

Restoring Files on UNIX Systems

What It Does

Occasionally, you may need to restore files from a backup tape to your system's hard drive. On the UNIX system, each DDMS file consists of three separate files:

- .dbf
- .cdx
- .key

To restore a file, ***you must restore all three DDMS files.*** The safest method of restoring files is to copy them to a temporary directory first, before replacing your existing files. This way, you can be sure that the correct files have been copied before you actually replace any existing data.

When you restore files, you must specify the exact path and file name of each file you want to restore. You can do this by viewing the files on your backup tape.

How to Do It

Restoring files requires three basic steps:

- Recording the exact path
- Copying files to a temporary directory
- Replacing existing files.

Recording the Exact Path

- 1** From the Keyop Menu, select the [!] UNIX shell action code. Press RETURN.
- 2** At the # prompt, type **tar -vtf/dev/rmt0 | more**
Press RETURN.

Note: The “| more” command tells the system to display the information one page at a time, and the “v” in vtf indicates that you want to view a list of files.

- 3** The system displays the files on the tape, one page at a time. Record the three paths and file names (.cdx, .dbf, and .key) for each file you want to restore.

Note: To view an additional page of files, press the SPACE BAR.

To change the view one line at a time, press RETURN.

Typically, the file entries on your tape will begin with the characters ./ For example, if you want to

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restore the files for P-MASTER, you might record the following:

```
./units/sr/p-master.dbf
./units/sr/p-master.cdx
./units/sr/p-master.key
```

If your file entries do not begin with ./, please call DDMS Support for assistance.

- 4 After recording the path of the file names you want to restore, type **q** to return the cursor to the # prompt.

Copying Files to a Temporary Directory

- 5 If you're restoring only a few files, go to the # prompt, and type **cd /tmp** Press RETURN.

If you're restoring a number of files, the tmp partition may be too small to hold them. In that case, go to the # prompt, and type **cd /u/ddms/units/w1** Press RETURN.

- 6 From the # prompt, type **pwd** and press RETURN.

The system should display the path you specified in **Step 5**.

If the path does not match one of those specified in **Step 5**, repeat that step.

- 7 The cursor returns to the # prompt. Specify **tar -xvf/dev/rmt0** followed by the path of the files you want to restore, and press RETURN. (The "x" part of the xvf command tells the system to extract the information.) Enter the letters all in one string. The system will automatically wrap the text to a new line as necessary.

Using the earlier example, to restore the files for P-MASTER, you would enter:

```
tar -xvf/dev/rmt0 ./units/sr/
p-master.dbf ./units/sr/p-master.cdx
./units/sr/p-master.key
```

Note: If you specify only **tar -xvf/dev/rmt0** without the remaining file information, the system will restore *all* the files on your backup tape to your hard drive.

- 8 The system restores the files to the temporary directory you specified. This may take several minutes, depending on the size of the files you are restoring and their location on the tape.
- 9 When the system redisplay the # prompt, type *either* **cd /tmp/units/sr** or **cd /u/ddms/units/w1/units/sr**. (Use whichever path you specified in **Step 5**.) Press RETURN.

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Note: Be sure to replace the letters **sr** with the appropriate volume serial path for your machine.

- When the # prompt reappears, you can view all the files in the temporary directory. To do so, type **ls** and press RETURN.

Replacing Existing Files

- The system lists the all the files you copied to the temporary directory. Press RETURN. The system displays the # prompt.
- If the files are not the ones you want to restore, repeat **Steps 2–10** until the correct files are copied.

If these are the files you want to restore, verify your path in TBL.ini. To do this, follow these steps:

- Type **cd /u/ddms** and press RETURN.
- Type **pwd** and press RETURN to verify your path.
- Type **more TBL.ini** and press RETURN.
- Verify the path for your files. Your screen will look similar to the one shown at right.

Look at the path displayed for the volume serial sr. Our example shows the path on most systems: /u/ddms/units/sr.

- Return to the # prompt by typing **q**

- At the # prompt, type **cp filenames /u/ddms/units/sr**. Press RETURN.

Replace *filenames* with the files you're restoring. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wild card; it can stand for any characters. For example, p-* includes all the files that begin with p-, so it would work for our P-MASTER example. To copy the P-MASTER files, you would type **cp p-* /u/ddms/units/sr**

If the path you verified in **Step 12** differs from that shown here, substitute the correct path.

```
[Volumes]
U1=HOME,~/fax
U1=U1,/u/ddms/units/sr
U2=U2,/u/ddms/units/sr
U3=U3,/u/ddms/units/sr
U4=SR,/u/ddms/units/sr
U5=CU,/u/ddms/units/cu
U6=IN,/u/ddms/units/in
U7=W1,/u/ddms/units/w1

[;NEW]
:MB=TBL_NOT_SUPPORTED
:=-dcostat -u $USER
:.=TBL ! ; TBL_WAIT
:@=-dcostat

[;UTL]
A2=WHO | more
A5=TBL_NOT_SUPPORTED
A6=df ; TBL_WAIT
A7=TBL_NOT_SUPPORTED
;B1=TBL_PROMPT "(vi) Enter Filename : " vi
B2=TBL_NOT_SUPPORTED
TBL.ini (22%)
```

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- 14** At the # prompt, type **cd /u/ddms/units/sr** and press RETURN. (Again, if your path differs, substitute the correct one.)
- 15** When the system returns to the # prompt, type **chmod 666** followed by the file you are restoring, a period (.), and an asterisk (*). Press RETURN. Using the P-MASTER example, you would enter **chmod 666 p-master.*** This notation includes all three of the P-MASTER files.
- 16** At the # prompt, type **exit** and press RETURN.
- 17** At the Press Enter To Continue prompt, press RETURN. The Keyop Menu appears.