Recover This Computer Wizard Help

This section includes the following topics:

What should I do if I cannot connect?

If you cannot connect to a Backup Exec server, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that the credentials are correct.
- Ensure that the network adapters are configured properly.
- Ensure that network drivers are loaded for the network controllers.
- Ensure that the Windows firewall exception list on the Backup Exec server includes the File and Printer Sharing and Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) features.
- Ensure that you can successfully ping the Backup Exec server.

If you restore point-in-time backups from a Central Admin Server feature environment, consider the following:

- If you connect to a central administration server, you can restore only to the latest point-in-time backup.

> “ ”

Note: There may be many point-in-time backups on multiple managed Backup Exec servers for the computer you want to recover.

> “ ”

- If you connect to a managed Backup Exec server, only the point-in-time backups that reside on that managed Backup Exec server can be restored.

If the Backup Exec server belongs to a workgroup, then you do not need to enter the domain name.

What if I don't want to recover the entire computer?

Deselecting Recover the entire computer with this backup set lets you control the selection or deselection of additional backup sets that are not required to run the computer. All required backup sets are preselected and cannot be changed. If you choose to restore only the required backup sets, the additional backup sets can be restored later using Backup Exec.

Should I change the volume layout?

The listed hard disk volumes that appear in the simplified layout view are created to ensure that the data can be recovered from the selected backup sets.

The original size of the volumes displayed are based on the original hard disk configurations that were present when the computer was backed up. You can accept the defaults or you can customize the size of each volume by entering a new size. Additional volume configurations can be set by clicking Advanced Disk Configuration.

About the simplified layout view

The simplified layout view lets you restore the hard drive volumes on the computer being recovered to the same sizes they were before the disaster occurred. Using disk geometry information from the disaster recovery information file, the Recover This Computer Wizard presents the original disk geometry in the simplified volume layout view. Within the simplified layout view, you can accept the disk geometry as it originally existed before the disaster, or you can alter the geometry by changing the volume sizes. Depending on the size of the existing disks, you can alter volume sizes in megabytes, gigabytes, or terabytes.

The simplified layout view offers you a Preview tab where you can view the disk geometry as it presently exists. If you decide to alter the disk geometry and change volume sizes, you can also click the Preview tab to see a graphical representation of your proposed changes.

If mismatched volumes appear in the simplified volume layout view, you can use the option Erase hard disks and recreate the volume layout shown above to automatically create a volume layout on the available hard disks. You can also manually create a volume layout by using the Advanced Disk Configuration feature.

If you want to make additional changes to the computer's disk configuration, it is recommended that you run Advanced Disk Configuration.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

What is a disaster recovery information file?

A disaster recovery information file is a file that contains hardware configuration details of a computer. These details include the hard disk layouts, installed storage and network drivers, and operating system version information. It also contains the latest backup set details.

If the disaster recovery information file is not listed, or is out of date, select the latest disaster recovery information file for this computer.

If your disaster recovery information file is lost, you can find a copy of it in the alternate disaster recovery path that you set up during the initial configuration of Backup Exec. If that location has been lost or damaged, or you do not have a copy of the disaster recovery information file, you cannot use this wizard to automatically restore this computer. In this case you must manually install the necessary Windows operating system and then install Backup Exec to restore this computer.

What should I do if my device with my backup data is not listed?

If the disk storage device or a disk cartridge device that you need is not listed, click Browse and then navigate to the required storage device.

Do I need drivers for inactive storage controllers?

You must install a driver to access a device that is attached to an inactive storage controller.

If your backup data is located on local storage devices, you should install the driver for the storage controller on which the devices are connected. You may also need to install the driver if you want to access the hard disks on the inactive storage controllers.

Select the inactive storage controller, and then click Install Driver and provide the location to the driver information (.inf) file.

Do I need drivers for inactive network controllers?

The listed inactive network controllers require you to load a driver to connect to a network.

If your backup data is located on a remote Backup Exec server, you may want to install the network driver to access the remote Backup Exec server. To install the driver for the inactive network controller, click Install Driver and provide the location to the driver information (.inf) file.

Why do I need to unlock the volumes encrypted with BitLocker?

The volumes displayed are encrypted with BitLocker.

You may want to unlock the volumes if you want to restore data to them. You may also want to unlock them if you want to access any disk storage or disk cartridge devices that exist on these volumes.

Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard

The Recover This Computer Wizard restores the hard drive volumes to the same sizes they were before the disaster. If the hard drive in the failed computer is larger than the hard drive that was in place before the disaster, it may result in unused and unallocated space. You can run Advanced Disk Configuration to alter the volume sizes to reflect the larger hard drive size.

The following is an example of why the hard drive volumes should be resized:

The pre-disaster computer hardware contains a 40 GB hard drive with two 20-GB volumes. You replace it with a 90-GB model. SDR then uses the disaster recovery information file to rebuild the hard disk partition table by using the partition information that is found on the original 40-GB hard drive. As a result, only 40 GB of space is allocated on the new 90 GB hard drive, with a partition map that consists of two 20-GB partitions.

You can access Advanced Disk Configuration from within the Recover This Computer Wizard.

> “ ”

Note: You should be familiar with Microsoft Disk Management concepts before you run Advanced Disk Configuration.

> “ ”

The following table provides details about the additional disk-related operations that you can do with Advanced Disk Configuration.

Table: Advanced Disk Configuration tasks

TASK	DESCRIPTION
Create a simple volume	A simple volume is a partition on a disk that contains a file system.
	See Creating a simple volume .
Format a volume	Disk volumes must be formatted before data can be stored on them.
	See Formatting a volume .
Extend the size of a volume	If a disk contains some unallocated disk space that is adjacent to a functional volume, you can extend the volume to include the free space. To extend the volume, it must be either raw or formatted with the Windows NTFS file system.
	See Extending the size of a volume .
Shrink the size of a volume	You can decrease the size of a volume by shrinking the volume into the contiguous, unallocated disk space that is on the same disk.
	When you shrink a volume, there is no need to reformat the volume. Ordinary files are automatically relocated on the disk to create the new, unallocated disk space.
	See Shrinking the size of a volume .

TASK	DESCRIPTION
Create a spanned volume	A spanned volume spans more than one physical disk. You can create a spanned volume by spanning it across multiple physical disks, or by spanning the volume into unallocated disk space.
	To create a spanned volume, you must have a startup volume and at least two dynamic volumes.
	Note: Spanned volumes are not fault-tolerant.
	See About spanned volumes .
Create a striped volume	Striped volumes store data in stripes across two or more physical disks. Although striped volumes do not provide fault-tolerance protection, they do offer the best performance of all the volumes in Windows.
	See Creating a striped volume .
Create a mirrored volume	A mirrored volume provides a copy of the data that is written to a selected volume. Because all data is written to both the mirrored volume and the selected volume, mirroring reduces the capacity of both volumes by 50%.
	See Creating a mirrored volume .
View volume properties	You can view properties for each volume in the Current Disk Layout view or in the Original Disk Layout view.
	See Viewing volume properties .
Change an assigned drive letter	You can change assigned drive letters for all volumes if you want to organize your drive letters in a certain way.
	See Changing an assigned drive letter .

TASK	DESCRIPTION
Delete a volume	Deleting a volume erases all data from the volume; therefore, it is recommended that you use caution when considering the use of this option.
	See Deleting a volume .
Convert a basic disk to a dynamic disk	Converting basic disks to dynamic disks lets you create the volumes that span multiple disks. Dynamic disks also let you create fault-tolerant volumes, such as mirrored volumes and RAID-5 volumes. All volumes on dynamic disks are referred to as dynamic volumes.
	See Converting a basic disk to a dynamic disk .
Convert a Master Boot Record (MBR) disk to a Guid Partition Table (GPT) disk	MBR disks use the standard BIOS interface. GPT disks use extensible firmware interface (EFI).
	You can convert MBR disks to GPT disks if the disk does not contain partitions or volumes.
	See Converting a Master Boot Record (MBR) disk to a Guid Partition Table (GPT) disk .
Convert a Guid Partition Table (GPT) disk to a Master Boot Record (MBR) disk	GPT disks use extensible firmware interface (EFI). Master boot record (MBR) disks use the standard BIOS interface.
	GPT disks can be converted to MBR disks if the disk does not contain partitions or volumes.
	See Converting a Guid Partition Table (GPT) disk to a Master Boot Record (MBR) disk .
View the original disk layout geometry	The original disk layout shows the actual hard disk layout that existed during the backup job. Within the simplified layout view, you can accept the disk geometry as it originally existed before the disaster, or you can alter the

TASK	DESCRIPTION
	geometry by changing the volume sizes. Depending on the size of the existing disks, you can alter volume sizes in megabytes, gigabytes, or terabytes.
	The simplified layout view has a Preview tab that lets you view the disk geometry as it presently exists. If you change the disk geometry and change volume sizes, click the Preview tab to see a graphical representation of your proposed changes.
	If mismatched volumes appear in the simplified volume layout view, you can use the option Erase hard disks and recreate the volume layout shown above to automatically create a volume layout on the available hard disks. You can also manually create a volume layout by using the Advanced Disk Configuration option.

Viewing the original disk layout geometry

The original disk layout geometry appears in Advanced Disk Configuration beneath the current disk layout geometry view and is derived from the disaster recovery information file. The original disk layout shows the actual hard disk layout that existed during the backup job.

Creating a simple volume

Creating a simple volume

Use the following steps to create a simple volume.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To create a simple volume

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click the unallocated space on the disk on which you want to create the simple volume, and then click **Create Simple Volume**.
2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **OK**.

Formatting a volume

Use the following steps to format the volume.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To format a volume

1. Right-click the volume that you want to format, and then select **Format Volume**.
2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **OK**.

Extending the size of a volume

When more volume space is required, you can extend the volume. A disk volume can only be extended if the file system is NTFS.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

Use the following steps to extend the size of an existing volume.

To extend the size of a volume

1. Right-click the volume you want to extend, and then select **Extend Volume**.
2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **Extend**.

Shrinking the size of a volume

Use the following steps to shrink the size of an existing volume.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To shrink the size of an existing volume

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click the volume that you want to shrink, and then click **Shrink Volume**.
2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **Shrink**.

Viewing volume properties

You can view properties for each volume in the Current Disk Layout view or in the Original Disk Layout view.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To view volume properties

- Do one of the following:

IN THE CURRENT DISK LAYOUT VIEW	DO THE FOLLOWING IN THE ORDER LISTED\:
	- CLICK A VOLUME WHOSE PROPERTIES YOU WANT TO VIEW.
	- UNDER DISK LAYOUT OPERATIONS , VIEW THE PROPERTIES FOR THE VOLUME UNDER RESTORE VOLUME .
In the Original Disk Layout view	Do the following in the order listed\:
	- Click a volume whose properties you want to view.
	- Under Disk Layout Operations , view the properties for the volume under Backup Volume .

Deleting a volume

Use the following steps to delete a volume.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To delete a volume

1. Right-click the volume you want to delete, and then click **Delete Volume**.
2. Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

Changing an assigned drive letter

You can change a drive's assigned drive letter by using the following steps.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To change an assigned drive letter

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, select a volume whose drive letter you want to change.
2. Right-click the volume, and then select **Change Drive Letter**.
3. Click **Change** , and then set the appropriate values.

4. Click **OK**.

Converting a basic disk to a dynamic disk

You can convert a basic disk to a dynamic disk by using the following steps.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To convert a basic disk to a dynamic disk

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click a basic disk that you want to convert to a dynamic disk, and then select **Convert to Dynamic**.
2. Read the Advanced Disk Configuration message that appears, and then click **Yes**.

Converting a Master Boot Record (MBR) disk to a Guid Partition Table (GPT) disk

You can convert an MBR disk to a GPT disk by by using the following steps.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To convert an MBR disk to a GPT disk

- In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click an MBR disk that you want to convert to a GPT disk, and then select **Convert to GPT**.

Converting a Guid Partition Table (GPT) disk to a Master Boot Record (MBR) disk

You can convert a GPT disk to an MBR disk by using the following steps.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To convert a GPT disk to an MBR disk

- In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click a GPT disk that you want to convert to an MBR disk, and then select **Convert to MBR**.

About spanned volumes

After you convert a basic disk to a dynamic disk, you can create spanned volumes.

See About spanned volumes.

Before you create spanned volumes, consider the following:

- You can create spanned volumes on dynamic disks only.
- You need at least two dynamic disks to create a spanned volume.
- You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks.
- You cannot mirror or stripe a spanned volume.
- Spanned volumes are not fault tolerant.

Creating a spanned volume

Use the following steps to create a spanned volume.

See About spanned volumes.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To create a spanned volume

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click unallocated disk space on a dynamic disk, and then click **Create Spanned Volume**.
2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **OK.**

Creating a mirrored volume

Use the following steps to create a mirrored volume.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To create a mirrored volume

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click unallocated disk space on a dynamic disk, and then click **Create Mirrored Volume**.
2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **OK**.

Creating a striped volume

Use the following steps to create a striped volume.

See Advanced Disk Configuration on the Recover This Computer Wizard.

To create a striped volume

1. In the Current Disk Layout view, right-click unallocated disk space on a dynamic disk, and then click **Create Striped Volume**.

2. Set the appropriate values, and then click **OK**.