Backup Server Control Panel
User Manual

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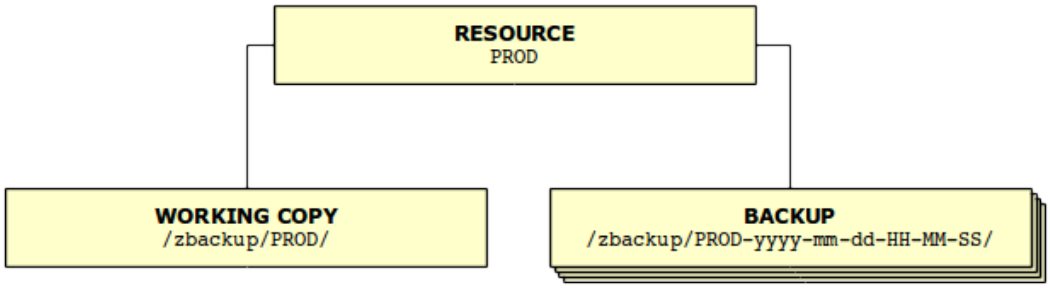
Overview

Backup Server can backup different **resources**, such as databases and virtual machines. It has additional support for Oracle Database backups as explained in "Oracle Database Resources" chapter. Each resource have many **backups** – new backups are created periodically, e.g. once per day. Old backups are automatically deleted when system detects that deduplicated storage area is running of out space. Every resource also has one **working copy**. This is exact copy of production, except that it may be few hours behind. Different resources use different mechanisms to update their working copy. For example, Oracle Database resources use physical standby database to keep their state up to date.



High-Availability

All disks are mirrored, so we can tolerate failure of any one disk. Working copy, backups and Oracle archived logs are always stored on different volume groups. Deduplicated storage area may be occasionaly unavalible for a few days due to maintenance (filesystem check), but archived logs are still backed up at this time and physical standby databases are still updated. We also support secondary backup server (possibly in different geo-location), which means, two backup servers with identical content – if one fails the other one still works.

Login

Backup Server Control Panel is a web application which can be accessed by web browser at following URL address:

```
http://hostname:8080/
```

Of course, you should replace hostname with hostname or with IP of your backup server.

Resources

After a successful login, list of resources is displayed. You can select resource of interest to display list of available backups for this resource. Every resource has following properties:

`Type`
- '`database`' for Oracle Databases
- '`other`' for everything else

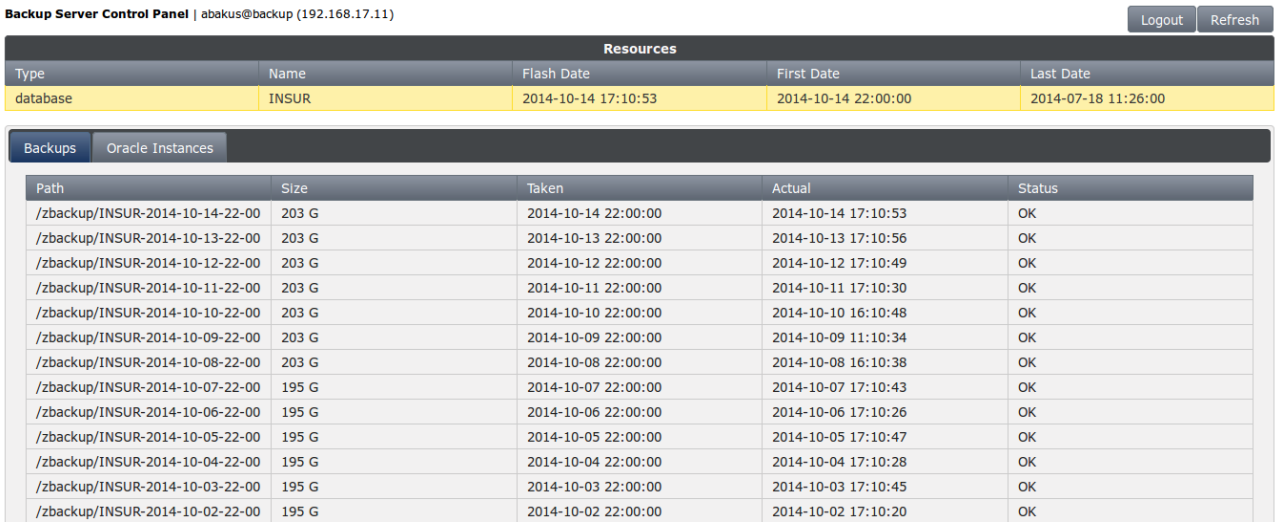
`Name`
: Name of the resource, can be anything, but should reflect the name of database or virtual machine or whatever is being backed up.

`First Date`
: The date of the most recent backup. Note that new backups are usually created daily.

`Last Date`
: The date of the least recent backup. Note that oldest backups are deleted when backup server deduplicated storage starts running out of space.

`Flash Date`
: Working copy reflects the state of production on this date. Note that this is usually lagging few hours or a day.

List of Backups



As seen from the screeenshot, for every backup there is:

`Path`
: The physical location of backup on the backup server

`Size`
: The size of backup in gigabytes or megabytes

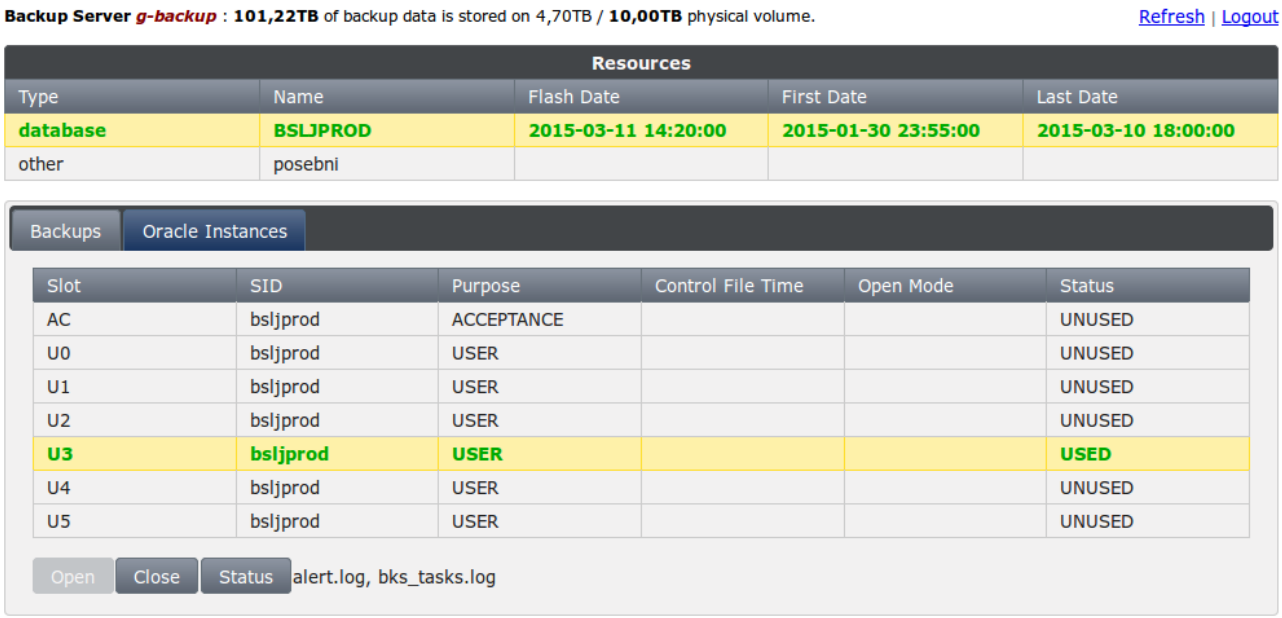
`Taken`
: When the backup was created

`Actual`
: If you would restore this backup, you would have a state as it was on this date. This information is not available until you actually ***Open*** or ***Prepare*** a specific backup.

`Status`

- UNKNOWN – most common, backup is available on disk, but we do not have details about it's consistency.
- ONLINE – backup is opened from it's standard location as read only without a snapshot.
- OFFLINE – backup is not opened from it's standard location. Note that it may have been used to create snapshot which is available (open) throgh a snapshot.

Oracle Database Instances



You have some additional features available when using resources of type 'database'. Each such resource (database) has one or more ***slots***. Slots are pre-created according to server's capabilites when new resource is registered with backup server. Once the instance is open in one of the slots, you can connect to this instance by using any Oracle client of your choice, such as “SQL*Plus” or “SQL Developer”. Connection details such as hostname, port and service name are displayed if you click “Status” button. Each slot can hold one Oracle Instance – basic description of each is described

in slots table:

`Slot`
: Unique name of the the slot in which the instance is or could be running.

`SID`
: Oracle SID of the instance. This SID won't actually exist until ***Open*** operation is performed on this slot.

`Purpose`
- USER – user defined, no action other than opening a database is performed
- TEST | ACCEPTANCE – administrators may have provided procedures to run after restore to transform production database to a test or acceptance database.

`Control File Time`
: The time in controlfile. This is the time at which the database contents were the same as production ones (if instance was never opened as READ WRITE).

`Open Mode`
: The result of `SELECT open_mode FROM v$database`.

`Status`
: This may be USED if slot is running an Oracle Instance or UNUSED if it is not.

Technical Support

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