



Kaseya Backup and Disaster Recovery

User Guide

Version 2.1

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About Kaseya

Kaseya is a global provider of IT automation software for IT Solution Providers and Public and Private Sector IT organizations. Kaseya's IT Automation Framework allows IT Professionals to proactively monitor, manage and maintain distributed IT infrastructure remotely, easily and efficiently with one integrated Web based platform. Kaseya's technology is licensed on over three million machines worldwide.

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Chapter 1

Backup



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Backup Tab

Backup

Kaseya Backup and Disaster Recovery (BU/DR) provides real-time automated disk backup, disk imaging, file level backup and bare-metal restore for Windows servers and workstations.

Automation, superior performance, ease of use and security are the cornerstone features of Kaseya Backup and Disaster Recovery. Unlike conventional file-based back-up products, Kaseya BU/DR creates an image of the entire system state, including operating system, user settings, applications and data. Applications and servers are always available since the backup process does not require system downtime.

Once a backup is created, Offsite Replication ensures that image and folder backups are immediately and automatically transferred and stored safely away from the business location. This process is completely automated and eliminates the need for a person to remember to take backup media, such as tapes, home or drop them off at a location for storage.

Data can be recovered quickly and easily with Kaseya Backup and Disaster Recovery. Whether it is a simple need to recover a few files, restore a system from a crash or recover systems from bare-metal in the event of a disaster, Kaseya BU/DR provides IT Managed Service Providers and IT administrators with the most comprehensive, reliable, and cost effective server and workstation protection.

Fully Automated Real-Time Backup

- No user intervention required
- No system downtime required
- Schedule full and incremental imaging
- Schedule folder and file backups
- All processes are automated and occur when scheduled

Complete Disk Imaging

- Sector level backup
- Multiple partitions
- Full and incremental images provides for granular restoration points and reduced file size transfer for offsite replication
- Complete data protection all programs, settings, configuration, system and user data

Fully Automated Offsite Replication

- Scheduled time periods
- Occurs automatically without user intervention
- No downtime required
- No tapes or other media to transport

Fast and Easy Recovery

- Granular date selection for recovery
- Remotely mount drive volumes
- Complete system image restoration
- Drag and drop restoration of folder and files

- Bare-metal image restoration
- Minimizes downtime

Flexible Configuration and Control

- Configure globally, by group, OS type, etc.
- Granular by server or workstation
- Scheduled and unattended backup and file restoration
- Remote and automated deployment
- No need to physically visit the server or workstation or customer site
- No additional hardware or software is required

Functions	Description
Backup Status (page 6)	Review the status of scheduled backups for any machine.
Schedule Volumes (page 6)	Schedules backups for selected hard disk volumes on any managed machine.
Pre/Post Script (page 11)	Specify a script to run before and/or after Volume Backup
Schedule Folders (page 12)	Can independently schedule backups for individual folders.
Backup Sets (page 16)	Displays a list of the current backup sets you have stored, for both volumes and folders.
Backup Logs (page 17)	Review the logs generated by every backup action.
Explore Volumes (page 17)	Mounts a backup as a new drive letter on the managed machine.
Explore Folders (page 18)	Copies the .zip archive back to the managed machine.
Verify Images (page 18)	Verify any volume or folder backup image
Auto Recovery (page 19)	Select a volume backup image to automatically restore to a selected machine. Requires the machine can still boot and the agent can communicate with the server.
CD Recovery (page 21)	Boot the managed machine from a CD and then automatically restore a selected volume backup image.
Universal Restore (page 23)	Provides instructions for creating a boot CD and restoring a backup image manually by walking through a wizard.
Offsite Servers (page 23)	Specify a machine to act as an offsite server and receive files from a local server.
Local Servers (page 26)	Specify a machine to act as a local server and send files to an offsite server.
Offsite Alert (page 29)	Generate alerts when a local server fails to connect to an offsite server.
Schedule Transfer (page 32)	Set up a day by day schedule for each local server to push files to an offsite server.
Install/Remove (page 33)	Install and uninstall the backup driver and software on any managed machine.
Image Location (page 36)	Set the path to the backup storage location.
Image Password (page 38)	Look up the password used to protect backup images.
Folder Backup (page 39)	Specify a list of folders to backup during Schedule Folders
Backup Alert (page 41)	Activate/deactivate alerts associated with backup events.
Compression (page 44)	Set compression level used by both volume and folder backups

Backup

Max File Size (page 46)	Set a maximum file size used for backup images. Images larger than this maximum are broken into multiple files.
Max Log Age (page 47)	Set the maximum number of days to save backup log data.
Secure Zone (page 48)	Install a secure zone to support Auto Recovery

Backup Status

Backup > Backup Status

- Similar information is provided using [Reports > Backup](#).

The [Backup Status](#) page provides a dashboard view of the backup status of machine IDs that have the backup client installed. The dashboard is organized into three panes:

- [In Process Backups](#) - Lists backups in process and the percentage complete.
- [Backup Status at a Glance](#) - Displays pie charts showing scheduled, succeeded, skipped, failed and cancelled backups. Click on any slice of the pie chart or any label of the pie chart to display a list of individual machines belonging to that slice.
- [Backup Status by Machine](#) - Shows the status of backups scheduled, succeeded, skipped, failed or cancelled for each machine.

Show Status for Last <N> <Periods> and Refresh

Specify the number of periods to collect the results shown on this page, then click the [Refresh](#) button.

Schedule Volumes

Backup > Schedule Volumes

The [Schedule Volumes](#) page schedules the backup of volumes for selected machine IDs. The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the [Backup > Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Note: If a network connection is dropped, the system retries for up to 10 seconds before giving up.

Warning: Do not attempt to backup the KServer using BUDR while the KServer is running. KServer data is backed up automatically each time a database maintenance cycle is run. Database maintenance cycle frequency is set using the Run database backup / maintenance every <N> Days @ <Time> option in [System > Configure](#).

Volume Backups vs Folder Backups

When you perform a backup using [Schedule Folders](#) (page 12), only the data, along with the folder tree, is compressed and stored.

Backing up disks and partitions is performed in a different way: [Schedule Volumes](#) stores a sector-by-sector snapshot of the disk, which includes the operating system, registry, drivers, software applications and data files, as well as system areas hidden from the user. This procedure is called [creating a disk image](#), and the resulting backup archive is often called a disk/partition image.

- Only those hard disk parts that contain data are stored. Further, it does not back up swap file information. This reduces image size and speeds up image creation and restoration.

You can backup individual drive letters (partitions) or entire disk drives.

- A partition image includes all files and folders independent of their attributes (including hidden and system files), boot record, FAT (file allocation table), root and the zero track of the hard disk with master boot record (MBR).
- A disk image includes images of all disk partitions as well as the zero track with master boot record (MBR). To [ensure recovery from complete disk failure](#), you should backup entire disk drives. Only by backing up entire disks [will you capture hidden recovery partitions](#) that may have been installed by your PC system vendor.

Full Backups, Incremental and Differential Backups

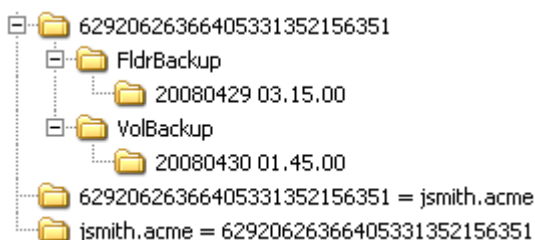
Full backups take significant time to complete compared with incremental or differential backups. To save time and disk space, schedule full backups to run less frequently than incremental or differential backups. Typically full backups are scheduled once per week or once per month, while incremental or differential backups run daily. All files required for a full backup, including all incremental or differential backups, are saved together in a backup set. You may save any number of full backup sets you wish.

Backup Folder Structure

Separate [Image Location](#) (page 36) paths may be specified for volume and folder backups. Volume backups and folder backups are saved as full backup sets. Each backup set gets its own folder. Backup files have a *.tib extension.

Backup folders are organized by the GUID used to uniquely identify each machine ID. By using the GUID instead of the machine ID, renaming the machine ID or assigning the machine ID to a different group does not prevent the backup files from becoming unavailable.

Two extra, empty, folders in the same backup image location folder identify the machine ID associated with each GUID. For instance, if you have a machine ID named `jsmith.acme` and its GUID is `62920626366405331352156351` then folders might be organized as follows in the image location folder:



The first folder contains the backups. The second empty folder identifies the machine ID for a GUID. The third empty folder identifies the GUID for a machine ID. If you have backups for many machine IDs all stored in the same image location folder, you can use either of the two empty cross-reference folders to identify the appropriate GUID backup folder, either by machine ID or by GUID.

Schedule Full

Click [Schedule Full](#) to schedule a new full backup of selected machine IDs using the backup options previously selected. Backup options set using the four [Apply](#) buttons are applied to selected machine IDs when [Schedule Full](#) is clicked.

Note: Backups can consume significant network bandwidth. To prevent congesting the network during normal business hours, schedule backups to run at off hours.

Backup

Date/Time

Enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute to schedule this task.

Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) to clear pending backups for selected machine IDs, including backup options set using the four [Apply](#) buttons.

Backup Now

Click [Backup Now](#) to start a new full backup of selected machine IDs *immediately*. Backup options set using the four [Apply](#) buttons are *not* applied to selected machine IDs when [Backup Now](#) is clicked.

Note: The backup logs always list an incremental or differential backup after clicking Backup Now, even if a full backup image is created.

Stagger by


You can distribute the load on your network by staggering this task. If you set this parameter to 5 minutes, then the task on each machine ID is staggered by 5 minutes. For example, machine 1 runs at 10:00, machine 2 runs at 10:05, machine 3 runs at 10:10, ...

Skip if Machine Offline



Check to perform this task only at the scheduled time, within a 15 minute window. If the machine is offline, skip and run the next scheduled period and time. Uncheck to perform this task as soon as the machine connects after the scheduled time.

Backup Set Type

Select the type of backup set to schedule:

- **Incremental**  - Captures only the files that have changed *since the previous full or incremental backup*. Restoring from an incremental backup requires all previous incremental image file plus the original full backup. Do not remove files from the full backup set directory.

Warning: Incremental backups detect changes at the sector level. If you defragment your hard disk, a large number of disk sectors will move and appear to change. This results in a large incremental backup file. This is perfectly normal for a sector level backup system.

- **Last Differential**  - Captures all changes to the target system *since the last full backup*. To save disk space, only the latest differential backup is saved with each full backup set. Select [Last Differential](#) to minimize backup storage requirements.
- **All Differentials**  - Captures all changes to the target system *since the last full backup*. Saves all differential backups in addition to the last differential backup.

Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Every <N> Periods

Incremental and differential backups are always performed as a recurring task. Enter the number of times to run this task each time period. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs. Enter 0 to disable the scheduling of incremental or differential backups.

Apply Full Every <N> Periods

Full backups are always performed as a recurring task. Enter the number of times to run this task each time period. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs.

Save last <N> backup sets

Specify the number of full backup sets to keep. A [backup set](#) is a full backup plus all incremental backups or differential backups referencing that full backup. Starting a new full backup creates a new full backup set. So, entering 3 here maintains the current full backup, plus that last two full backup sets. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Delete before running backup

If checked, delete any backups sets not being save before running a new backup.

Verify Backup

If checked, verifies each backup image immediately after each full, incremental, or differential backup completes. [Verify takes the same amount of time as the original backup to complete.](#) Only verify in situations where you question the integrity of the network connection to the backup file location. You do not generally need to use this option. Use the [Verify Images \(page 18\)](#) function to spot check backup files at any time. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Enable VSS Support

Enables [Volume Shadow Service \(VSS\)](#) on 2003 servers. VSS ensures completion of all transactions before the backup process starts. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:



Agent has checked in



Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.



Agent has not recently checked in



Agent has never checked in



Online but waiting for first audit to complete



The agent is online but remote control is disabled



The agent has been suspended

Backup

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Disks




The list of local hard drive disks available on a machine. Check a disk number to include it in a volume backup. Backup an entire disk to insure any hidden partitions that may have been installed by your PC vendor are also backed up. These hidden partitions may be required to boot your system in the event of a restore.

Sets

The number of backup sets maintained at any one time.

Inc / Diff

The type of backup set maintained:

-  - Incremental
-  - Differential
-  - All differential

Last Backup

The last time a backup was performed.

Partitions

The list of available drive letter partitions available on a machine. Check a driver letter to include it in a volume backup.

Next Backup

The next scheduled backup. Pending timestamps display **as red text with yellow highlight**.

Period (full)

The scheduled interval between full backups.

Period (inc)

The scheduled interval between incremental or differential backups.

Verify VSS

If checked, [Volume Shadow Service \(VSS\)](#) is enabled when performing a backup.

Pre/Post Script: Backup

Backup > Pre/Post Script

Use the [Pre/Post Script](#) page to run scripts either before a [Schedule Volumes](#) (page 6) backup starts or after it completes. Does not apply to [Schedule Folders](#) (page 12) backups.

Use this page to suspend services that may lock files and prevent volume backup from completing. You may also wish to force a system service, such as Exchange or a database, to write all its data to disk prior to system backup. Typically this can be done **without** requiring the service in question to be down during backup. All critical services can be left fully operational at all times. For example, to backup an Exchange Server, a snap shot of the database is needed prior to the backup start. A script will quickly start and stop Exchange to take the snapshot of the database prior to the start of the backup.

To Run a Pre/Post Script

1. Select machine IDs.
2. Click the [select script](#) link to select a script to run before a [Schedule Volumes](#) backup starts or after it completes.
3. For scripts run after completion, specify whether the scripts should run with any status, with success or with failure.
4. Click [Set](#).

Schedule

Click [Set](#) to run the selected scripts run before a [Schedule Volumes](#) backup starts or after it completes.

Run Select Script Before Initial Update Starts

If checked, runs the selected script *before* a [Schedule Volumes](#) backup starts.

Run Select Script After Initial Update Completes

If checked, runs the selected script *after* a [Schedule Volumes](#) backup completes. For scripts run after completion, specify whether the scripts should run with any status, with success or with failure.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:



Agent has checked in



Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.



Agent has not recently checked in



Agent has never checked in

Backup



Online but waiting for first audit to complete



The agent is online but remote control is disabled



The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Pre Script / Post Script

This column lists the scripts set to run before a [Schedule Volumes](#) backup starts or after it completes.

Schedule Folders

Backup > Schedule Folders

The [Schedule Folders](#) page schedules the backup of folders for selected machine IDs. The folders backed up are specified using Backup > [Folder Backup](#) (page 39). The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Note: If a network connection is dropped, the system retries for up to 10 seconds before giving up.

Sector Level Backups

Folder backups perform sector level backups of selected folders. Sector level copying allows the system to backup locked and in-use files so you can safely backup at any time of the day.

Full Backups, Incremental and Differential Backups

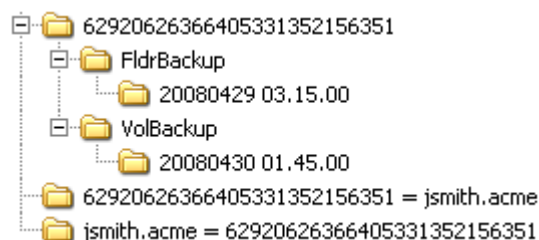
Full backups take significant time to complete compared with incremental or differential backups. To save time and disk space, schedule full backups to run less frequently than incremental or differential backups. Typically full backups are scheduled once per week or once per month, while incremental or differential backups run daily. All files required for a full backup, including all incremental or differential backups, are saved together in a backup set. You may save any number of full backup sets you wish.

Backup Folder Structure

Separate [Image Location](#) (page 36) paths may be specified for volume and folder backups. Volume backups and folder backups are saved as full backup sets. Each backup set gets its own folder. Backup files have a *.tib extension.

Backup folders are organized by the GUID used to uniquely identify each machine ID. By using the GUID instead of the machine ID, renaming the machine ID or assigning the machine ID to a different group does not prevent the backup files from becoming unavailable.

Two extra, empty, folders in the same backup image location folder identify the machine ID associated with each GUID. For instance, if you have a machine ID named `jsmith.acme` and its GUID is `62920626366405331352156351` then folders might be organized as follows in the image location folder:



The first folder contains the backups. The second empty folder identifies the machine ID for a GUID. The third empty folder identifies the GUID for a machine ID. If you have backups for many machine IDs all stored in the same image location folder, you can use either of the two empty cross-reference folders to identify the appropriate GUID backup folder, either by machine ID or by GUID.

Schedule Full

Click [Schedule Full](#) to schedule a new full backup of selected machine IDs using the backup options previously selected. Backup options set using the four [Apply](#) buttons are applied to selected machine IDs when [Schedule Full](#) is clicked.

Note: Backups can consume significant network bandwidth. To prevent congesting the network during normal business hours, schedule backups to run at off hours.

Date/Time

Enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute to schedule this task.

Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) to clear pending backups for selected machine IDs, including backup options set using the four [Apply](#) buttons.

Backup Now

Click [Backup Now](#) to start a new full backup of selected machine IDs *immediately*. Backup options set using the four [Apply](#) buttons are *not* applied to selected machine IDs when the [Backup Now](#) is clicked.

Note: The backup logs always list an incremental or differential backup after clicking Backup Now, even if a full backup image is created.

Stagger by

You can distribute the load on your network by staggering this task. If you set this parameter to 5 minutes, then the task on each machine ID is staggered by 5 minutes. For example, machine 1 runs at 10:00, machine 2 runs at 10:05, machine 3 runs at 10:10, ...

Backup

Skip if Machine Offline

Check to perform this task only at the scheduled time, within a 15 minute window. If the machine is offline, skip and run the next scheduled period and time. Uncheck to perform this task as soon as the machine connects after the scheduled time.

Backup Set Type

Select the type of backup set to schedule:

- **Incremental** 🟡 - Captures only the files that have changed *since the previous full or incremental backup*. Restoring from an incremental backup requires all previous incremental image file plus the original full backup. Do not remove files from the full backup set directory.

Warning: Incremental backups detect changes at the sector level. If you defragment your hard disk, a large number of disk sectors will move and appear to change. This results in a large incremental backup file. This is perfectly normal for a sector level backup system.

- **Last Differential** 🔼 - Captures all changes to the target system *since the last full backup*. To save disk space, only the latest differential backup is saved with each full backup set. Select **Last Differential** to minimize backup storage requirements.
- **All Differentials** 🔽 - Captures all changes to the target system *since the last full backup*. Saves all differential backups in addition to the last differential backup.

Click **Apply** to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Every <N> Periods

Incremental and differential backups are always performed as a recurring task. Enter the number of times to run this task each time period. Click **Apply** to apply these settings to selected machine IDs. Enter 0 to disable the scheduling of incremental or differential backups.

Apply Full Every <N> Periods

Full backups are always performed as a recurring task. Enter the number of times to run this task each time period. Click **Apply** to apply these settings to selected machine IDs.

Save last <N> backup sets

Specify the number of full backup sets to keep. A **backup set** is a full backup plus all incremental backups or differential backups referencing that full backup. Starting a new full backup creates a new full backup set. So, entering 3 here maintains the current full backup, plus that last two full backup sets. Click **Apply** to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Delete before running backup

If checked, delete any backups sets not being save before running a new backup.

Verify Backup

If checked, verifies each backup image immediately after each full, incremental, or differential backup completes. **Verify takes the same amount of time as the original backup to complete.** Only verify in situations where you question the integrity of the network connection to the backup file location. You do not generally need to use this option. Use the **Verify Images** (page 18) function to spot check backup files at

any time. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Enable VSS Support








Enables [Volume Shadow Service \(VSS\)](#) on 2003 servers. VSS ensures completion of all transactions before the backup process starts. Click [Apply](#) to apply these settings to selected machine IDs without changing the backup schedule.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID




The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Sets

The number of backup sets maintained at any one time.

Inc / Diff

The type of backup set maintained:

-  - Incremental
-  - Differential
-  - All differential

Last Backup

The last time a backup was performed.

Next Backup

The next scheduled backup. Pending timestamps display **as red text with yellow highlight**.

Backup

Period (full)

The scheduled interval between full backups.

Period (inc)

The scheduled interval between incremental or differential backups.

Verify VSS

If checked, [Volume Shadow Service \(VSS\)](#) is enabled when performing a backup.

Backup Sets

Backup > Backup Sets

The [Backup Sets](#) page displays a list of the *current* backup sets you have stored, for both volumes and folders. If you specified 5 backup sets using either [Schedule Volumes](#) (page 6) or [Schedule Folders](#) (page 12) this page displays 5 backups sets. This page also displays all backups that have failed while trying to store up to the specified number of backup sets. You can also:

- Clear all backups sets for a volume or folder.

Note: The backup sets are not actually cleared from the image location until the next full backup runs.

- Cancel a backup in progress.
- Click the backup link to display the log details of a backup in XML format.

You should never need to look at this log file unless backup reports strange or unexplained failures. In those cases, the log may provide more insight into the cause of the backup failure such as identifying corrupt files or disk sectors.

Note: Bad disks may cause backup failures. Running `CHKDSK.EXE` on the drive in question may resolve failures.

The backup set table lists:

- The [End Time](#) the backup set was completed.
- The [Type](#) of backup: full, differential, or incremental.
- The [Duration](#) required to perform the backup.
- The [Size](#) of the backup.
- Whether the backup succeeded or failed. If failed, an error message also displays.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Note: See Backup Logs (page 17) for a list of *all* backups.

Clear

Click the [Clear](#) button to manually remove all volume backup sets or folder backup sets. This might be necessary to remove a "stuck" backup set or to free up disk space.

Warning: Clears *all* volume backups sets or folder backup sets for a machine ID.

Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) to cancel an in process backup.

Backup Logs

Backup > Backup Logs

The [Backup Logs](#) page displays a list of the *all* backups you have performed, for both volumes and folders, up to the number of days specified for backup logs using Backup > [Max Log Age](#) (page 47). Click a machine ID to display a log containing the date, type, duration, result and description of each backup operation performed.

Note: Backup Logs provides more detailed information about why a backup failed than provided by Backup Sets (page 16). Backups Sets displays a list of all *current* backups.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Note: Bad disks may cause backup failures. Running CHKDSK.EXE on the drive in question may resolve failures.

Explore Volumes

Backup > Explore Volumes

The [Explore Volumes](#) page mounts a volume backup as a new read only drive letter on the [same machine](#) or on a [different machine](#). The backup volume can be browsed, just like any other drive, with Windows Explorer. Individual files or folders can be copied from mounted backup volumes to any other folder on your local machine you have write access to. Mounted volume backups remain available for browsing unless the computer is rebooted or the drive is unmounted by clicking the [Unplug All](#) button.

Note: A user with access rights to the Image Location (page 36) must be logged in at the time the backup is mounted.

Click a machine ID to select a volume backup to mount. The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Mount to machine ID

Select [Mount to machine ID](#) to mount the backup image to the same machine ID that the backup image was made on.

Mount to select machine ID

Select [Mount to select machine ID](#) to mount the backup image to a different machine ID than the backup image was made on.

Backup

Mount

To explore a full or incremental/differential backup, click the radio button next to the date listed. The complete image, [as of that date](#), gets mounted on the managed machine as a new drive letter. Click the [Mount](#) button to generate a script to mount the backup image. The screen automatically refreshes every 5 seconds and reports status of the mount until the mount script completes execution.

Unplug All

Click [Unplug All](#) to remove any mounted volume backups.

Explore Folders

Backup > Explore Folders

The [Explore Folders](#) page restores folder backups to a specified directory on a target machine, maintaining the same structure they had in the backup. Unlike [Explore Volumes](#) ([page 17](#)), this page can not mount the data as a new drive letter. Manually delete restored backup folders to remove them.

Note: A user with access rights to the Image Location ([page 36](#)) must be logged in at the time the backup is mounted.

Restore to machine ID

If selected, the folder backup is restored to the same machine ID the folder backup was made on.

Restore to select machine ID

If selected, the folder backup is restored to a different machine ID the folder backup was made on..

Restore

Click [Restore](#) to restore a selected folder backup to a selected machine ID.

Create new folder in

Enter the path on the target machine where the folder backup will be restored.

Folder Backup

Click the radio button next to the date of a folder backup to select it.

Verify Images

Backup > Verify Images

The [Verify Images](#) page performs a one time verification of any selected volume or folder backup. Use this function to spot check that backups are completed successfully. Successful backups may fail to verify if the backup image file was not copied successfully to the [Image Location](#) ([page 36](#)) path. This problem typically only occurs in slow or unreliable networks. On slow networks, consider selecting the [Verify Backup](#) option in [Schedule Volumes](#) ([page 6](#)) and [Schedule Folders](#) ([page 12](#)) to verify the backup every

time.

Click a machine ID to select a volume backup to mount. The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Verify from machine ID

Select [Verify from machine ID](#) to verify the backup on the same machine ID that the backup image was made on.

Verify from select machine ID

Select [Verify from select machine ID](#) to verify the backup on a different machine ID than the backup image was made on.

Verify Volume

To verify a full or incremental/differential volume backup, select the radio button next to the date listed and click the [Verify Volumes](#) button.

Verify Folder

To verify a full or incremental/differential folder backup, click the radio button next to the date listed and click the [Verify Folders](#) button.

Auto Recovery

Backup > Auto Recovery

The [Auto Recovery](#) page restores any volume backup image to the same machine the backup was created on. [Auto Recovery](#) requires:

- The target machine's [agent can still communicate with the KServer](#).
- [Secure Zone](#) (page 48) be installed on the target machine ID.

Note: Folder backups are restored using [Explore Folders](#) (page 18). To restore a target machine that cannot communicate with the KServer see [CD Recovery](#) (page 21) or [Universal Restore](#) (page 23).

[Auto Recovery](#) lets you select any volume backup image (full, incremental, or differential) for the selected machine ID to restore [without any user interaction at all](#). The restore may be scheduled to run at any time of day or on a recurring schedule. Set a [recurring schedule to auto restore](#) a machine in a public area subject to abuse by random users.

The server and agent configure the hidden [Secure Zone](#) partition to automatically restore the selected backup image from the [Image Location](#) (page 36) path. Once configuration completes, the agent reboots the machine [without warning](#). The machine boots into the secure zone partition and automatically restores the selected backup image.

Restore Failure

Restores can fail for the following reasons:

- [The Image Location points to a local driver letter](#) - When Windows boots, drive letters are automatically assigned to hard drives starting with C: . With the disk manager, you can reassign these to any other unused drive letter. For example, you may decide to turn your D: drive into

Backup

G: and set the [Image Location](#) path to G:\backups. The recovery boot process will not know about the drive letter mapping and will assign D: to the hard disk. The restore will then fail trying to access G:\backups. You can resolve this problem by setting your image location to D:\backups prior to selecting the restore options. Restore will then successfully access D:\backups.

- [Image stored on a USB drive](#) - Similar to the issue above, when the recovery boot process assigns drive letters, it may assign the USB drive a different drive letter than Windows assigned it. You can resolve this problem by setting your [Image Location](#) to the new drive letter prior to selecting the restore options. Restore will then successfully access the USB drive.
- [Image stored on a network drive](#) - If the remote drive, or the machine hosting the drive, is not turned on, or if the username and password have changed, then the recovery boot process will not be able to access the network drive.

Schedule

Click [Schedule](#) to schedule restore of volume backup images to selected machine IDs using the restore parameters previously selected. Remember, the restore reboots the machine and restores an image [without warning the user](#) first.

Date/Time

Enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute to schedule this task.

Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) to clear a scheduled restore of selected machine IDs.

Restore Now

Click [Restore Now](#) to restore volume backup images to selected machine IDs immediately.

Run recurring every <N> periods

Check this box to make this task a recurring task. Enter the number of times to run this task each time period.

Stagger by

You can distribute the load on your network by staggering this task. If you set this parameter to 5 minutes, then the task on each machine ID is staggered by 5 minutes. For example, machine 1 runs at 10:00, machine 2 runs at 10:05, machine 3 runs at 10:10, ...

Skip if Machine Offline








Check to perform this task only at the scheduled time, within a 15 minute window. If the machine is offline, skip and run the next scheduled period and time. Uncheck to perform this task as soon as the machine connects after the scheduled time.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Select backup to restore

Select a backup image to restore from the drop down control listing all available backups for the selected machine ID.

Last Restore

The last time an image was restored to this machine ID.

Next Restore

The next time an image is scheduled to be restored.

Interval

The interval for the scheduled task to recur.

CD Recovery

Backup > CD Recovery

The [CD Recovery](#) page restores volume backup images to the same machine or same type of machine that the backup was created on. [CD Recovery](#) requires the target machine be booted from a CD.

Use [CD Recovery](#) to restore backup images **if the target machine's agent can not currently communicate with the KServer**. The target machine must be physically connected to a network that provides access to the KServer. Once the target machine boots up from the CD, no further user interaction is required. The network card is configured automatically. The KServer automatically downloads and restores a backup image to the target machine.

Backup

Procedure

1. [Create an ISO file](#) - If an ISO image file record doesn't already exist in the paging area, create a new ISO image file by clicking the [Create New ISO](#) button. The same ISO file is created each time this button is clicked, but with a different *filename*. It is the ISO *filename* on the recovery CD that tells the KServer which machine ID and backup image to restore from.

Note: You can leave the the machine ID and backup image unassigned or change the machine ID and backup image associated with an ISO image file at any time. This lets you create and distribute the recovery CD in advance to all the locations you manage. Then use this page to select the backup image you want to restore from just before the target machine is booted up from the CD. However, you must assign a machine ID and backup image *before* you start the restore or an error will result.

2. [Select a Machine ID](#) - Associate a machine ID with the ISO file. The machine ID must specify an [Image Location](#) (page 36) that contains the backup image you want to restore.
3. [Select a Backup Image](#) - Associate a backup image timestamp with the ISO filename and machine ID.
4. [Download the ISO image](#) - Download the created ISO file to a workstation that can write the ISO file to a CD.
5. [Create the Recovery CD](#) - Use a CD recording application to write the ISO file *as an image* to a CD. Do not simply copy the ISO file to the CD as a data file.
6. [Boot the target machine using the recovery CD](#) - The target machine must be physically connected to a network that provides access to the KServer. No further user interaction is required.

Restore Failure

Restores can fail for the following reasons:

- [The Image Location points to a local driver letter](#) - When Windows boots, drive letters are automatically assigned to hard drives starting with C: . With the disk manager, you can reassign these to any other unused drive letter. For example, you may decide to turn your D: drive into G: and set the [Image Location](#) path to G:\backups. The recovery boot process will not know about the driver letter mapping and will assign D: to the hard disk. The restore will then fail trying to access G:\backups. You can resolve this problem by setting your image location to D:\backups prior to selecting the restore options. Restore will then successfully access D:\backups.
- [Image stored on a USB drive](#) - Similar to the issue above, when the recovery boot process assigns drive letters, it may assign the USB drive a different drive letter than Windows assigned it. You can resolve this problem by setting your [Image Location](#) to the new drive letter prior to selecting the restore options. Restore will then successfully access the USB drive.
- [Image stored on a network drive](#) - If the remote drive, or the machine hosting the drive, is not turned on, or if the username and password have changed, then the recovery boot process will not be able to access the network drive.
- [Unable to establish a network connection](#) - [CD Recovery](#) allows the recovery of an image without the need for the user to enter details such as the image to be restored, its location, the password, etc. Instead the machine connects to the KServer to retrieve this information. However, if there is a proxy between the managed machine and the KServer, or DHCP is not enabled, that machine may not be able to establish a network connection to get out to the internet and retrieve the settings. In cases where a DHCP server is not enabled or there is a proxy in place, use [Universal Restore](#) (page 23), as there is no way to configure network connection information for [CD Recovery](#).


Create New ISO

Click [Create New ISO](#) to create a new ISO image file, if one does not already exist that you can use. Creating a new ISO image file creates a new record in the paging area.

Delete

Click the delete icon  to delete an ISO image file record.

Edit

Click the edit icon  to change the [Title](#) of an ISO image file record.

Share

By default, ISO images are private to the administrator that created it. You can share an ISO image with other administrators, administrator roles, or make the ISO image file public.

Title

A descriptive title of the backup image being restored.

Machine ID

Select a machine ID. The machine ID must specify an [Image Location](#) (*page 36*) that contains the backup image you want to restore.

Backup Date

Select the backup image, by date, to restore from.

Universal Restore

Backup > Universal Restore

Universal Restore enables you to restore the backup image of a system. The restore can be to a different hardware platform or to a virtual machine. Universal Restore requires someone at the machine to boot from the CD and navigate through the recovery wizard to restore the backup image. Manual recovery requires a user with knowledge of the [Image Location](#) (*page 36*) path and the [Image Password](#) (*page 38*) to restore a backup image.

A damaged boot volume may prevent a system from even booting. To restore images to the system partition, requires that the system boot from a separate partition. This recovery CD provides that image. Follow the on screen instructions to create the recovery CD and restore a volume.

Offsite Servers

Backup > Offsite Servers

The [Offsite Servers](#) page safely and securely transfers backup images from a LAN to a remote location. Offsite replication transfers all *changes* to files and sub-directories in the Local Server directory to a specified offsite server directory. File transfers are scheduled using [Schedule Transfer](#) (*page 32*). [Image Location](#) (*page 36*) directories should be defined as subdirectories of a [Local Server](#)

Backup

directory to be included in these transfers.

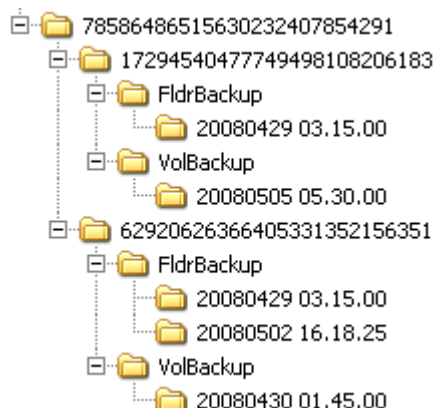
Offsite Server Configuration

Any machine ID may act as an offsite server. You may also have as many offsite servers as you like. Example [Offsite Replication](#) configurations include:

- [One global offsite server](#) - A local server at each managed LAN pushes data to the global offsite server.
- [Multiple offsite servers](#) - Several local servers are assigned to each offsite server. Multiple offsite servers are used to balance the load.
- [Cross offsite servers](#) - Supports offsite replication for companies with multiple locations. For example, two company sites each act as the offsite server location for the other company site.

Offsite Folder Structure

The offsite server stores data received from local servers in the directory specified. The top level GUID folder is the GUID of the local server the data is coming from. Second level GUID folders are the GUIDs of the machine IDs being backed up. The following diagram illustrates a typical offsite server directory structure.



File Transfers

Only file changes are pushed to the offsite server. Broken file transfers are automatically restarted at the point left off. Restarting the file transfer from the beginning is not required. Offsite replication uses the same communications technology used in the agent/server communications. All traffic is 256-bit encrypted.

Using the Same Machine for the Local Server and Offsite Server

You may assign the offsite server to be the same machine as the local server. This is *not* recommended but is allowed to support copying image data to secondary disk drives.

Setting the Name/IP Address and Port



Select a target machine with an agent that will act as the offsite server. The offsite server is always running and listens for connections from local servers using any TCP port you specify. The port cannot be used by any other application. Try using 5722 as it is similar to the agent checkin port.

You must specify a DNS name or IP address that can be resolved from the local server. Typically, this is the *external* name/IP address of the gateway/firewall/router used by the target machine. Configure [port range forwarding](#) on your gateway/firewall/router to direct requests for port 5722—or whatever port number you've chosen—to the internal IP address of the machine ID acting as the offsite server.

Note: The offsite server must have a credential set to access the network directory receiving data transfers.

Testing the Offsite Configuration

Once you have configured the offsite server, check pending scripts on the offsite server machine:

1. Click the  or  icon.
2. Click the [Pending Scripts](#) tab on the Machine Summary page.
3. Ensure the `Start Offsite Server` script ran successfully.

Try to connect to the offsite server component using Telnet. In the command below replace the string `your.offsiteServer.com` with your Name/IP address. Replace 5722 with the port number you are using.

```
telnet your.offsiteServer.com 5722
```

If the connection is successful you should see only see a blinking cursor. Once you can verify the offsite server is ready, You can configure the [Local Servers](#).

Create

Click [Create](#) to create an offsite server using the options previously selected.

Select Machine ID

Select the machine ID you want to act as the offsite server.

Name/IP

Enter the IP DNS name or IP address of the offsite server.

Port







Enter an unused port number.

Full path to directory (UNC or local) which receives all data transfers

Enter the full path to the directory, either UNC or local, which receives all data transfers.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled

Backup




The agent has been suspended

Delete

Click the delete icon  to delete an offsite server record.

Edit Icon

Click a row's edit icon  to populate header parameters with values from that row. You can edit these values in the header and re-apply them.

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Name/IP

The DNS name or IP address used by the offsite server.

Port

The port used by the offsite server.

Directory Path

The directory path used by the offsite server.

Local Servers

Backup > Local Servers

The [Local Server](#) page defines the machine ID and directory on the local LAN used to transfer all new files to an [Offsite Server](#) ([page 23](#)). Offsite replication transfers all *changes* to files and sub-directories in the Local Server directory to a specified offsite server directory. Files transfers are scheduled using [Schedule Transfer](#) ([page 32](#)). [Image Location](#) ([page 36](#)) directories should be defined as subdirectories of a [Local Server](#) directory to be included in these transfers.

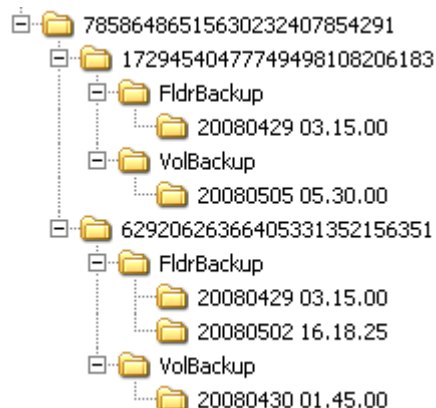
For each local server specify:

- The offsite server to push files to.
- The local directory path to push to the offsite server.
- Optional bandwidth limit.

The local server directory can be a UNC path pointing to a directory on a network file share. The local server must have a credential set in order to access the network.

Offsite Folder Structure

The offsite server stores data received from local servers in the directory specified. The top level GUID folder is the GUID of the local server the data is coming from. Second level GUID folders are the GUIDs of the machine IDs being backed up. The following diagram illustrates a typical offsite server directory structure.



File Transfers

Only file changes are pushed to the offsite server. Broken file transfers are automatically restarted at the point left off. Restarting the file transfer from the beginning is not required. Offsite replication uses the same communications technology used in the agent/server communications. All traffic is 256-bit encrypted.

Using the Same Machine for the Local Server and Offsite Server

You may assign the offsite server to be the same machine as the local server. This is *not* recommended but is allowed to support copying image data to secondary disk drives.

Create

Click [Create](#) to create an local server using the options previously selected.

Select Machine ID

Select the machine ID you want to act as the local server.

Offsite Server

Select the offsite server to transfer backup files to.

Bandwidth Limit

- [No Limit](#) - The local server transfers data to the offsite server [as fast as possible](#).
- [kBytes/Sec](#) - The local server limits data transfer to the rate specified.

Full path to directory (UNC or local) to push to offsite replication server

Enter the full path to the directory, either UNC or local, which sends data transfers. The local server sends the total contents of this directory to the offsite server.








Backup

Check Status

Click [Check Status](#) to check the amount of data left to be written to the offsite server immediately. Normally this check is performed only at the end of an active transfer cycle.

Check-in status


These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Delete

Click the delete icon  to delete a local server record.

Edit Icon

Click a row's edit icon  to populate header parameters with values from that row. You can edit these values in the header and re-apply them.

Status

- **Active** - Indicates files are actively being sent to the offsite server.
- **Suspended** - The local server is suspended per the schedule set out in [Schedule Transfer](#) (page 32).
- At the **end of each active cycle**, the system checks the local server and reports back the amount of data **left to be written**.

Offsite Server

The name of the offsite server being sent backup files from this local server.

BW Limit

The bandwidth limit assigned to this local server.

Directory Path

The directory on the local server sending data to the offsite server.

Offsite Alert

Backup > Offsite Alert

The [Offsite Alerts](#) page creates an alert when the specified local server can not connect to its offsite server. Alarms are only generated during the times allowed by [Schedule Transfer](#) (page 32) for each local server. Once defined, you can apply this alert immediately to any machine ID displayed on this page.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must be defined as a local server using Backup > [Local Servers](#) (page 26).

To Create an Offsite Alert

1. Check any of the last three checkboxes to perform their corresponding actions when a offsite alarm is triggered for a machine ID.
 - Create [Alarm](#) - This is always checked. Offsite alarms are enabled when an offsite alert is defined on this page.
 - Create [Ticket](#)
 - Run [Script](#) after alarm.
 - [Email Recipients](#)
2. Set additional email parameters.
3. Set additional offsite alert specific parameters.
4. Check the machine IDs to apply the alert to.
5. Click the [Apply](#) button.

To Cancel a Offsite Alert

1. Select the machine ID checkbox.
2. Click the [Clear](#) button.

The alert information listed next to the machine ID is removed.

Passing Alert Information to Emails and Scripts

The following types of offsite alert emails can be sent and formatted:

- Offsite failed

Note: Changing the email alarm format changes the format for *all* offsite alert emails.

The following variables can be included in your formatted email alerts and in scripts.

Within an Email	Within a Script	Description
<at>	#at#	alert time
<db-view.column>	not available	Include a view.column from the database. For example, to include the computer name of the machine generating the alert in an email, use #db-vMachine.ComputerName#
<gr>	#gr#	group ID
<id>	#id#	machine ID
<op>	#op#	offsite replication server ip:port

Backup

Create Alarm

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, an alarm is created. Alarms are displayed in Monitor > Dashboard List, Monitor > Alarm Summary and Reports > Logs > Alarm Log.

Create Ticket

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, a ticket is created.

Run script after alert

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, a script is run. You must click the [select script](#) link to choose a script to run. You can optionally direct the script to run on a specified range of machine IDs by clicking [this machine ID](#) link. These specified machine IDs do not have to match the machine ID that triggered the alarm condition.

Email Recipients

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, an email is sent to the specified email addresses.

- The email address of the currently logged in administrator displays in the [Email Recipients](#) field. It defaults from System > Preferences.
- Click [Format Email](#) to display the [Format Alert Email](#) popup window. This window enables you to format the display of emails generated by the system when an alarm condition is encountered.
- If the [Add to current list](#) radio option is selected, when [Apply](#) is clicked alert settings are applied and the specified email addresses are added without removing previously assigned email addresses.
- If the [Replace list](#) radio option is selected, when [Apply](#) is clicked alert settings are applied and the specified email addresses replace the existing email addresses assigned.
- If [Removed](#) is clicked, all email addresses are removed [without modifying any alert parameters](#).
- Email is sent directly from the KServer to the email address specified in the alert. The SMTP service in IIS sends the email directly to the address specified. Set the [From Address](#) using System > Configure.

Apply

Click [Apply](#) to apply alert parameters to selected machine IDs. Confirm the information has been applied correctly in the machine ID list.

Clear


Click [Clear](#) to remove all parameter settings from selected machine IDs.

Offsite Alert Parameters

- [Check every <N> periods](#) - Specifies how often to check the connection between the local server and the offsite server.
- [Alarms if connection fails for <N> periods](#) - Triggers an alarm if the connection fails for greater than the number of periods specified.

Three additional parameters can be set:

- [Add](#) - Adds alert parameters to selected machine IDs when [Apply](#) is selected without clearing existing parameters.








- **Replace** - Replaces alert parameters on selected machine IDs when **Apply** is selected.
- **Remove** - Clear alert parameters from selected machine IDs. Click the edit icon  next to a machine ID group *first* to select the alert parameters you want to clear.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the **Select All** link to check all rows on the page. Click the **Unselect All** link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

ATSE

The ATSE response code assigned to machine IDs or SNMP devices:

- A = Create **A**larm
- T = Create **T**icket
- S = Run **S**cript
- E = **E**mail Recipients

Email Address

A comma separated list of email addresses where notifications are sent.

Interval

The number of periods to wait before checking the connection between the local server and the offsite server.

Duration

The number of periods to wait before triggering an alert.

Schedule Transfer

Backup > Schedule Transfer

The [Schedule Transfer](#) page specifies the time of day each local server sends files to the offsite server. You may set different start and end times for each day of the week.

For example, to schedule transfers for all night Tuesday, set the [Start Time](#) for [Tuesday](#) at 6:00 pm and the [End Time](#) for [Wednesday](#) at 6:00 am.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must be defined as a local server using Backup > [Local Servers](#) (page 26).

Apply








Click [Apply](#) to apply weekly schedule settings selected local servers.

Select All/Unselect All


Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Edit Icon

Click a row's edit icon  to populate header parameters with values from that row. You can edit these values in the header and re-apply them.

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Weekday Start-End

Displays the start and end times for each day of the week that backup files are transferred from each local server to its offsite server.

Install/Remove: Backup

Backup > Install/Remove

The [Install/Remove](#) page installs or uninstalls Acronis [backup and disaster recovery \(BUDR\)](#) software on selected machine IDs. Each BUDR installation on a managed machine uses up one BUDR license. The number of licenses available depends on the total number of licenses purchased and allocated to each group ID using System > License Manager. BUDR licenses are purchased and allocated separately for workstations and servers.

- Backups require additional agent capability so you may be prompted to update the agent prior to installing backup.
- Backup installation requires Windows Installer v3 and up. Your system checks the results from the last audit for v3. Your system will not recognize you have installed the latest Windows Installer until after the next audit runs on that machine.

Installation Requires a Reboot

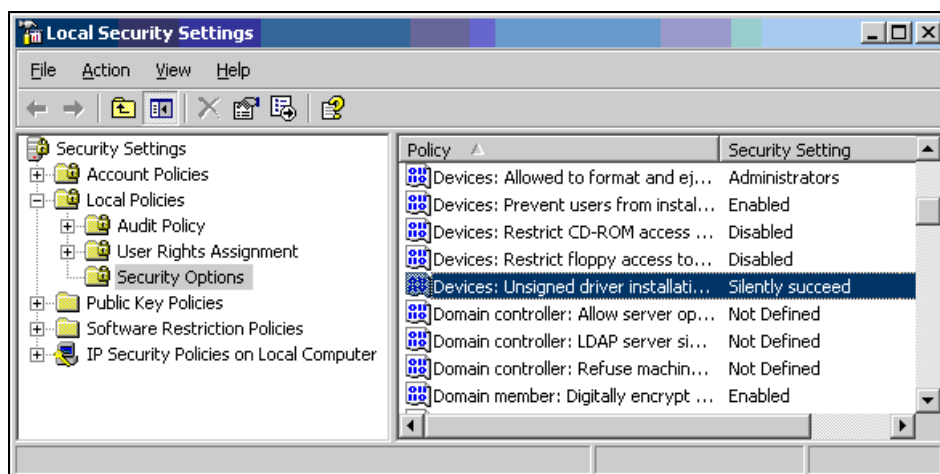
[Backup](#) can backup all volumes, including the boot volume, while in use. [Backup](#) accomplishes this through the use of a low level driver. As such, [backup require a reboot to complete its installation](#).

- After installation completes, if a user is logged in, the systems asks the user to [Reboot Now](#) or [Continue Working](#). If the dialog is not answered within 5 minutes, [Continue Working](#) is assumed. If no one is logged in, the system reboots immediately.
- You can avoid displaying this dialog box by clicking the [Do not reboot after install](#) checkbox.
- A [Reboot Now](#) button displays in the [Install](#) column next to a machine ID if [Do not reboot after install](#) was checked or the [Reboot Now/Continue Working](#) dialog box on the target machine timed out.
- Installing backup on a server when no one is logged in reboots the server when backup installation completes.

If Installation Fails on Windows 2003 Server

By default, Windows 2003 Server warns before installing any low level drivers. To date, Microsoft only signs their own low level drivers. Acronis can only deliver an unsigned driver as part of their backup system. To successfully install on a 2003 server, you must do one of the following:

- Click [Yes](#) when asked if it is OK to install the unsigned driver. If this dialog box gets no response in two minutes, then Windows assumes [No](#) and blocks the installation.
- Prior to installation, set the Local Group Policy to [Silently Succeed](#) for [Devices: Unsigned driver installation](#) (see below).



Backup

Install/Reinstall

Click [Install/Reinstall](#) to install or reinstall backup software on selected machine IDs using the options previously selected.

Date/Time

Enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute to schedule this task.

Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) to cancel execution of this task on selected managed machines.

Verify Install

Click [Verify Install](#) to confirm the backup software is installed on selected machine IDs. Use this if you suspect someone removed the backup software on managed machines.

Copy backup settings from select machine ID

Click this link to copy the backup configuration and schedules from an existing machine to all selected machines.

Warn if installer pushes from server

If checked, a warning message displays if the backup file is installed from the KServer. The backup install file is over 100MB. Avoid file transfer from the KServer to each machine in a LAN using Patch Management > File Source. Select the [File share located on](#) option. Once set, the KServer writes a single copy to the LAN file share. The backup installation runs from that location for all managed machines on that LAN.

Remove

Click [Remove](#) to uninstall the backup software from selected machine IDs. A reboot on the machine is required to remove the low level driver and complete the uninstall.

Stagger by

You can distribute the load on your network by staggering this task. If you set this parameter to 5 minutes, then the task on each machine ID is staggered by 5 minutes. For example, machine 1 runs at 10:00, machine 2 runs at 10:05, machine 3 runs at 10:10, ...

Skip if Machine Offline

Check to perform this task only at the scheduled time, within a 15 minute window. If the machine is offline, skip and run the next scheduled period and time. Uncheck to perform this task as soon as the machine connects after the scheduled time.

Do not reboot after install








If checked, selected machine IDs are *not* rebooted after the backup software is installed.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Installed

This column displays the status of installed software on selected machines:

- Awaiting reboot. A [Reboot Now](#) button displays in the [Install](#) column next to a machine ID if [Do not reboot after install](#) was checked or the [Reboot Now/Continue Working](#) dialog box on the target machine timed out.
- Backup does not support Vista at this time.
- Failed to install – unsigned driver installation policy may have blocked install
- Failed to install
- Install pending
- Remove pending
- Remove pending
- Reset Policy pending
- The date and time the backup software successfully installed
- Unsigned driver policy reset
- Update Agent required to support backup
- Verify failed
- Window v3 installer and up required

Version

Displays the version of Acronis backup software installed on the managed machine. If a new version is available, also displays [Update Available](#). [Latest](#) at the top of the column displays the latest version of backup software available.

Backup

Verify

Displays one of the following:

- The date and time the backup software was verified as installed on the machine ID.
- `Verify pending` - Displays with a [Cancel](#) button.
- `Not Verified` - Displays with a [Verify](#) button.

Type

The type of machine the backup software is installed on:

- Workstation
- Server

Image Location

Backup > Image Location

The [Image Location](#) page specifies the folder on a local network or local drive where volume backups and folder backups are stored. Typically this is a path to a LAN based file server such as `\\LAN_Server\Backups\`. But it can also be as simple as another physical drive on the machine, such as a USB drive, or a shared network drive. Writing data to a tape drive is supported. The tape drive must be recognized by the Windows OS as a removable storage device.

- Separate paths may be specified for volume and folder backup paths.
- You can not save the backup image to the same drive you are backing up.
- Mapped drive letters are not supported. The path must be a full UNC path or a local physical drive.
- If a UNC path is specified, a credential must be defined using `Agent > Set Credentials` that provides access to this UNC path. Without the credential, the machine will *not* have access to the image location and the backup will fail.

Note: Windows 98 and Windows ME do not support user credentials. You may only use local drive paths for 98 and ME.

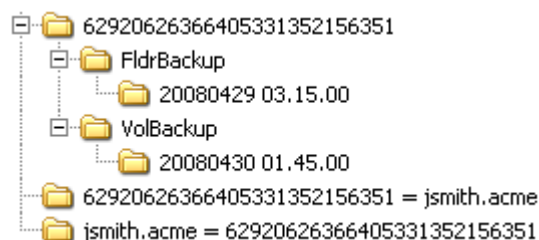
The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Backup Folder Structure

Separate [Image Location](#) (page 36) paths may be specified for volume and folder backups. Volume backups and folder backups are saved as full backup sets. Each backup set gets its own folder. Backup files have a `*.tib` extension.

Backup folders are organized by the GUID used to uniquely identify each machine ID. By using the GUID instead of the machine ID, renaming the machine ID or assigning the machine ID to a different group does not prevent the backup files from becoming unavailable.

Two extra, empty, folders in the same backup image location folder identify the machine ID associated with each GUID. For instance, if you have a machine ID named `jsmith.acme` and its GUID is `62920626366405331352156351` then folders might be organized as follows in the image location folder:



The first folder contains the backups. The second empty folder identifies the machine ID for a GUID. The third empty folder identifies the GUID for a machine ID. If you have backups for many machine IDs all stored in the same image location folder, you can use either of the two empty cross-reference folders to identify the appropriate GUID backup folder, either by machine ID or by GUID.

Local Servers and Image Locations

If you are going to configure replication using [Offsite Servers](#) (page 23), then [Image Location](#) (page 36) directories should be defined as subdirectories of a [Local Server](#) (page 23) directory.

Set

Click [Set](#) to set the image locations used for backups for selected machine IDs.

Clear

Click [Clear](#) to remove the image location settings from selected machine IDs.

Note: Clearing an image location for a machine removes any scheduled backups for that machine.

Volume Path / Folder Path

Enter folder paths to store backups.

Auto Refresh

Selecting this checkbox automatically updates the paging area every five seconds.

Check free space

You can check the amount of free space available on any machine's image location directory by checking the desired machine IDs and clicking the [Check](#) button. Also use this check to [verify the credential](#) is set correctly for the client to access the image location.

Note: Available free space changes all the time. To prevent showing stale data, reported free space only remains available for 10 minutes after the free space check completes.








Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Backup

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Volume Path / Folder Path

The folder paths specified for each machine ID.

Free Space

The free space available for each machine ID's image location.

Image Password

Backup > Image Password

The [Image Password](#) page sets the passwords to access backup files. Folder backup and volume backup .tib files are all [password protected](#) using a unique password for each machine ID. This password remains constant for each machine ID. You may set the password to anything you like. The same password may be set on multiple machines.

Warning: If you decide to keep backup files outside of this system, print out the password for each machine ID or you will not be able to recover the backup later. Kaseya can not recover a backup file for you if you loose this password.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

View Password Log

Displays a history of the backup image passwords assigned to machine IDs.

Change

Click [Change](#) to change the backup image password of selected machine IDs to the password entered in [Create Password](#) and [Confirm Password](#).

Create Password / Confirm Password

Enter a backup image password.

Suggest Password








Click [Suggest Password](#) to populate the [Create Password](#) and [Confirm Password](#) with a randomly generated alphanumeric string.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
-  Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.
-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Password

The backup image password currently assigned to each machine ID.

Folder Backup

Backup > Folder Backup

The [Folder Backup](#) page specifies files and folders backed up by [Schedule Folders](#) (page 12) for each machine ID. You may backup any number of files and folders. You can only specify one file or folder at a time.

You can also exclude specific files from being backed up within these folders. For example, you can exclude *.avi, *.mp3, and *.bmp files when backing up someone's My Documents folder.

Backup

Folder Backup performs sector level backups. Sector level copying allows the system to backup locked and in-use files so you can safely backup at any time of the day.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Include Directories

Click [Include Directories](#) to apply [Include File or Folder](#) settings to selected machine IDs.

Note: You cannot include the root directory of a drive, such as `c:` or `c:\`. An error will result during the backup.

Include File or Folder

Specify the full path to the file or folder you wish to back up on selected machine IDs. Paths must point to local drives, **not mapped drives or network paths**. You can only specify one file or folder at a time. Paths can include commas. For example, you can enter the path `C:\Program Files\Company, Inc\`.

Exclude Files

Specify files or classes of files to exclude from being backed up. Paths are not allowed. Only file names, with or without wild cards, are allowed. For example: `*.jpg`, `outlook.pst`. Click [Exclude Files](#) to apply these exclusions to selected machine IDs. You can only specify one file or class of files at a time.

Remove...

Click [Remove...](#) to display a dialog box that allows you to select the folders and files to remove from selected machine IDs.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:



Agent has checked in



Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.



Agent has not recently checked in



Agent has never checked in



Online but waiting for first audit to complete



The agent is online but remote control is disabled



The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Path

Lists the paths of files or folders being backed up for each machine ID. Files or classes of files being excluded from backups **display in red text**.

Backup Alert

Backup > Backup Alert

Monitor > Alerts

- Select Backup Alert from the [Select Alert Function](#) drop-down list

The [Backup Alert](#) page creates alerts for backup events on managed machines.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

To Create a Backup Alert

1. Check any of these checkboxes to perform their corresponding actions when a an alarm condition is encountered:
 - Create [Alarm](#)
 - Create [Ticket](#)
 - Run [Script](#)
 - [Email Recipients](#)
2. Set additional email parameters.
3. Set additional backup alert specific parameters.
4. Check the machine IDs to apply the alert to.
5. Click the [Apply](#) button.

To Cancel a Patch Alert

1. Select the machine ID checkbox.
2. Click the [Clear](#) button.

The alert information listed next to the machine ID is removed.

Passing Alert Information to Emails and Scripts

The following types of backup alert emails can be sent and formatted:

- Backup failed
- Verify backup failed
- Recurring backup skipped if machine offline
- Backup Completed Successfully

Backup

- Full Backup Completed Successfully
- Image Location free space below

Note: Changing the email alarm format changes the format for all Backup Alert emails.

The following variables can be included in your formatted email alerts and in scripts.

Within an Email	Within a Script	Description
<at>	#at#	alert time
<be>	#be#	backup failed error message
<bt>	#bt#	backup type
<db-view.column>	not available	Include a view.column from the database. For example, to include the computer name of the machine generating the alert in an email, use #db-vMachine.ComputerName#
<gr>	#gr#	group ID
<id>	#id#	machine ID
<im>	#im#	backup image location
<mf>	#mf#	megabytes free space remaining
<sk>	#sk#	backup skip count

Create Alarm

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, an alarm is created. Alarms are displayed in Monitor > Dashboard List, Monitor > Alarm Summary and Reports > Logs > Alarm Log.

Create Ticket

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, a ticket is created.

Run Script

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, a script is run. You must click the [select script](#) link to choose a script to run. You can optionally direct the script to run on a specified range of machine IDs by clicking [this machine ID](#) link. These specified machine IDs do not have to match the machine ID that triggered the alarm condition.

Email Recipients

If checked and an alarm condition is encountered, an email is sent to the specified email addresses.

- The email address of the currently logged in administrator displays in the [Email Recipients](#) field. It defaults from System > Preferences.
- Click [Format Email](#) to display the [Format Alert Email](#) popup window. This window enables you to format the display of emails generated by the system when an alarm condition is encountered.
- If the [Add to current list](#) radio option is selected, when [Apply](#) is clicked alert settings are applied and the specified email addresses are added without removing previously assigned email addresses.
- If the [Replace list](#) radio option is selected, when [Apply](#) is clicked alert settings are applied and the specified email addresses replace the existing email addresses assigned.
- If [Removed](#) is clicked, all email addresses are removed [without modifying any alert parameters](#).

- Email is sent directly from the KServer to the email address specified in the alert. The SMTP service in IIS sends the email directly to the address specified. Set the [From Address](#) using System > Configure.

Apply

Click [Apply](#) to apply alert parameters to selected machine IDs. Confirm the information has been applied correctly in the machine ID list.

Clear


Click [Clear](#) to remove all parameter settings from selected machine IDs.

Backup Alert Parameters

The system triggers an alarm whenever the system discovers one of four different backup alert conditions for a selected machine ID:

- [Any Backup Completed](#) - Alerts when any backup process completes successfully.
- [Full Backup Completed](#) - Alerts when a full backup process completes successfully.
- [Backup Fails](#) - Alerts when a backup process stops prior to completion for any reason. Typically, backup fails because the machine is turned off mid-backup or because the network connection to the file server referenced by [Image Location](#) (page 36) is lost.
- [Recurring backup skipped if machine offline <N> times](#) - Alerts when [Skip if machine offline](#) is set in [Schedule Volumes](#) (page 6) and the backup is rescheduled the specified number of times because the machine is offline. Use this alert to notify you that backups are not even starting because the machine is turned off at the scheduled volume backup time.
- [Image location free space below <N> MB](#) - Alerts when the hard disk being used to store the backups is less than a specified number of megabytes.

Three additional parameters can be set:

- [Add](#) - Adds alert parameters to selected machine IDs when [Apply](#) is selected without clearing existing parameters.
- [Replace](#) - Replaces alert parameters on selected machine IDs when [Apply](#) is selected.
- [Remove](#) - Clear alert parameters from selected machine IDs. Click the edit icon  next to a machine ID group *first* to select the alert parameters you want to clear.

Note: You may specify different alert email addresses for each backup alert type. This lets you send backup complete alerts to the user and only send failures to the administrator.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:








Agent has checked in



Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.

Backup

-  Agent has not recently checked in
-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

ATSE

The ATSE response code assigned to machine IDs or SNMP devices:

- A = Create [Alarm](#)
- T = Create [Ticket](#)
- S = Run [Script](#)
- E = [Email Recipients](#)

Email Address

A comma separated list of email addresses where notifications are sent.

Any Complete

If checked, an alarm is triggered when any backup is completed for this machine ID.

Full Complete

If checked, an alarm is triggered when a full backup is is completed for this machine ID.

Backup Fails

If checked, an alarm is triggered when any backup fails for this machine ID.

Backup Skipped

If checked, an alarm is triggered when any backup is skipped for this machine ID.

Compression

Backup > Compression

The [Compression](#) page specifies the compression level used to backup. Higher compression takes longer to complete a backup. Lower compression produces larger backup file sizes. The compression setting [effects both folder and volume](#) backup.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup

> [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Sample Compression Ratios

The table below shows the times, reduction and size of a typical Windows XP system drive (C:), with office and other expected applications. These numbers are only a guide and will differ greatly for different types of data. MP3 or other highly compressed files will not compress much, but text or other uncompressed data will compress more.

Backup Type	original	none	normal	high	maximum
Size (GB)	8.78	8.78	6.29	5.74	5.64
% reduction (%)	0	0	28.36	34.62	35.76
Time (mm:ss)	00:00	19:55	16:21	28:41	43:55

Set

Click [Set](#) to assign a compression option to selected machine IDs.

Compression Option








- None
- Normal - the default
- High
- Maximum

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:

-  Agent has checked in
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-  Agent has never checked in
-  Online but waiting for first audit to complete
-  The agent is online but remote control is disabled
-  The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Compression

The compression option assigned to each machine ID.

Max File Size

Backup > Max File Size

The [Max File Size](#) page applies to [volume backups](#) (page 6) only. When a volume backup runs, image files of the volume get created. The file size specified in this option is the maximum size of each image file. For example, a volume containing 10 GB of data has been set to run. The image that gets created for a full backup may be 5 GB. If the max file size is set to 600 MB, the system will create 9 files, 8 that are 600 MB and 1 file with the balance of the data.

If you are going to write the image files to a CD or DVD, select the file size that is appropriate for the media.

Unrestricted file sizes are only supported on NTFS formatted disks. If you select a max file size and modify the default unrestricted value, the largest value supported by the configuration is 2000 MB. This is to support FAT32 formatting on storage devices. If a larger size is desired the only other option is unrestricted.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Set

Click [Set](#) to assign a [Max File Size](#) to selected machine IDs.

Max File Size

Enter the maximum file size allowed for a volume image file. Cannot be larger than 2000 MB.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:



Agent has checked in



Agent has checked in and user is logged on. Tool tip lists the logon name.



Agent has not recently checked in



Agent has never checked in



Online but waiting for first audit to complete



The agent is online but remote control is disabled



The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Max Size

The maximum file size assigned to each machine ID.

Max Log Age

Backup > Max Log Age

The [Max Log Age](#) page specifies the number of days to retain log data for backups. Entries older than the specified maximum are automatically deleted.

A log is created for each machine every time a backup operation runs. The log contains the date, type, duration, result, and description of the backup operation performed.

The list of machine IDs you can select depends on the Machine ID / Group ID filter. To display on this page, machine IDs must have backup software installed on the managed machine using the Backup > [Install/Remove](#) (page 33) page.

Set

Click [Set](#) to assign a maximum number of log days to selected machine IDs.

<N> Days








Enter the maximum number of log days for backups.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

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Machine.Group ID

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Backup

Max Age

The maximum number of log days assigned to each machine ID.

Secure Zone

Backup > Secure Zone

The [Secure Zone](#) page installs a 56 MByte hidden [boot](#) partition on managed machines. Secure zones are used by [Auto Recovery](#) (*page 19*) to boot the managed machine and restore backup volume images without any user interaction. Installing or removing a secure zone requires a reboot of the machine.

Install

Click [Install](#) to create a secure zone partition on the selected machines. Installing the secure zone [reboots the selected machine](#).

Remove

Click [Remove](#) to uninstall the secure zone from the selected machines. Removing the secure zone [reboots the selected machine](#).

Cancel

Click [Cancel](#) to clear a pending task.

Verify

Click [Verify](#) to verify an install if you suspect someone removed the backup installation at the managed machine.

Show Partitions

If checked, lists the disk drives and partitions on managed machines.

Select All/Unselect All

Click the [Select All](#) link to check all rows on the page. Click the [Unselect All](#) link to uncheck all rows on the page.

Check-in status

These icons indicate the agent check-in status of each managed machine:



Agent has checked in



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The agent is online but remote control is disabled



The agent has been suspended

Machine.Group ID

The list of Machine ID.Group IDs displayed is based on the Machine ID / Group ID filter and the machine groups the administrator is authorized to see using System > Group Access.

Secure Zone

If checked, a secure zone is installed on a managed machine.

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