings 41
  - metadata 46
  - new target option 44
  - Recovery Agent
    - description 31
    - install 32

- VSS, cont.
  - recovery agent management console 33
  - recovery status 46
  - recovery wizard 44
  - resolve hostname 42
  - SAN disk manager 32
  - Snapshot 31
  - Snapshot group 32
  - snapshot, quiescent 45
  - SnapshotView 31
  - statistics 36
  - storage servers 38
  - system requirements 32
  - volume groups 34
  - volume information 37
  - volume mount point 36
  - X-ray 47
- VSS (Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service) 2, 31
- VSS writers
  - Active Directory 2008 44
  - Active Directory 2008 R2 44
  - Exchange 2010 and 2007 43
  - Hyper-V 44
  - SQL 2008 44

- W**
- Windows domain authentication 22
- wizards
  - MRME restore 3
  - recovery in VSS 44