



Image for Linux

User Manual

TeraByte Unlimited
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Image for Linux CUI was compiled using Open Watcom, which can be found at www.openwatcom.org.

Technical Support Policy

Technical support is provided online. Software and documentation updates are available at www.terabyteunlimited.com.

- * The Image for Linux home page, with software and documentation update information, and support resources, can be found at www.terabyteunlimited.com/image-for-linux.htm.
- * A support knowledge base for all TeraByte Unlimited products, including Image for Linux, can be found at www.terabyteunlimited.com/kb.

Registered users can email their questions to support@terabyteunlimited.com if you can't find a suitable resolution via the aforementioned support resources. If we cannot resolve the issue via email, we may provide telephone support.

Unregistered users will be provided technical support and product information through email only.

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System Requirements

- * IBM-compatible personal computer (i386 or newer)
- * Memory (RAM)

IFL Version	Recommended RAM	Minimum RAM
Console – Full	128MB or more	128MB
Console – No networking	96MB or more	96MB
GUI – Full	256MB or more	192MB
GUI – No networking	192MB or more	168MB

- * Linux based operating system - Linux kernel 2.6 recommended
Note: An installed Linux operating system is not required when using Image for Linux from the boot media.
- * Recommended: External hard drive

Note: You can use a writable CD or DVD drive, but using an external hard drive is the recommended method.

Image for Linux relies on the Linux kernel to provide access to mass storage devices, such as hard drives, optical drives, and network drives. To ensure the best hardware support from Image for Linux, use the newest kernel available. For the most part, modern Linux distributions running on a 2.6 series kernel are likely to support all hardware devices you may need to access. Assuming the kernel version and configuration supports it, you will be able to create, restore, and validate images using any of the following:

- * IDE, SATA, eSATA, SCSI, USB 1.1/2.0/3.0, and IEEE 1394 hard drives
- * ATAPI and SCSI CD/DVD devices
- * Mounted network drives (SMB, NFS etc.)

Data Storage Size Unit Conventions

Since Image for Linux and this document refer to data storage size units, this section provides clarification on the definitions we use. Storage device manufacturers typically define gigabytes (GB) in base *decimal*, where 1 GB = 1,000 MB = 10^9 bytes = 1,000,000,000 bytes. Microsoft Windows, on the other hand, defines GB in base *binary*, where 1 GB = 1,024 MB = 2^{30} bytes = 1,073,741,824 bytes.

Because of the confusion that can result when these different data storage size unit conventions are each referred to as “gigabytes”, the *gibibyte* (along with the kibibyte, mebibyte, etc.) was established in 1998 by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). A gibibyte (abbreviated GiB) is a base binary unit, so 1 GiB = 2^{30} bytes = 1,073,741,824 bytes. The IEC retained the term *gigabyte* to refer to base decimal, where 1 GB = 10^9 bytes = 1,000,000,000 bytes.

Image for Linux and this document will follow IEC recommendations, and will thus use the terms megabyte (MB), gigabyte (GB), etc. to refer to base decimal, and mebibytes (MiB), gibibytes (GiB), etc. to refer to base binary. So, when you read about the data storage size convention used by Windows, the units will appear as mebibytes (MiB) or gibibytes (GiB), even though Windows itself refers to the units as megabytes (MB) or gigabytes (GB).

How Image for Linux Works

Image for Linux is a backup and restore program that is designed to function in the Linux operating environment but can back up a hard disk containing any type of operating system. Image for Linux protects your system by creating a compressed or uncompressed “snapshot” of all *used areas* of your FAT, FAT32, NTFS, Ext2/3/4, or ReiserFS partition or volume. For other file systems, it saves and restores a compressed or uncompressed snapshot of *all sectors* in the partition or volume, both used and unused areas.

The snapshot backup created by Image for Linux is referred to as an *image*. You can write the image backup to a set of files that you store in a different partition of the hard drive you are backing up, on an external hard drive, on a network drive, or directly to most USB 2, IEEE 1394, ATAPI CD-R/RW, or DVD/RW drives.

Image for Linux is essentially an adaptation of Image for DOS that is designed to run on the Linux operating system. If you are familiar with Image for DOS, you will find Image for Linux to be quite similar in appearance and function. The primary differences that you will encounter are:

- * The hard drives and CD/DVD devices are listed somewhat differently in the menus.
- * You may need to mount and unmount partitions and network drives to save, restore, and validate images.

When you create an image using Image for Linux, the file system and files are backed up exactly as they are stored on the sectors of your hard drive at the time you make the backup. The backup you create is effectively a snapshot of your hard drive at the time you create the image. Image for Linux does not examine the files on your hard drive to make decisions about whether they should be backed up.

Note: See Appendix A: Understanding the Types of Backups on Page 118 for a description of file-based backups vs. sector-based backups. Appendix B: Backup Strategies on Page 119 describes the types of backup strategies you can use, and the strategy you choose plays an important role when you need to restore a backup. See Appendix D: Linux Help Topics on Page 125 for an overview of Linux terminology and basic help topics.

When you create a backup using Image for Linux, you back up not only your data files but also the operating system in its entirety. To understand the full impact of having an image backup, suppose that you install a program to test it and discover it is not what you expected. You attempt to uninstall it and it misbehaves. Before you know it, the fully functional, well-behaved computer you fondly remember from 30 minutes ago is gone, and, in its place, you now have a devil child that won't even boot. If you restore an image backup taken before you installed the errant program, you effectively remove all traces of the program—your computer returns to the state it was in before you installed the errant program and life goes on as if the errant program never existed on your hard drive. To understand the technical details of

how Image for Linux creates a sector-based image, see Appendix C: Introduction to Hard Drive Storage on Page 122.

After backing up with Image for Linux, your computer is protected from crashes, data loss, hardware problems, and malicious software (i.e. viruses), since you can restore the snapshot image whenever necessary.

You can view and extract individual files or folders from an image backup by using the free TBIView or TBIMount add-ons. You can obtain these from www.terabyteunlimited.com; if you purchased a disk-based version of Image for Linux, you'll find TBIView on your installation media. In addition, TBIView is included on the Image for Linux boot media. TBIMount only runs under Windows.

The images you create using Image for Linux are fully compatible with the other TeraByte Unlimited Version 2 imaging programs, such as Image for Windows and Image for DOS. For example, you can create an image using Image for Linux and restore it using Image for Windows. The reverse is also true: Images created by other TeraByte Unlimited imaging programs are compatible with Image for Linux.

Ways to Use Image for Linux

You can use Image for Linux in the following ways:

- * You can create, restore, and validate images on unmounted EXT 2/3/4, ReiserFS, XFS, FAT, FAT32, or NTFS partitions
- * You can create, restore, and validate images on any mounted file system, including network drives
- * You can create, restore, and validate images on USB, IEEE1394, ATAPI, SATA and SCSI CD/DVD devices

You also can create bootable CD/DVD restore discs and you can perform imaging operations interactively using the menus or from the command line.

Image for Linux Quick Start

In this section, you'll find a general overview of the major processes Image for Linux can perform: backing up, restoring, and validating an existing backup image. Each of these processes is described in detail, including pictures, later in this manual.

To make a full backup of a drive or partition using Image for Linux, follow these steps:

Note: For detailed steps on creating a full backup, see the section, "Creating Backups with Image for Linux" on Page 23.

1. Create the boot media that contains Image for Linux using either the MakeDisk utility that comes with Image for Linux or using an alternative method.
 - * To read about creating the Image for Linux boot media using the MakeDisk utility, see the section, "Installing Image for Linux" on Page 14.
 - * To read about other ways to create the Image for Linux boot media, see the section, "Installing Image for Linux Manually" on Page 68.
2. Boot the computer that you want to back up using the Image for Linux boot media.
3. Using the Image for Linux menus, select a drive or partition to back up.
 - * For details on using the Image for Linux menus, see the section, "Navigating the Image for Linux Interface" on Page 22.
4. Select the target location where you want to store the backup image file(s).
5. Provide a name for the backup image file.
6. Set backup options.
 - * For details on available backup options, see the section, "Understanding Backup Options" on Page 37.

You can make a differential backup using the same steps; you simply select the Changes Only option on the Image for Linux menu instead of the Full Backup option. For details on backup strategies—that is, deciding whether to make full backups or use a combination of full backups and differential backups—see Appendix B: Backup Strategies on Page 119. For details on creating a differential backup, see the section, "Creating a Differential Backup" on Page 41.

You can restore an Image for Linux backup using these steps:

Note: For detailed steps to restore a backup, see the section, "Using Image for Linux to Restore a Backup" on Page 46.

1. Boot your computer using the Image for Linux boot media.
2. On the Image for Linux main menu, select Restore.
3. Select the source location that contains the backup image file that you want to restore.
4. Select the backup image file you want to restore.
5. Select the target location that you want Image for Linux to overwrite with the information contained in the backup image file.
6. Set restore options.
 - * For details on available restore options when you are restoring an entire drive, see the section, “Understanding Restore Options for an Entire Drive” on Page 50.
 - * For details on available restore options when you are restoring an individual partition, see the section, “Understanding Restore Options for an Individual Partition” on Page 53.

You can validate a backup as you create it or, if you don't have time to validate it when you create it, you validate it later. Follow these steps:

Note: For detailed steps to validate a backup, see the section, “Validating Backups with Image for Linux” on Page 56.

1. Boot your computer using the Image for Linux boot media.
2. On the Image for Linux main menu, select Validate.
3. Select the source location that contains the backup image file that you want to validate.
4. Select the backup image file you want to validate.
5. Set validation options.
 - * For details on available validation options, see the section, “Understanding Validation Options” on Page 58.

Obtaining Image for Linux

You can download either the **unregistered trial version**, or the **registered version** of Image for Linux:

- * If you *have not* purchased Image for Linux, click here to download the **unregistered trial version**.

<http://www.terabyteunlimited.com/image-for-linux.htm>

- * If you *have* purchased Image for Linux, click here to display a product download form for obtaining the **registered version**. *You will need to provide your name, email address, and Image for Linux order number.*

<https://terabyteunlimited.com/product-download.php>

The file you download is a compressed file that contains at least these files:

- * `IFL_EN_MANUAL.PDF` is a copy of this manual.
- * `LICENSE.TXT` is a copy of the Image for Linux license agreement.
- * `MAKEDISK.CFG` is the MakeDisk configuration file for Image for Linux.
- * `MAKEDISK.EXE` is the MakeDisk utility, which allows you to easily create bootable media to run Image for Linux.
- * `ORDER.TXT` is an order form for Image for Linux (included in the trial version only).
- * `config.zip` is a file that contains extra files and directories you can use to customize the Image for Linux boot disc.
- * `help directory` contains several additional documents covering specific topics related to the IFL boot disk. In this directory, you'll find the `iflhelp.txt` file, which summarizes Linux commands you can use to perform a variety of functions, such as listing storage devices and displaying network information.
- * `iflnet.iso` is an image that you can use to create a bootable CD/DVD disc containing Image for Linux using the program's default configuration.
- * `OS-Lic.zip` is a file that contains all of the copyright and licensing information for the various Linux components.
- * `quickstart.txt` is a text file that contains overview information for using the Image for Linux Network Boot Disk, installing the network boot disk to a hard drive or a USB flash drive, running Image for Linux from a Linux distribution, and customizing the Image for Linux Network Boot Disk.

- * `readme.txt` is a text file that briefly summarizes the information found in this manual.
- * `setup` is the script used to set up Image for Linux on a Linux distribution. For the registered version, it also prompts for the product key.

Installing Image for Linux

Image for Linux is not “installed” in the usual sense of the word. Instead, you run Image for Linux by creating the bootable media that contains the Image for Linux program. Then, you simply boot with that media to run Image for Linux.

If you use Windows, you can create a bootable Image for Linux CD, USB flash drive, or diskette using the MakeDisk utility, which is included with Image for Linux. The default boot media you create using the MakeDisk utility uses the following default configuration parameters:

- * Wired network using eth0 interface (wireless networking is not supported)
- * DHCP server must be available to obtain IP address
- * Console login is not required on boot
- * The root password is `ifl` (used for SSH login)
- * The ISCSI initiator daemon is started
- * The time zone is UTC
- * QWERTY keyboard layout
- * 80x25 as default video mode (console version), 1024x768 or better default resolution (GUI version)

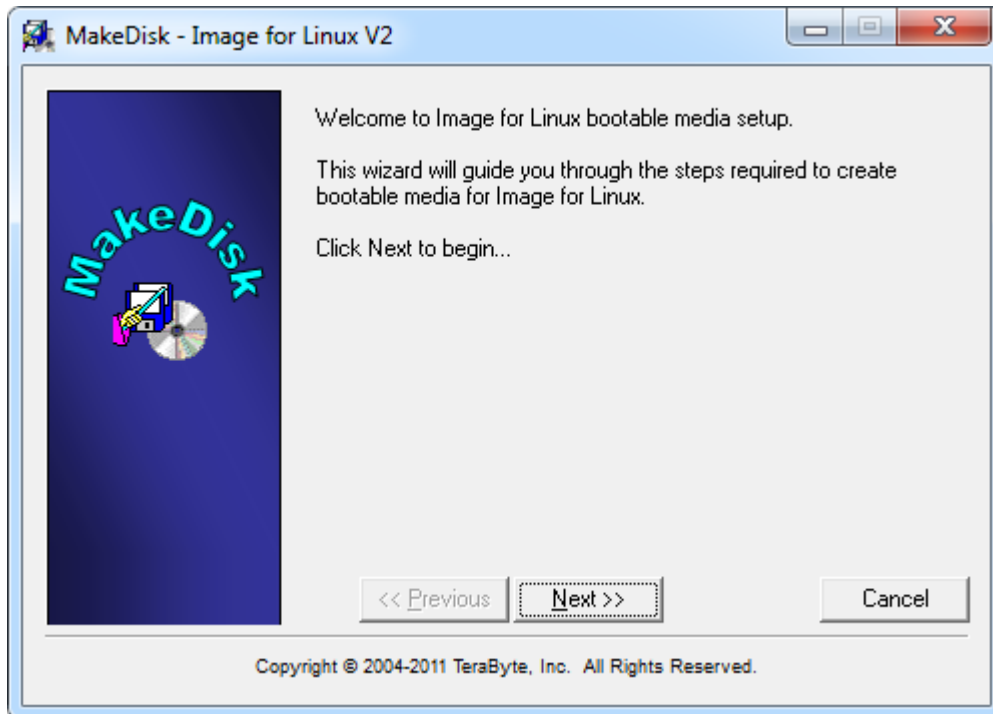
If you use an operating system platform that doesn't support MakeDisk or if you wish to customize the contents of the bootable media that you create, see the section, “Installing Image for Linux Manually” on Page 68 to create the bootable media that contains Image for Linux.

Follow these steps to use the MakeDisk utility under Windows to create the bootable Image for Linux media; the MakeDisk utility is included in the Image for Linux ZIP archive file:

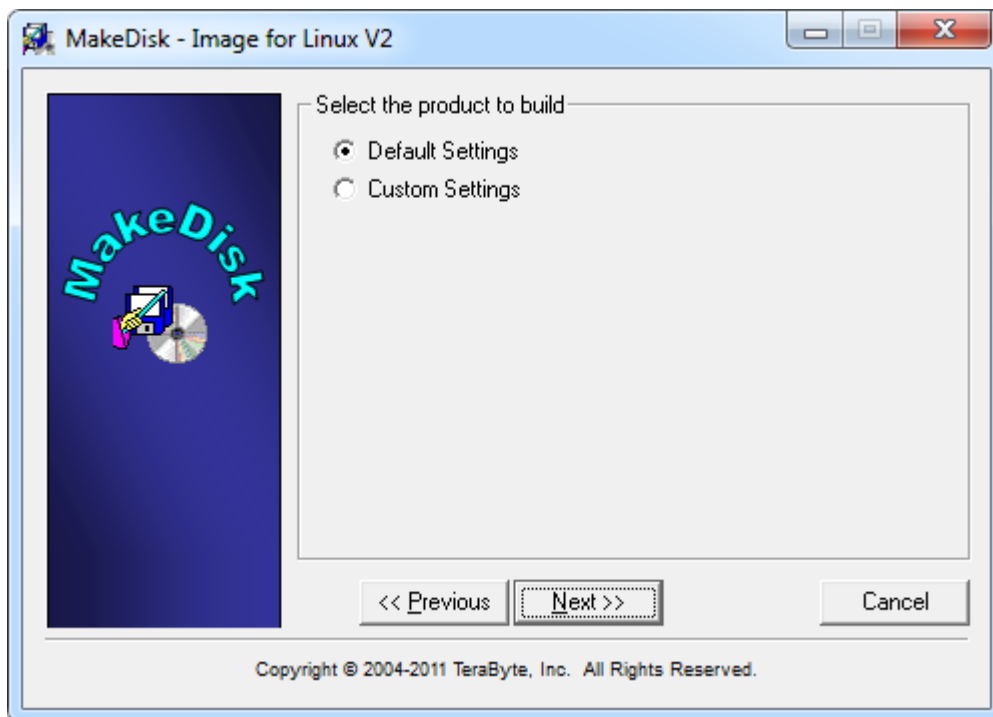
1. Extract the contents of the Image for Linux ZIP archive file to a folder of your choice.

*Note: If you are using a version of Windows that has a built-in compressed folders feature (e.g. Windows Me, XP, or later), you can double-click the ZIP file and then open the **File** menu and choose **Extract All...** in Windows Explorer to extract the contents.*

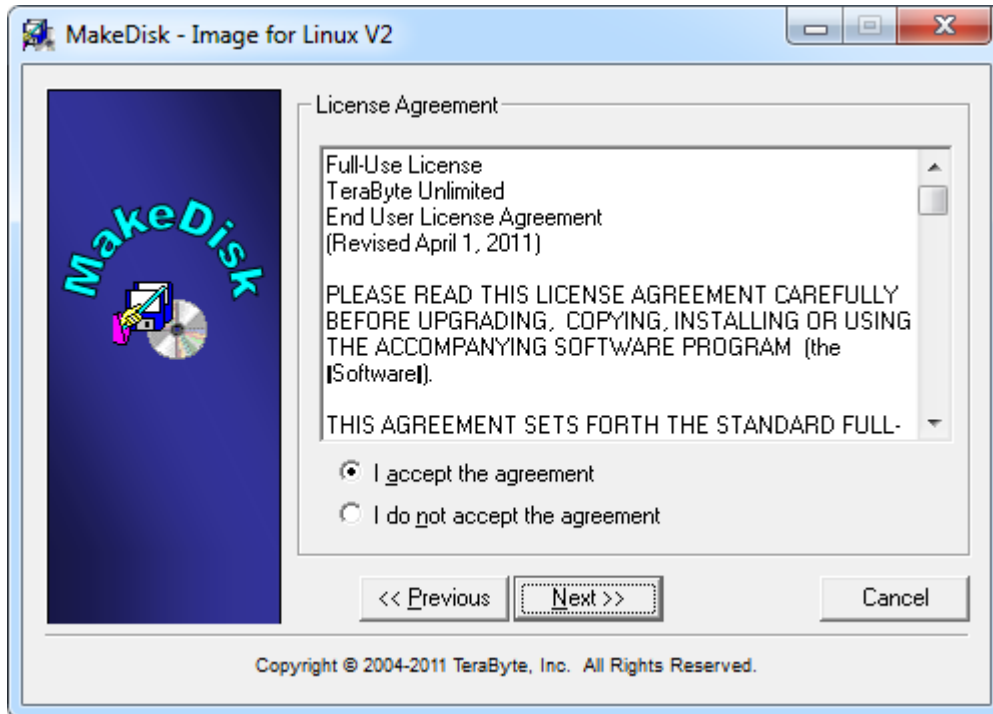
2. Double-click `MAKEDISK.EXE`. The MakeDisk welcome screen appears.



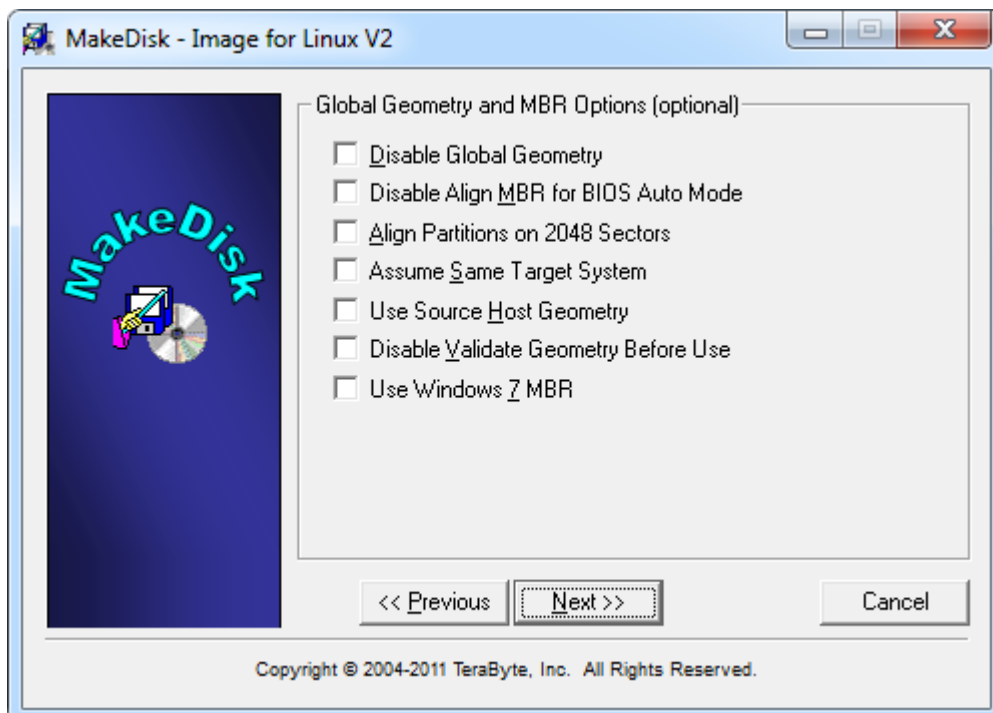
3. Click Next on the MakeDisk welcome screen. Select if you wish to create the boot media using the "Default Settings" or "Custom Settings" and then click Next.



- The “License Agreement” screen appears.



- Read the Image for Linux license agreement, and if you accept it, select the “I accept the agreement” button and click Next.
- If you selected “Custom Settings” in Step 3, the “Global Geometry and MBR Options” screen will appear. Otherwise, to skip to Step 8.



Check boxes to enable the options:

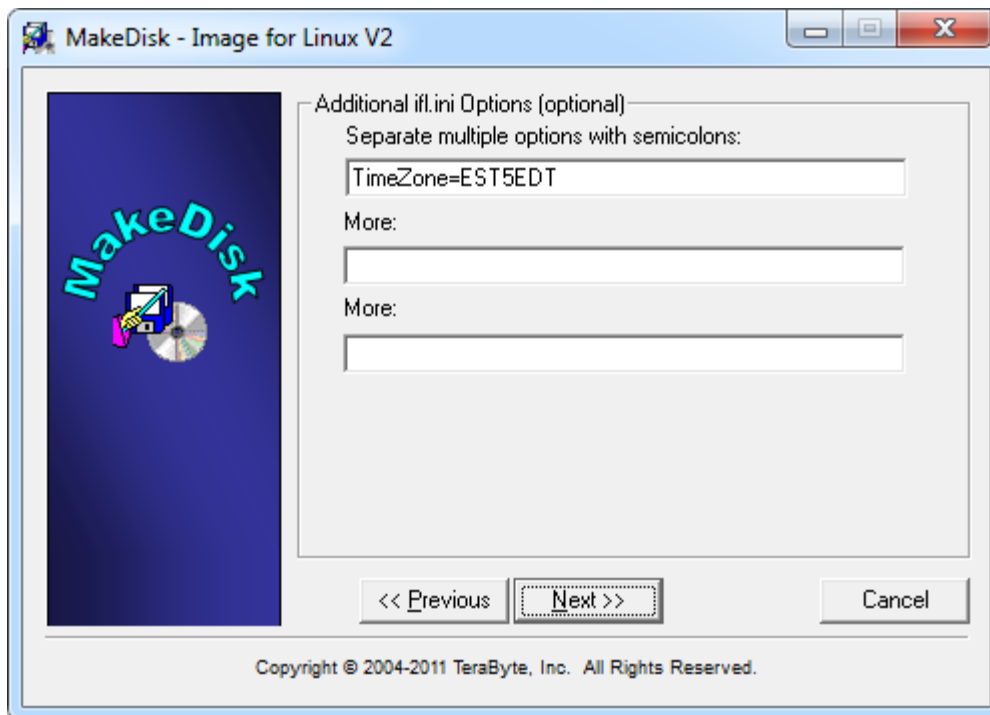
- * **Disable Global Geometry** - Check this box to disable the global geometry settings and revert to using program defaults or drive specific overrides equivalent to versions prior to 2.52.
- * **Disable Align MBR for BIOS Auto Mode** - This option is enabled by default to prevent problems with unaligned partitions on systems with their BIOS using Auto Mode. Many newer systems use auto mode by default, and some even don't have an option to turn it off. Check the box if you want to disable this option. This is equivalent to enabling the individual overrides Align MBR Ending HS and Align MBR HS when Truncated. However, you can disable this option by checking the box.
- * **Align Partitions on 2048 Sectors** - This option provides a convenient way to enable 2048 sector alignment for all drives. This is popular with users of SSD type drives. It is the equivalent to enabling the individual overrides Use 2048 Sector Alignment, Align MBR Ending HS, Align MBR HS when Truncated, and disabling Align on End.
- * **Assume Same Target System** – Enable this option to prevent problems where users restore an image from another system to a drive that will be put back in the other system. For example, the hard drive from PC-A is backed up; PC-B is used to restore to a new hard; that new drive is placed back in PC-A. Without this option enabled, Image for Windows would setup the partition to properly boot on the hard drive for PC-B which can sometimes (not always) be a problem when the hard drive is going back to PC-A. This option solves that and is equivalent to the individual Use MBR Geometry override.
- * **Use Source Host Geometry** - This option is the global equivalent to the individual Use Original Geometry override.
- * **Disable Validate Geometry Before Use** - This option is enabled by default and used to ensure that the geometry from the MBR on the original system is aligned to known standards before accepting it for use. It only applies when *Assume Same Target System* is enabled. Check this box to disable this option.
- * **Use Windows 7 MBR** – Windows 7 has tied the MBR code to the kernel loader such that a normal standard MBR may not allow Windows 7 to boot on certain machines. Enable this option to have Image for DOS use Windows 7 compatible MBR code as the standard MBR code.

Note: The above options are also available in Image for Linux by clicking the Settings button (IFL GUI) or selecting Global Settings (IFL CUI).

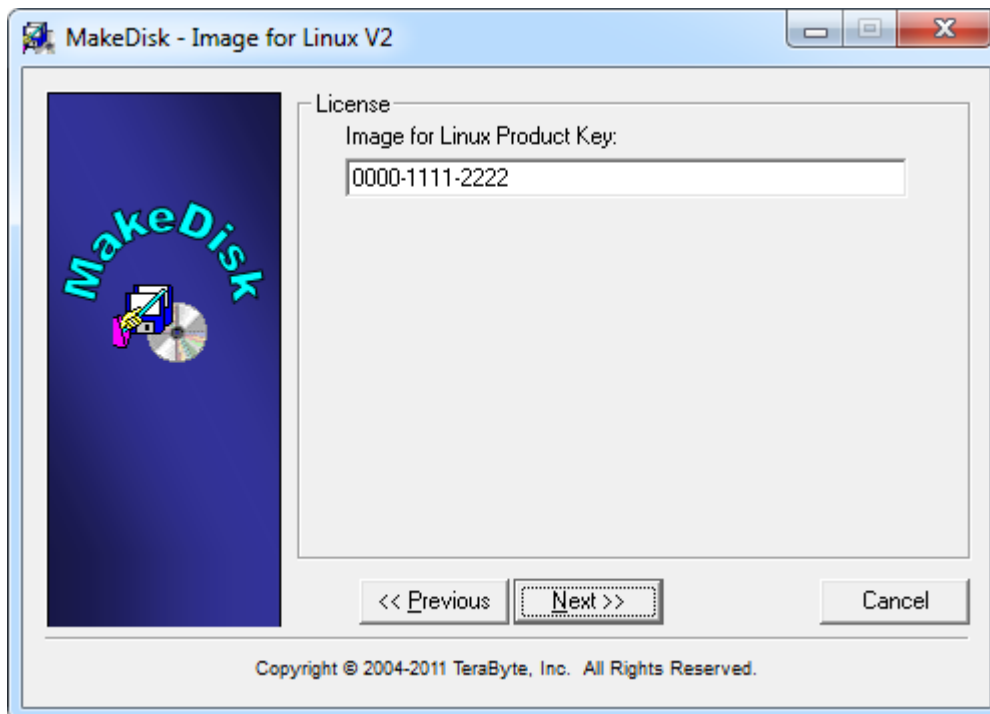
Click Next after setting the desired options.

7. The “Additional ifl.ini Options” screen appears. Most of the options needed to use Image for Linux are set for you by default, but you can use this screen to

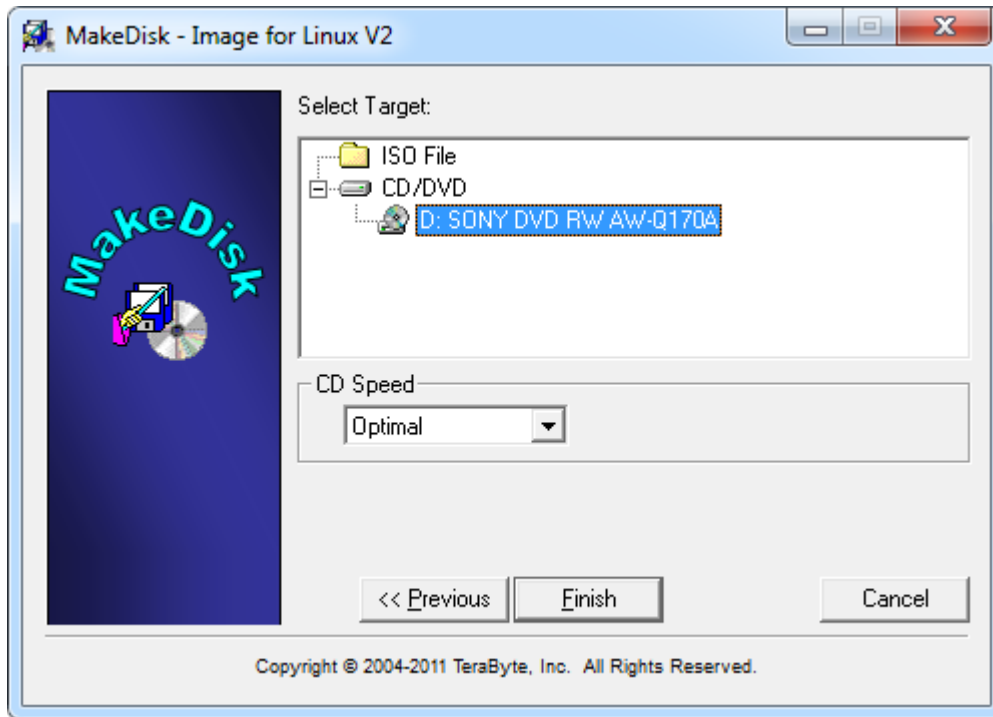
set additional options. For example, you might want to use the TimeZone variable to identify your time zone for Image for Linux, as shown in the figure below. For a complete list of available environment variables, see Image for Linux Advanced Configuration Options on page 74. Click Next to proceed.



8. The "License/Product Key" screen appears.



9. If you own a licensed copy of Image for Linux, supply your serial number and then click Next. The “Select Target” screen appears.



10. Select the target that MakeDisk should use to create the bootable Image for Linux media. When creating a CD/DVD, you can select a specific CD Speed, but leaving the option set to Optimal allows the MakeDisk utility to choose the speed that will work best with your drive. Select a specific speed lower than the speed of your CD/DVD drive if you encounter problems creating the boot CD.

You can create a bootable USB flash drive with MakeDisk as long as the USB flash drive is not larger than 64 GB.

- * If you choose the “ISO File” option, also supply an ISO file name in the box provided. Note: If you boot the ISO file directly (some boot managers support this), any custom settings selected will not be applied since IFL will not look inside the ISO file.
- * If you choose the “CD/DVD” option, be sure to insert a *writable* CD or DVD disc before proceeding. The entire contents of this disc will be overwritten.

MakeDisk can automatically overwrite CD-RW, and DVD+RW media. However, if you wish to use DVD-RW media, it must be either brand new or fully blanked before being processed by MakeDisk. To fully blank the DVD-RW media, use your burning software’s “full erase” function. (The “quick erase” function will not work for this purpose.)

- * If you select a USB flash drive (UFD), you also must select the USB Mode to use: Normal, No Partition, Partition, or Partition Ex—whichever works on your computer; your computer's BIOS determines which option works.

Normal – Creates a 1.44 MB floppy diskette image on the UFD. Any additional space on the UFD (beyond the floppy image size) is not available for use. Think of this option as if MakeDisk were formatting the UFD to be a 1.44 MB floppy. If you were to view the UFD in Windows, the drive would appear to be 1.44 MB, even though it might have originally been a 4 GB drive. The UFD is formatted as FAT.

No Partition – The entire UFD is created as a big floppy. If you were to view a 4 GB UFD created using this option in Windows, you'd see free space beyond the amount used by MakeDisk up to the size of the drive. This free space is available to be used normally. If the UFD is 4GB or smaller, it's formatted as FAT. Otherwise, it's formatted as FAT32.

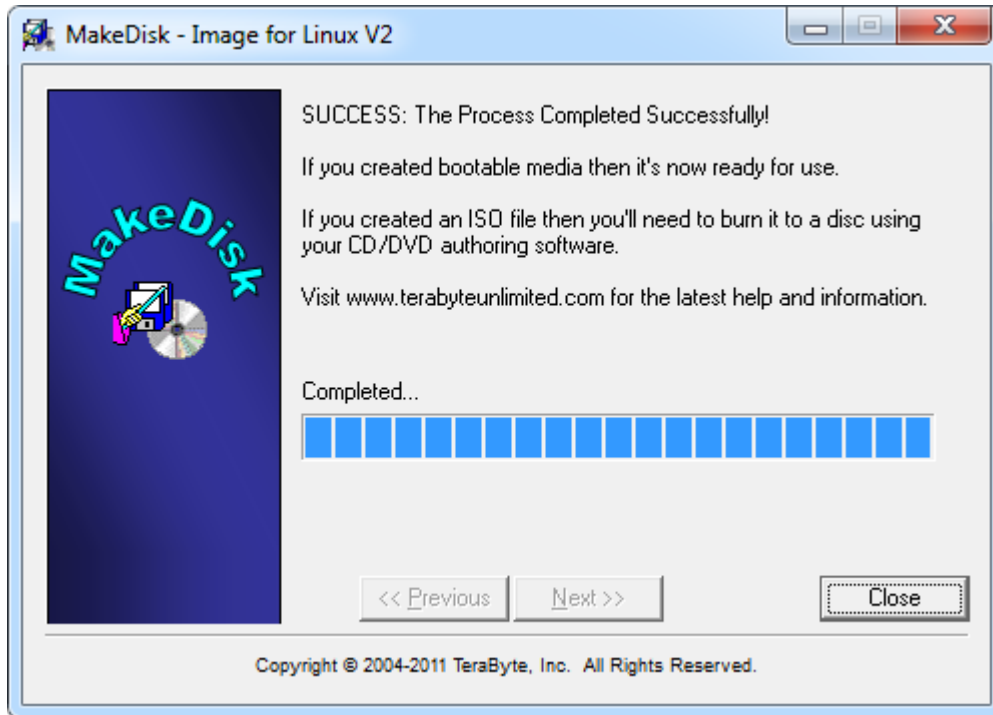
Partition – The entire UFD is used as a single bootable partition. The computer's BIOS will usually detect this type of UFD as a hard drive. Any unused space on the UFD is available to be used normally. If the UFD is 4GB or smaller, it's formatted as FAT. Otherwise, it's formatted as FAT32.

Partition Ex – This is the same as the Partition mode except that the INT 13 Extension is used (this is required for some computers to boot a UFD).

The **Geometry Calculation Method** options control how the drive geometry is calculated for the USB/SD device. It is recommended to try the *Default* option first. If the device fails to boot properly (e.g. black screen, boot failure, device not found, etc.), the other options can be tried. Make note of which option works properly for future use.

Note: More information on using UFD boot media can be found in [this TeraByte KB article](#)

11. Click Finish, and respond to subsequent prompts as necessary. MakeDisk will then create the boot media or ISO image. When it is done, the Success screen appears, as shown below.



12. Click Close on the MakeDisk Success screen.

- * If you selected the “CD/DVD” or “USB/SD” option in Step 10, you can now use that media to boot and run Image for Linux.
- * If you selected the “ISO File” option in Step 10, you will have to use other CD/DVD authoring software to create a bootable disc from the ISO file. (TeraByte’s BurnCDCC utility can be used for this.)

Tip: Be sure to test your boot media to make sure that it works and you can see backup images you made previously.

Navigating the Image for Linux Interface

To select menu items in Image for Linux, use the arrow keys to select the desired option and then press **Enter** to display the next screen. Some screens, such as the Backup Options screen, contain several sections of options; some of which can be toggled on or off. On these screens, use the **Tab** key to move from section to section. For options that you can toggle on and off, highlight the option using the arrow keys and then use the space bar to toggle the option on or off, as desired.

Image for Linux also makes wide use of accelerator keys. An accelerator key is an individual letter that you can press (or press in combination with the **Alt** key) to select an option or a menu item. In Image for Linux, accelerator keys appear in yellow or are underlined.

How you use an accelerator key depends on the current location of the cursor. If it is in the same section of the screen as the desired accelerator key, simply press the applicable accelerator letter. If the cursor is in any other section, press and hold the **Alt** key, and then press the applicable accelerator letter. For example, when the Backup Options screen first appears in the console version of Image for Linux, the cursor is in the **Options** section. If you want to enter a description, press and hold the **Alt** key and then press the **d** key. Pressing just the **d** key would not work in this case, because of the initial position of the cursor. However, when you press **Alt+d**, the cursor jumps to and selects the text box in the **Description** section.

You can use the **Esc** key or click **Back** to move back to the previous menu. If you use **Esc/Back** in this manner, Image for Linux remembers the selections you have already made throughout the Image for Linux session, in the event that you return to the same screen.

When using the GUI version of Image for Linux you can also use the mouse to select controls, toggle options, click buttons, etc. Common programs are available in the toolbar at the top of the screen. Additional options and programs are accessible via the main menu, which can be opened any time by pressing **Ctrl-Space** or the Windows key.

Creating Backups with Image for Linux

Create the Image for Linux boot media using any of the techniques described in the section “Installing Image for Linux” or “Installing Image for Linux Manually.” Insert the boot media into the appropriate drive or USB port, and boot your computer.

To boot from a CD/DVD or UFD, you may need to change the order in which your computer selects boot devices. As your computer begins to boot, you should see a message—before you ever get to Linux—that tells you what key to press to enter Setup—typically the Delete key, F2, or F12. Once in the BIOS, you need to follow the instructions provided in your BIOS to reorder the boot sequence to permit your CD/DVD drive or UFD to be examined before your hard drive. If your system starts by offering you the option to select a boot menu, you can use the boot menu to identify the device you want to use to boot.

When you create a backup, you can create either a full backup or a differential backup. A full backup is exactly what it sounds like—Image for Linux backs up your entire hard disk. A differential backup works in conjunction with a full backup—you create a full backup the first time and then create differential backups, which contain only changes, for subsequent backups. A differential backup will, initially, be smaller than a full backup but, as you make changes, the size of the differential backup will grow over time.

Before you make the decision concerning the type of backup you want to create, read Appendix B: Backup Strategies for a detailed explanation of full backups and differential backups.

Things to Consider Before Backing Up

There are very few rules to follow when formulating a backup plan. Please consider the following ideas to help you create a backup that will help you easily recover from a disaster. For more information on backup strategies, see Appendix B: Backup Strategies on Page 119.

Consider the destination for your backup. For example, if you will be backing up around 30 GB of data, you probably will not want to store the backup on a set of CD-R/RW discs, since the backup will likely require 20 discs or more (based on an expected compression ratio of 40-60%). Better options in this case would be:

- * Back up directly to a set of DVD discs.
- * Backup to an alternate hard drive partition (and perhaps use the free add-on utility BINGBURN later to burn the backup to a set of DVD discs).
- * Backup to an external hard drive (recommended).

Plan your backup with a restore strategy in mind. You can:

- * Save the backup directly to a set of bootable CD or DVD discs, as explained in this manual. To restore, simply boot with the restore disc, and use Image for Linux to perform the restore.
- * Save the backup to an alternate hard drive partition. To restore, run Image for Linux from a bootable USB flash drive or a CD/DVD disc.
- * Save the backup to an external hard drive (recommended). To restore, run Image for Linux from a bootable USB flash drive or a CD/DVD disc.

Strike your own balance between convenience and resiliency.
Consider these simple ideas:

- * Save your backups directly to an alternate hard drive partition and use the free utility BINGBURN to burn a second copy of the backup to a set of CD/DVD discs. Then, if you need to restore, you can quickly and conveniently use the backup stored on the hard drive. But, if things really go wrong and the primary copy of the backup is not available, you can fall back on the copy of the backup that you saved on CD/DVD discs.
- * Don't get rid of an existing set of backup discs when you create a new set. Instead, keep two or more sets of backup discs. That way, you can fall back to an older backup if something should go wrong with the newest backup.
- * If you are using multiple sets of backup CD/DVD discs, keep the newest set offsite to guard against physical damage.
- * Use multiple external hard drives and rotate between them. Keep at least one drive offsite.

Creating a Full Backup

You proceed through a series of menus to create a full backup. Insert your Image for Linux boot media into the appropriate drive or USB port and boot your computer. Then, follow these steps:

1. After a series of on-screen lines of code, the Welcome to Image for Linux screen appears (console version) or the desktop and Image for Linux (GUI) appear (GUI version).

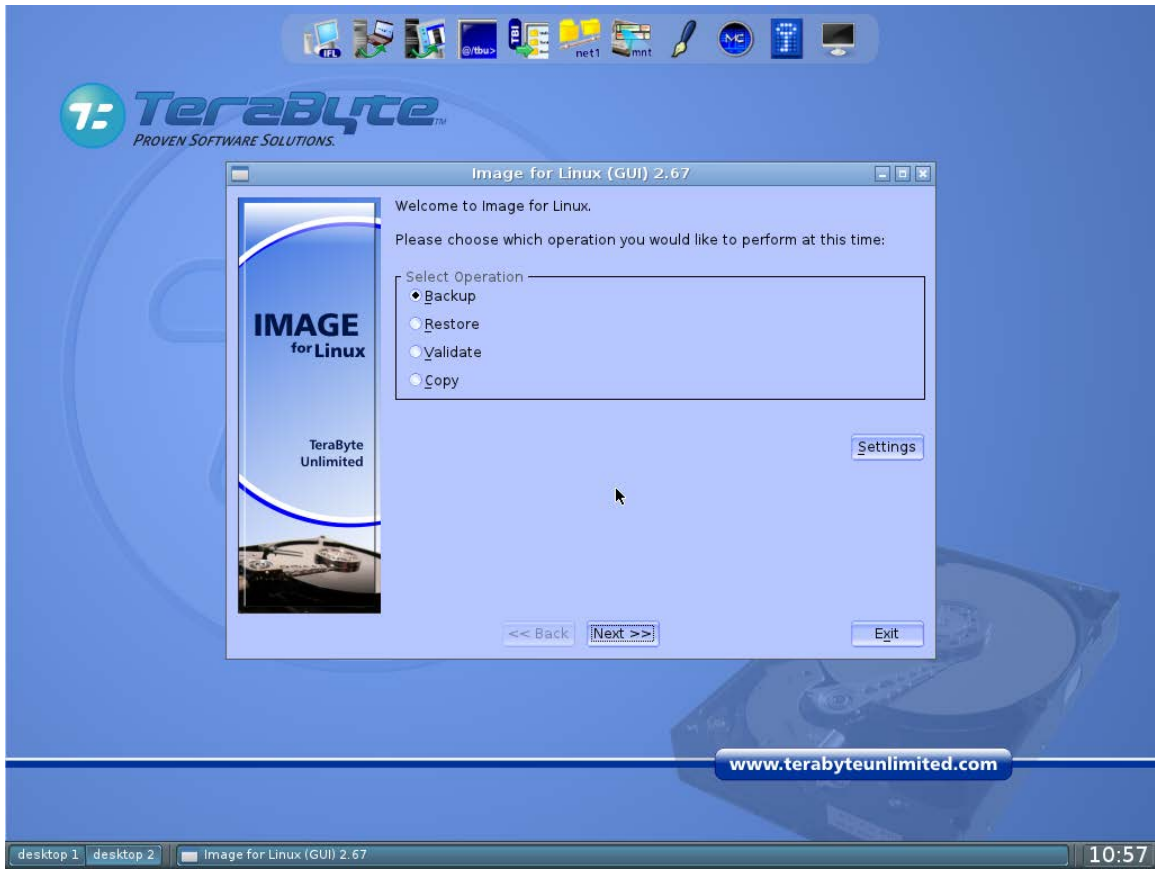


Image for Linux (GUI)

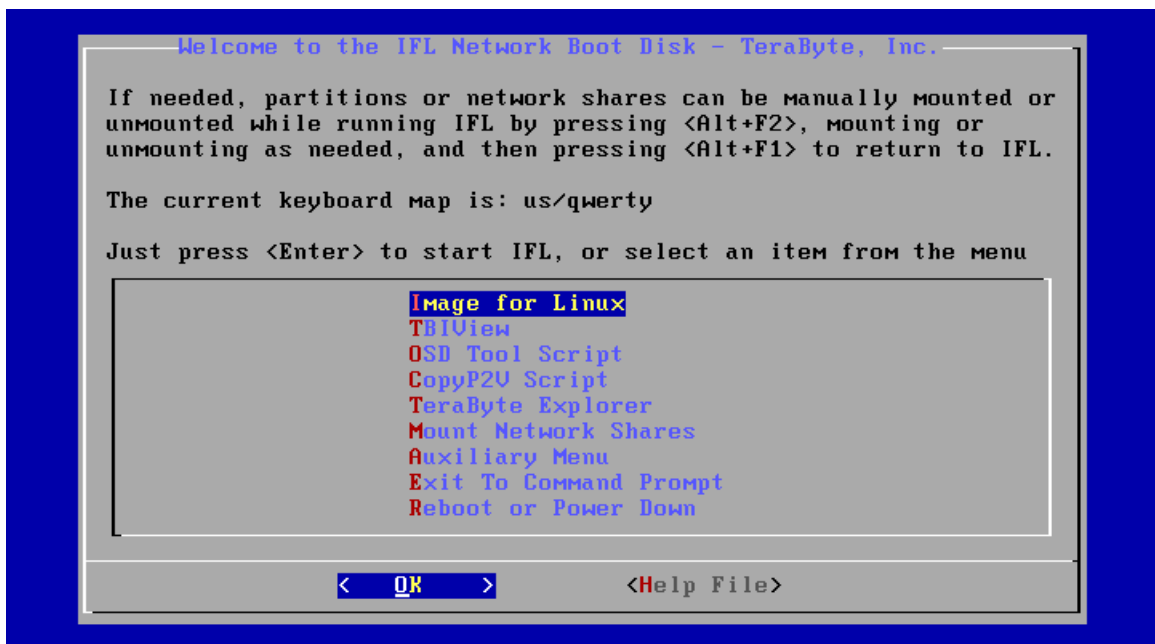


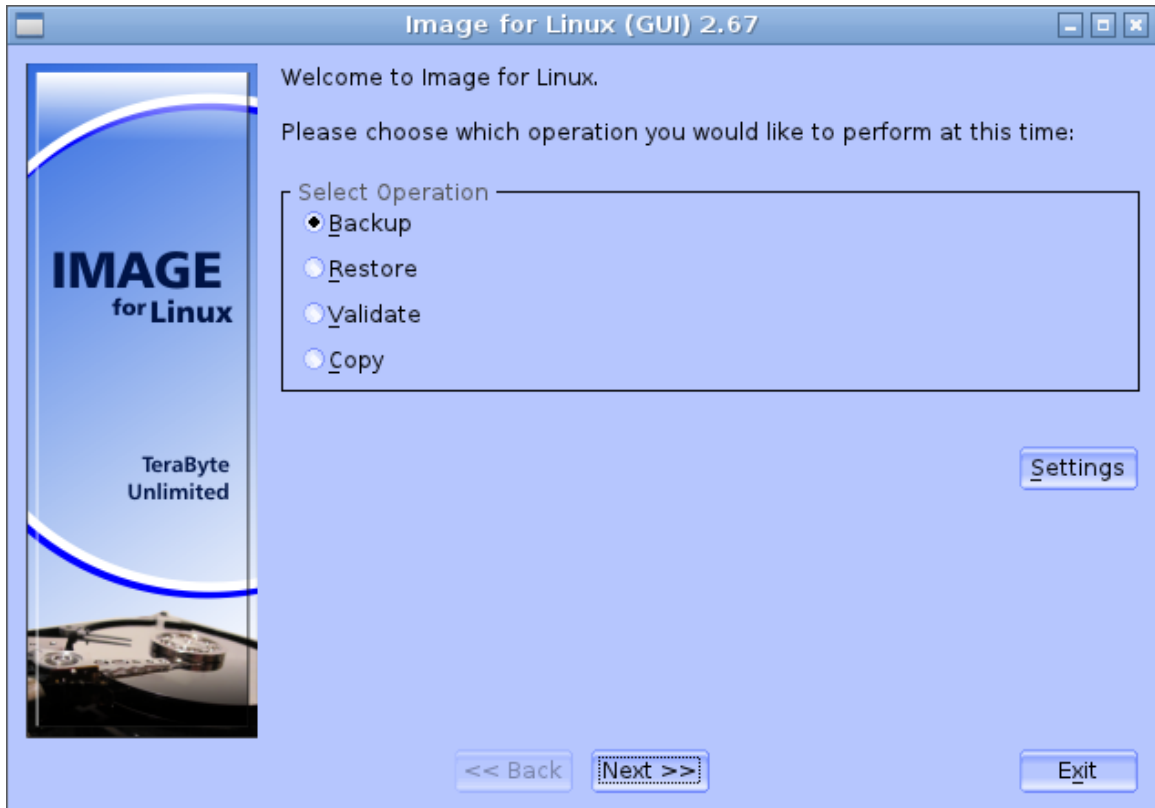
Image for Linux (console version)

The Image for Linux (console version) welcome screen explains how to manually mount or unmount partitions or network drives while running Image for Linux. From this screen, you can run Image for Linux, TBIView, the OSD Tool script, the CopyP2V script, TeraByte Explorer, mount network shares (Samba and Windows), exit to the Command Prompt, reboot or power down the computer, and access the Image for Linux boot media help file. The Auxiliary Menu allows you to select an alternate keyboard map, change the network configuration, change the restore disc configuration, run TBOSDT, mount a drive or partition, and run Midnight Commander.

When using Image for Linux (GUI), you can access programs using the toolbar or by right-clicking the desktop for the main menu.

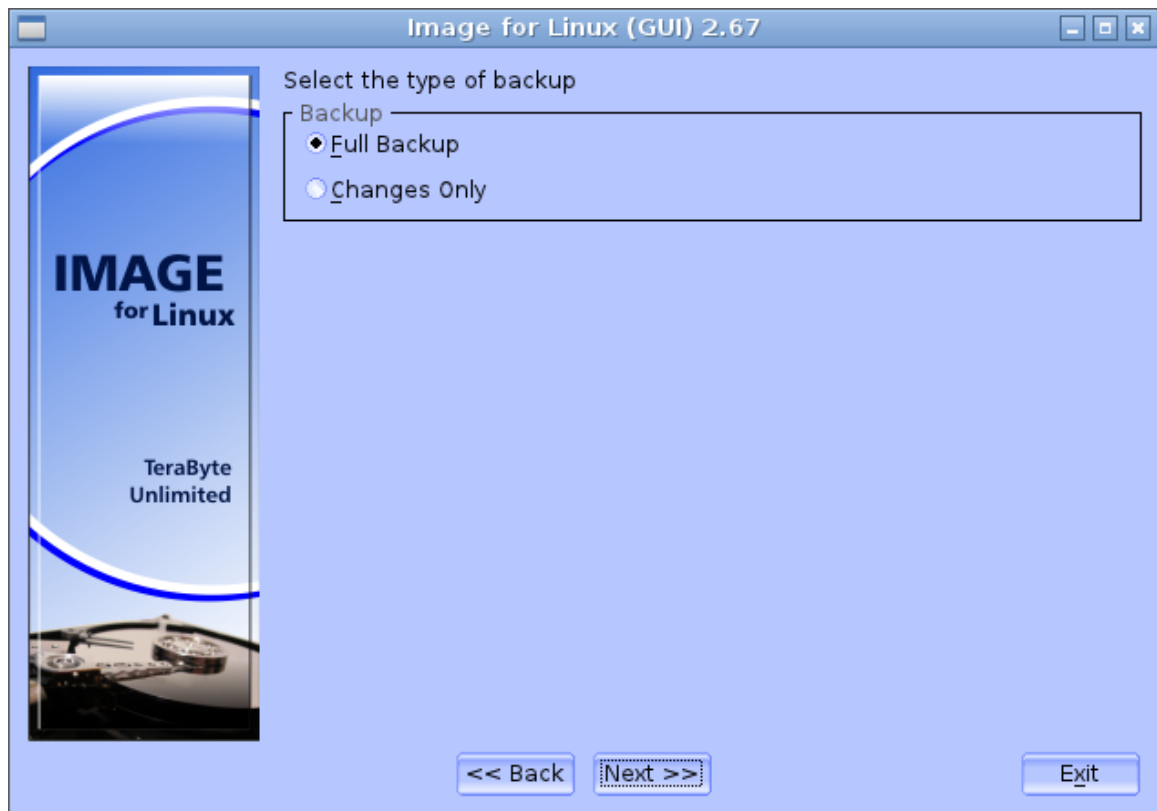
The Configure Restore Disc (or Restore Disc Configuration) command applies to backups made to CD/DVD. When you store a backup on CD/DVD discs, Image for Linux makes the first disc of the set bootable so that, when you insert the disc and boot your machine, Image for Linux runs and restores the backup using a default set of restore options. You can override the default restore options and use a custom set of restore options if you select the Configure Restore Disc command. Note that the custom set of restore options is temporary; if you want to make the restore options permanent, you must create a custom boot disc as described in the section, "Creating Customized Image for Linux Boot Media."

2. If using the console version, press **Enter** to display the Image for Linux **Main Menu/Select Operation** screen. Image for Linux is launched automatically in the GUI version.

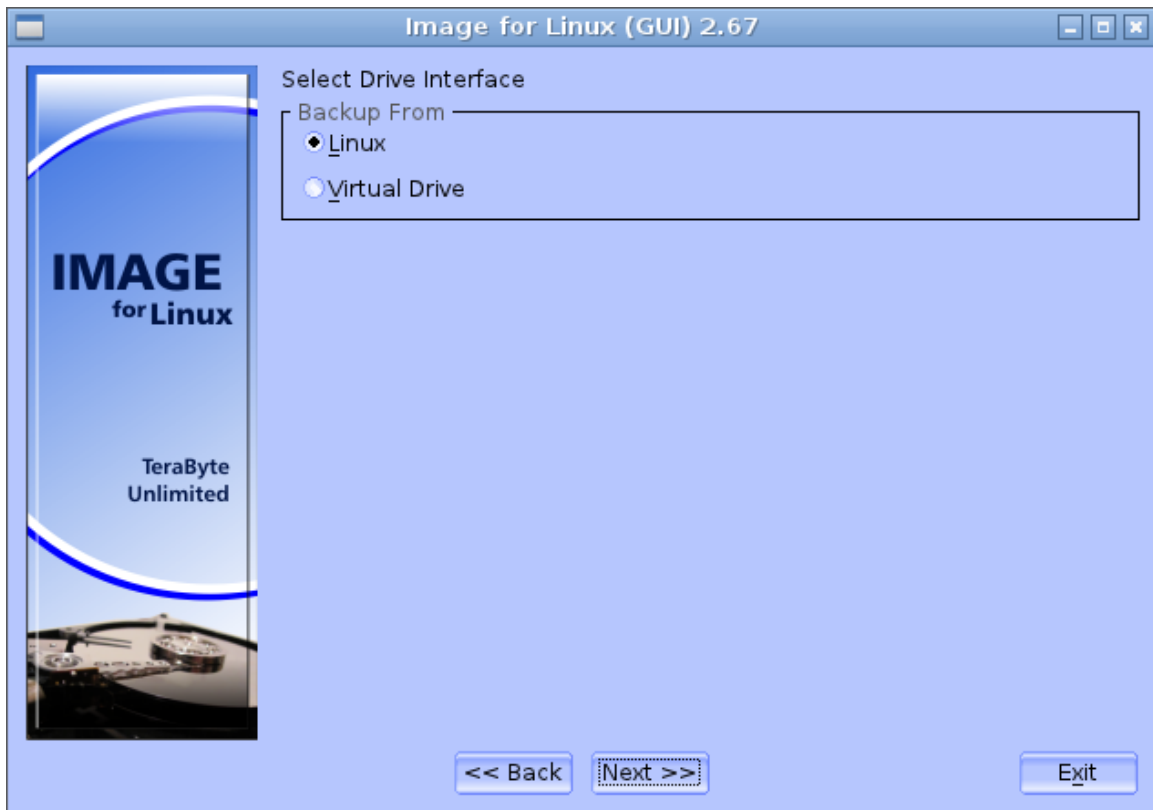


Console version only: Use the Detect Device Changes command to have Image for Linux look for devices you attach to your computer after starting the program. Wait about 10 seconds before you select this command to give the Linux OS time to recognize the device.

3. Select **Backup** to display the **Backup/Select** screen.

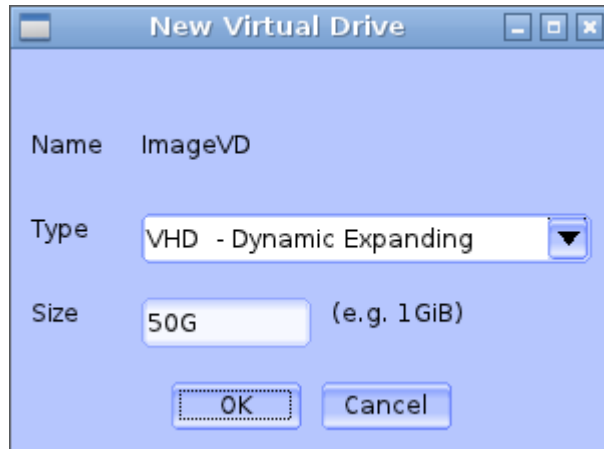


4. Select **Full Backup** to display the **Backup From/Select Drive Interface** screen. Select the interface used by the drive or the drive containing the partition you want to back up. These steps assume you select a Linux drive.



Virtual Drives and Image for Linux

You can use Image for Linux to back up to or restore from a single file virtual drive. In most cases, you're likely to use a virtual drive with Image for Linux if you want to back up a physical drive and then restore it to the virtual drive of a virtual machine you've created using VirtualPC or VMWare. You can add a virtual drive while working in Image for Linux. Press F2 (console version) or click the Add Virtual Drive button (GUI version) to display the window where you can navigate to an existing virtual drive. If you type the name of a virtual drive that doesn't exist, Image for Linux displays a message asking if you want to create a file for the virtual drive. Select Yes, and Image for Linux displays a dialog box like the one below, where you can define the type and size of the virtual drive. You can specify the size in bytes by including no letters. Or, you can specify the size in Mebibytes by supplying an M or in Gibibytes by supplying a G.

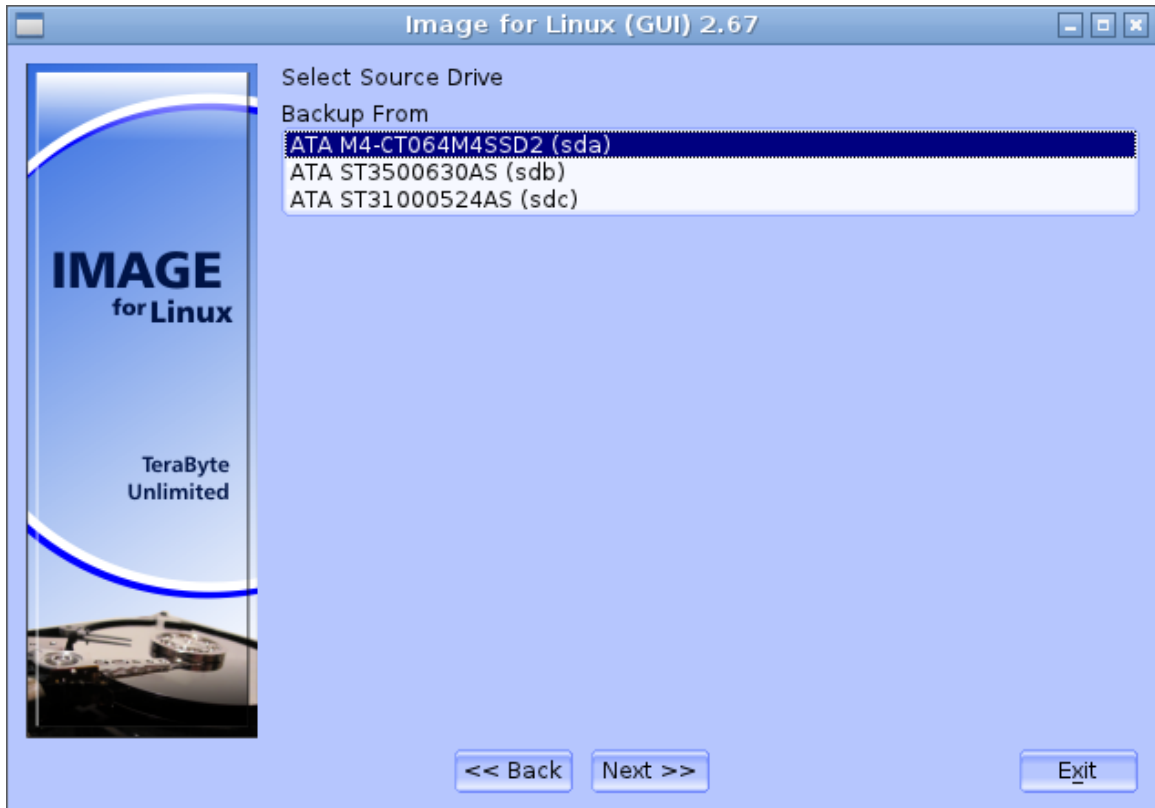


You can create one of five types of drives:

- * RAW - Fixed Size creates a plain (raw) file as the virtual drive. Its size is fixed and allocated with zeros on creation.
- * VHD - Dynamic Expanding creates a VirtualPC Dynamic Expanding virtual hard drive. These types of virtual drives append data to the file as you add data to the virtual drive; the file size starts small and grows as needed.
- * VHD - Fixed Size creates a VirtualPC Fixed Size virtual hard drive. These types of virtual drives allocate data for the file when its created and the file size does not change.
- * VMDK - Monolithic Sparse (IDE) creates a VMWare Sparse IDE virtual hard drive. These types of virtual drives append data to the file as you add data to the virtual drive; the file size starts small and grows as needed.
- * VMDK - Monolithic Sparse (SCSI) creates a VMWare Sparse SCSI virtual hard drive. These types of virtual drives append data to the file as data is added to the virtual drive; the file size starts small and grows as needed.

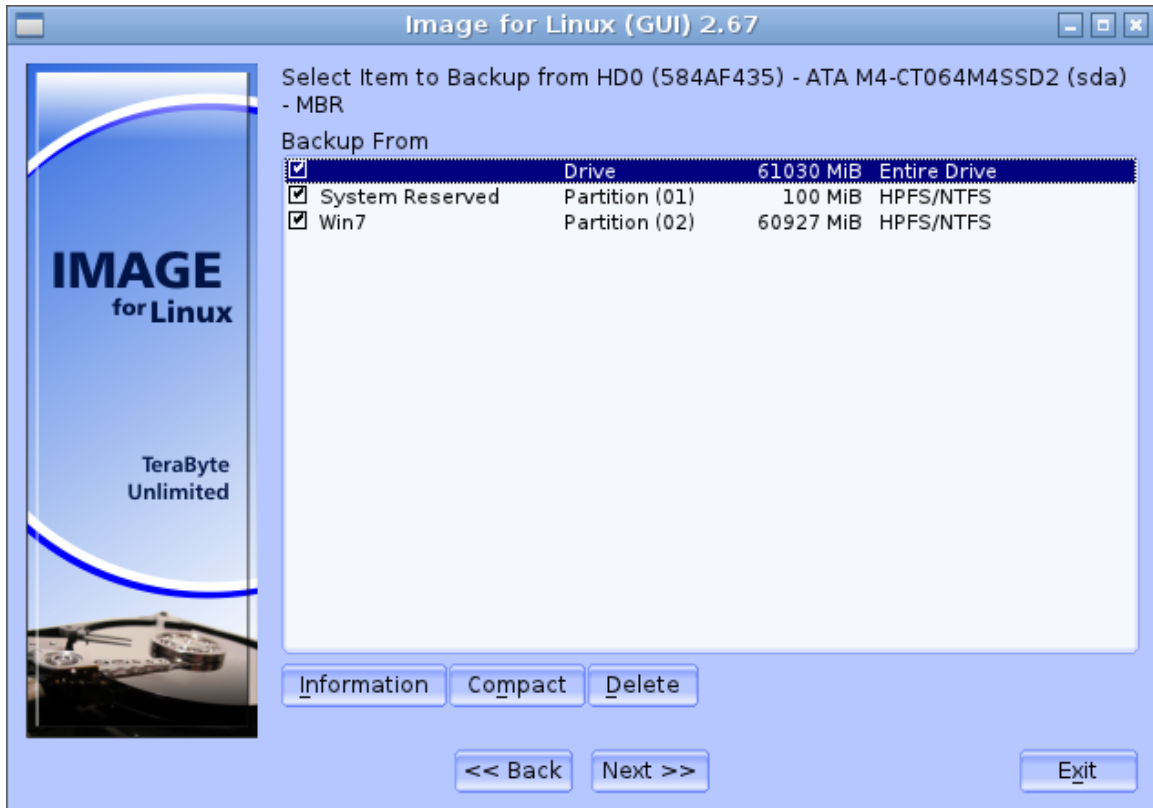
Note that a new virtual drive must be formatted and partitioned before you can use it. However, you can restore an image or copy a partition into a new virtual drive without needing to partition or format it first.

5. On the **Backup From/Select Source Drive**, Image for Linux displays all available hard drives. Select the drive or the drive containing the partition you want to back up.



*Note: Hard drives connected to an IDE controller will appear as either `/dev/hdn` or `/dev/sdn`. SATA, SCSI, USB, or IEEE 1394 (FireWire) drives appear as `/dev/sdn` under the general category of SCSI disks. The order in which the drives appear depends on the way they are connected to the system. If you don't see all of drives that you expect to see, try pressing the ESC key until you return to the main menu, wait a few seconds, choose Detect Device Changes and again try selecting Linux Drive on the **Backup from/Select Drive Interface** screen.*

6. On the **Backup From/Select Item to Backup from HDn** screen that appears, select the partition or drive that you wish to backup. If you choose to back up a partition, skip to Step 8.



Selecting a Drive or a Partition

To back up an entire drive, check the box beside Drive. Remember, you can back up only one drive at a time. If you want to back up a partition, check the box beside that partition. When restoring an image of a partition, you might need to use the Update BOOT.INI, Set Active, and Write Standard MBR Code (or Restore First Track) options described in the section, “Image for Linux Restore Options.”

If you individually select all partitions on a drive, Image for DOS handles the backup as individual partition backups, not as a full drive backup. You can restore an entire drive in one restore operation using individual partitions, but you can't set sizing or rescaling options or restore to a different location (sector /LBA).

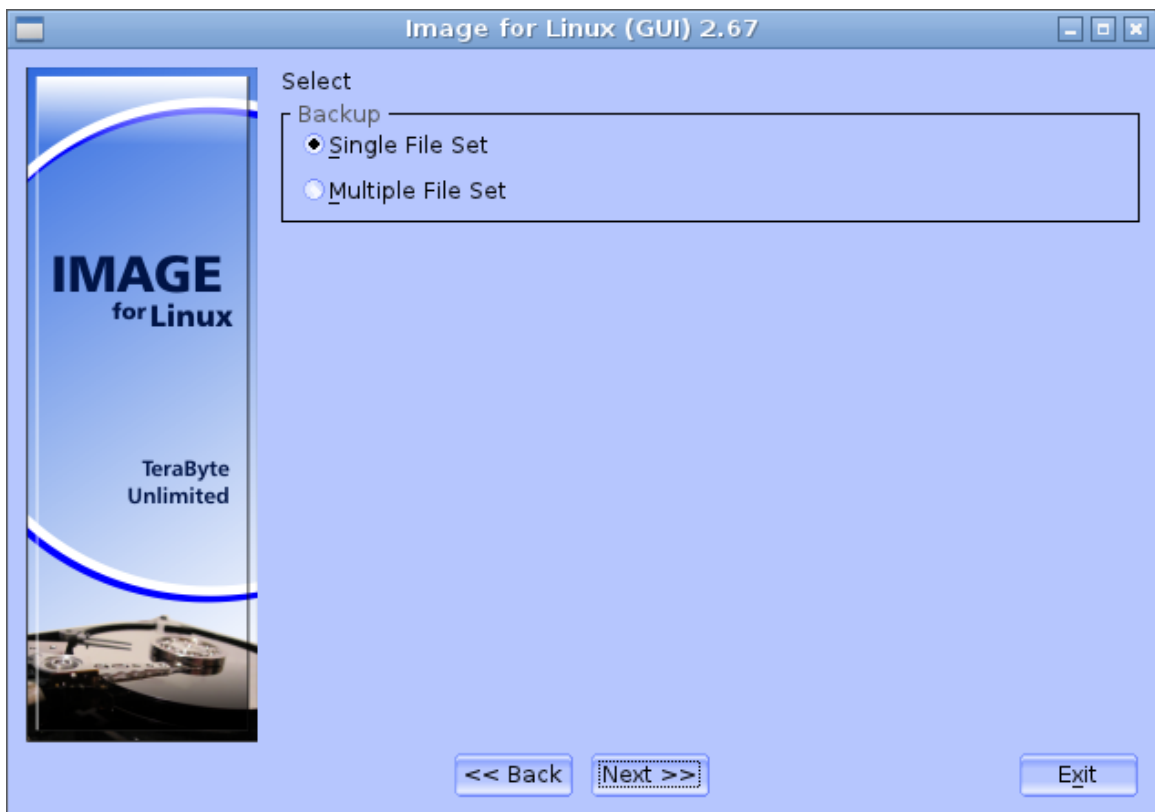
When a partition is highlighted, the following options are available:

- **Delete** – Press the **Del** key or click **Delete** to delete the selected partition. You will be prompted to confirm the deletion.

- **Details/Information** – Press **F1** or click **Information** to view the details of the partition (used space, free space, size needed to restore, etc.).
- **Compact** – Press **F3** or click **Compact** to compact the partition's file system. FAT/FAT32 and NTFS file systems are supported. This option allows you to reduce the size required for a restore. You will be prompted to confirm the compaction and then asked for the compaction value (size in MiB).

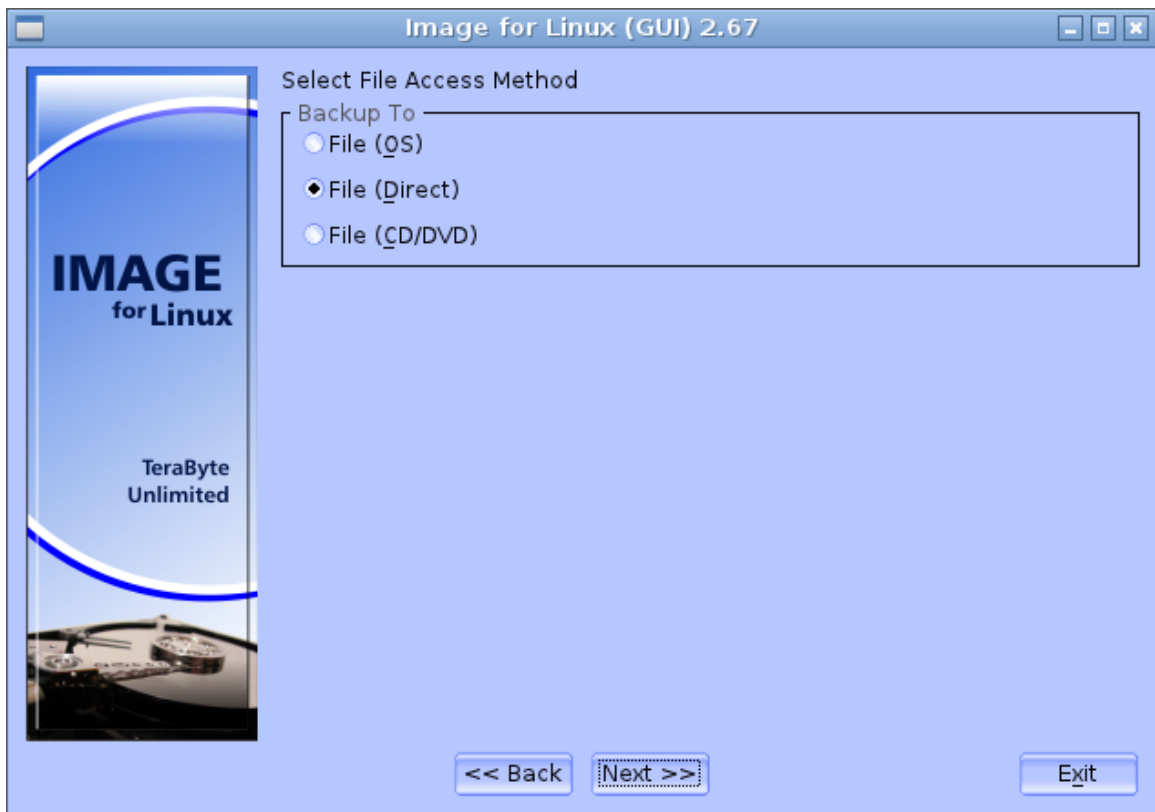
For example, if you have a 250GB partition that contains 50GB of data and requires 150GB of space to restore and you need to restore it to a 100GB partition, you can compact the file system to under 100GB before imaging it and then restore it to the 100GB partition.

7. If, in Step 6, you chose to back up an entire drive, the **Backup/Select** screen appears. Choose one of the following options:



- * **Single File Set** – Select this option to create a backup that is comprised of a single image, regardless of how many individual partitions you are backing up. The first file created for the image set will be named `<name>.TBI`, where `<name>` is a character string you supply. If Image for Linux creates additional files, Image for Linux will name them `<name>.1`, `<name>.2`, `<name>.3`, and so on. The number of files Image for Linux will create depends on the overall size of the backup and the **File Size** setting you choose when you set the options for the backup in a later step.

- * **Multiple File Set** – Select this option to create a backup that is comprised of one image for every individual partition that Image for Linux backs up. Image for Linux names the first file created for the first image set <name>_0.TBI, where <name> is a character string you supply. Image for Linux adds _0 to identify the image file set. If Image for Linux creates additional files for the same image set, they will be named <name>_0.1, <name>_0.2, <name>_0.3, and so on. Image for Linux names the files of the *second* image set (i.e. the second partition included in the backup) <name>_1.TBI, <name>_1.1, <name>_1.2, <name>_1.3, and so on. Image for Linux will name subsequent image sets accordingly with _2, _3, and so on, appended to the file name.
 - * If you choose this option, each file Image for Linux creates represents only a single partition and you won't be able to completely restore a drive with one menu option but will have to restore each partition separately.
 - * The number of files Image for Linux will create for each image set depends on the size of the corresponding partition and the **File Size** setting you choose in a later step.
8. On the **Backup To/Select File Access Method** screen that appears, select one of the following options, which refer to the location where Image for Linux will be saving the backup:



- * **File (OS)** – Choose this option to use the operating system file services to save the image files.
- * **File (Direct)** – This option allows you to save the image file(s) to a folder on a hard drive and an unmounted partition.

Note: Do not save your image to the same partition you are backing up.

- * **File (CD/DVD)** – This option allows you to save the backup file(s) to a CD or DVD disc. Image for Linux will automatically make the first CD/DVD disc bootable.

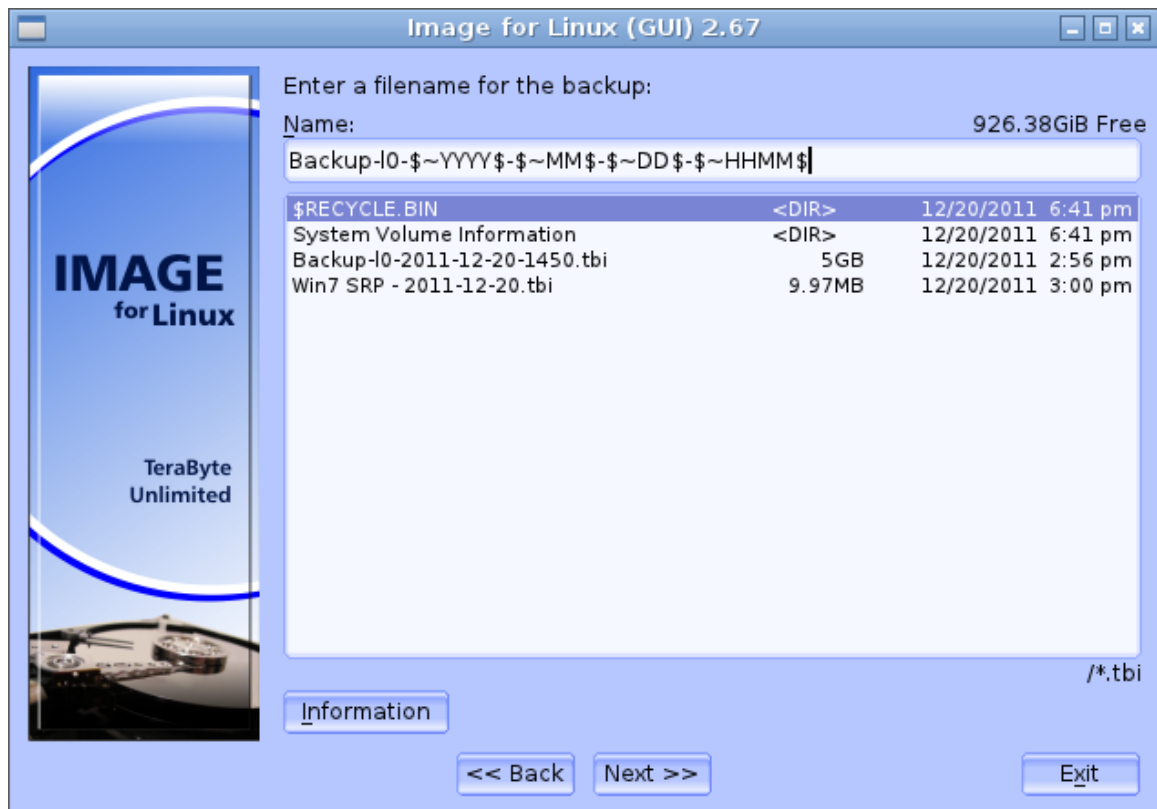
Note: Image for Linux can automatically overwrite CD-RW and DVD+RW media. If you wish to use DVD-RW media, Image for Linux can format it, but the process takes 1 hour per disc, so you may prefer to use fully formatted, fully blanked, or brand new discs. To fully blank the DVD-RW media, use your burning software's "full erase" function. (The "quick erase" function will not work for this purpose.)

9. The screen that appears next depends on the option you chose in Step 8.

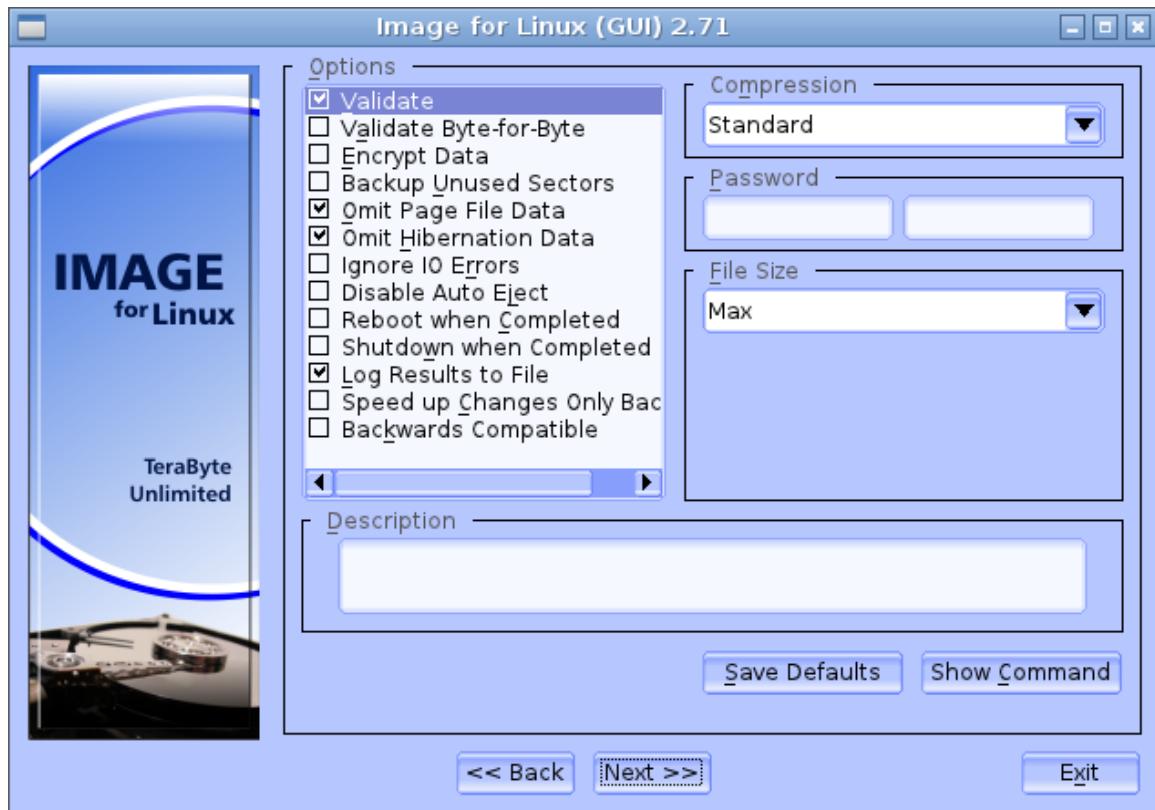
- * If you chose **File (OS)**, a screen appears where you can type a file name; see Step 10 for details.
- * If you chose **File (Direct)**, the **Backup To/Select Drive Interface** screen appears; this screen closely resembles the screen shown earlier in Step 4. Select the interface of the drive on which you want to store the backup. The **Backup To/Select File Drive** screen appears; this screen closely resembles the screen shown earlier in Step 5. Select the drive on which you want to store the backup, and Image for Linux displays the **Backup To/Select File Location on HDn** screen, where you can select a partition on the hard drive (if it contains partitions); otherwise, press Enter to select the drive.
- * If you chose **File (CD/DVD)**, the **Backup To/Select Drive Interface** screen appears. Select either ATAPI/SCSI or SG and then select the CD/DVD drive you want to use when making the backup. Typically, all of your CD/DVD devices will appear when you select one of the options, and, if you select the other options, a "No usable CD/DVD drive found!" message will appear. The option that works depends on your kernel version and configuration. If your system uses a 2.4 series kernel, the devices will appear on the SG menu; if your system uses a 2.6 series kernel, the devices will appear on the ATAPI/SCSI menu.

10. Image for Linux displays the screen shown in the figure, which suggests a file name that includes identifying information for the image file you are about to create. You can change the file name; you don't need to include the file name extension—just the path and file name itself; Image for Linux will automatically add the .tbi extension.

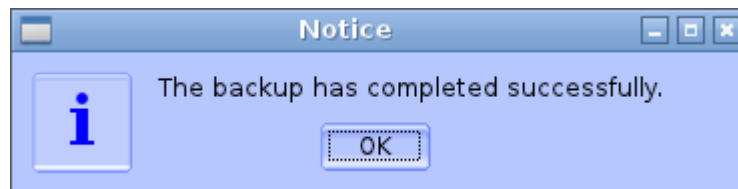
Note: In the default name shown in the screen below, “I” stands for Linux, “O” represents the drive being backed up, and “\$~YYYY\$-\$~MM\$-\$~DD\$-\$~HHMM\$” represent the date (in 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day format) and time (in 2-digit hour and minute format) the backup started. If you opt to back up a partition instead of an entire drive, the partition ID follows the drive number.



11. On the **Backup Options** screen that appears, select the options you want to use. See the section, “Understanding Backup Options” on Page 37 for an explanation of each option.



12. On the **Summary** screen that appears, select **Start**. A progress bar appears on-screen. You can interrupt the backup and validation operations at any time by pressing the **F12** key or clicking **Exit**. Image for Linux will ask you to confirm that you want to cancel before it interrupts the current operation. When Image for Linux finishes, this message appears:



After you press Enter, the main menu for Image for Linux reappears. At this point, if you are finished using Image for Linux, select **Exit**, remove the Image for Linux boot media, and then either reboot or shut down the computer.

Understanding Backup Options

You can set the same options when backing up in Image for Linux whether you are backing up a partition or an entire drive:

Validate – If you select this option, Image for Linux will perform internal consistency checks on the backup file(s) after creating them. Enabling this option increases the overall processing time, but can help ensure that the backup is reliable.

Validate Byte-for-Byte – If you select this option, Image for Linux will verify that every byte in the source data was backed up correctly, ensuring 100% accuracy. This option generally doubles the processing time of the overall backup operation, but is advisable to use where maximum reliability is required. You can (but do not need to) select the **Validate** option if you select the **Validate Byte-for-Byte** option.

Encrypt Data – If you select this option, Image for Linux will encrypt the backup file(s) with 256-bit AES encryption prior to saving them to the target medium. If you select the **Encrypt Data** option, you must also supply a password in the **Password** text boxes. Enter the password in the first **Password** text box and retype it in the second **Password** text box for verification.

*Note: If you create a backup with the **Encrypt Data** option, you will need to supply the password whenever you wish to validate the backup, restore it, or open it in TBView or TBIMount. If you lose and/or forget the password, you won't be able to open or restore from the backup. **TeraByte Unlimited has no way of recovering data from an encrypted backup with an unknown password.***

*If you do not enable the **Encrypt Data** setting, Image for Linux will use the **Password** text boxes to password-protect the image file without any encryption.*

The maximum password length is 128 characters. Passwords are case sensitive and may contain upper-case letters, lower-case letters, numbers, special characters, spaces, and non-ASCII characters.

Backup Unused Sectors – By default, if the file system(s) you are backing up are one of the recognized types (i.e. FAT, FAT32, NTFS, Ext2/3/4, ReiserFS, or XFS), Image for Linux will back up only used sectors. If you select this option, Image for Linux will include all used and unused sectors in the backup. This option has no effect on partitions that do not contain a recognized file system; such partitions will always be backed up in full, regardless of this setting.

NOTE: This option causes Image for Linux to ignore the Omit Page File Data and Omit Hibernation Data options.

For entire drive backups this option causes a raw sector by sector backup (and later restore) of the entire drive without regard to any partitions or adjustments. Additionally, it will not be possible to create differential backups for an entire drive image of this type.

Omit Page File Data – If you select this option and the `PAGEFILE.SYS` file resides in the root directory of the source partition, Image for Linux will not back up `PAGEFILE.SYS`. If `PAGEFILE.SYS` resides anywhere else on the source partition other than the root directory, Image for Linux *will* back it up, regardless of this setting.

Omit Hibernation Data – If you select option and the `HIBERFIL.SYS` file resides in the root directory of the source partition, Image for Linux will not back up `HIBERFIL.SYS`. If `HIBERFIL.SYS` resides anywhere else on the source partition other than the root directory, Image for Linux *will* back it up, regardless of this setting.

Ignore IO Errors – This option only affects how Image for Linux handles bad sectors on the *source* drive, and it applies to both the back up phase and the validation phase of the backup operation. Normally, if Image for Linux encounters a bad sector on a source partition during a backup operation, it will notify you concerning the read error and give you the option to continue or abort. If you select this option, Image for Linux will ignore the error and continue. Generally, you should select this option only if you need to back up a source partition on a drive you know contains bad sectors. On some systems, if you select this setting and Image for Linux encounters bad sectors, there will be a significant delay as the internal retry/recovery routine of the drive attempts to handle the bad sector(s).

Disable Auto Eject – This option prevents Image for Linux from automatically opening the optical drive tray. If you don't select this option, Image for Linux will open the drive tray whenever a disc is needed and at the completion of the backup operation.

Reboot When Completed – Use this option to automatically reboot your computer after the backup finishes.

Shutdown When Completed – Use this option to automatically shut down your computer after the backup finishes.

Log Results to File – Select this option to make Image for Linux log the details of the backup operation. Image for Linux saves the log as `ifl.log` in the `image1` program directory. To be able to save `ifl.log`, Image for Linux must be running from a writable medium. You can use the `--logfile` or `LogFile` options to specify an alternate location for `ifl.log`.

Speed up Changes Only Backup – Select this option to have Image for Linux create a hash file to speed up creating a Changes Only (differential) backup. This option is only available when creating a full image that is not being saved to CD/DVD/BD. This option is also ignored if the Backwards Compatible option is enabled. The hash file will be limited to the max file size and have the same file name as the backup with an extension starting at `.#0` followed by `.#1`, `.#2`, etc. as needed. The actual speed increase realized when creating a differential will vary depending on the system. If the hash file is deleted a differential backup will proceed as normal without it. To create a hash for an existing full image use the `--hash` operation command line parameter.

Backwards Compatible – Image for Linux version 2.30 and later use a TBI format that is not compatible with prior versions. Select this option to have Image for Linux create the TBI file using a format that is compatible with versions 2.00 through 2.29.

Validate Disk – If you store your backup on optical media, you also can choose to validate each disc to ensure that no media errors occur while Image for Linux stores

the backup on each CD/DVD disc. If Image for Linux detects an error, it prompts you to replace the failed disc at the time the error is detected. If you don't enable this option, Image for Linux notifies you of errors only after the backup process is complete.

Limit Disk Usage – This option only applies when saving images to CD/DVD targets. If enabled, this option instructs Image for Linux to leave the last 10% of each disc unused to help prevent data errors that are more common near the edges of discs.

Compression – Select **Standard** to compress the backup files that Image for Linux creates. Typically, if you select **Standard**, Image for Linux produces smaller image files but it may take longer to back up. If you select **None**, Image for Linux creates your backup more quickly but produces larger image file(s). The attainable compression ratio depends on a number of factors, including the number, size, and content of the files on the source partition and the level of file fragmentation on the source partition. Typically, Image for Linux compresses backup files 40% - 60%. However, if the source partition primarily contains files that do not compress well, such as media files like MP3, JPG, and AVI, or archive files like 7Z, RAR, and ZIP, the compression ratio will be much lower.

File Size – Select this option to choose the maximum size of the image files created by Image for Linux. The available options are:

- * Max – Automatically creates the largest file(s) allowed by the file system in use on the target medium. For example, the largest files that may reside on FAT, FAT32, and NTFS partitions are 2 GiB, 4 GiB, and (just under) 16 TiB, respectively.
- * 4 GiB – Useful for FAT32 compatibility.
- * 2 GiB – Useful for FAT compatibility.
- * 698 MiB – Useful if the image file(s) will later be burned to 700-MiB CD disc(s).
- * 648 MiB – Useful if the image file(s) will later be burned to 650-MiB CD disc(s).

Write Speed – This option appears in place of the **File Size** option if you chose to save your image to CD/DVD discs. We recommend that you use the default setting for this option, which is “Optimal,” unless you encounter problems.

Description – You can use this text box to assign descriptive text to individual backups. The description you enter will be visible in the file list that appears when you are preparing to restore or validate a backup. You view the description by selecting the backup and pressing **F1**.

Save Defaults (IFL GUI) or **F4** (IFL) – Click/press to save the settings you establish. Note that the settings will only be saved for the current session (they will be lost upon rebooting) unless you're running IFL from an installed version of Linux. Additionally, the settings will not be saved if IFL is unable to write to the `ifl.ini` file.

Show Command (IFL GUI) or **F6** (IFL) – Click/press to display the command line you would type at a command prompt to start a backup with the options you selected in Image for Linux. When using IFL GUI, you can save the command line to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file that runs Image for Linux by clicking the **Save to File** button and then clicking **OK**. The command line can be edited* before being saved.

Save Command (IFL) **F8** – Press to open a window where you can edit* the command line (if desired) and then save it to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file. To save the command line using IFL GUI, use the **Show Command** option (above).

**Depending on the Linux shell being used it may be necessary to edit the command line to make it functional. Please see syntax examples on page 77.*

Creating a Differential Backup

When you create a differential backup, Image for Linux compares the condition of the source partition or hard drive to a full backup you identify to determine what changes have occurred on the source partition or hard drive since you created the full backup. A differential backup contains only the changed sectors. For details on differential backups, see Appendix B: Backup Strategies on Page 119.

The process for creating a differential backup is very similar to the process for creating a full backup, and you set many of the same options during both processes. When you analyze the steps you take, you'll notice the following differences:

- * When you create a full backup, you identify the source drive you want to back up.
- * When you create a differential backup, you identify the full backup Image for Linux should reference when creating the differential backup.

To create a differential backup, follow these steps:

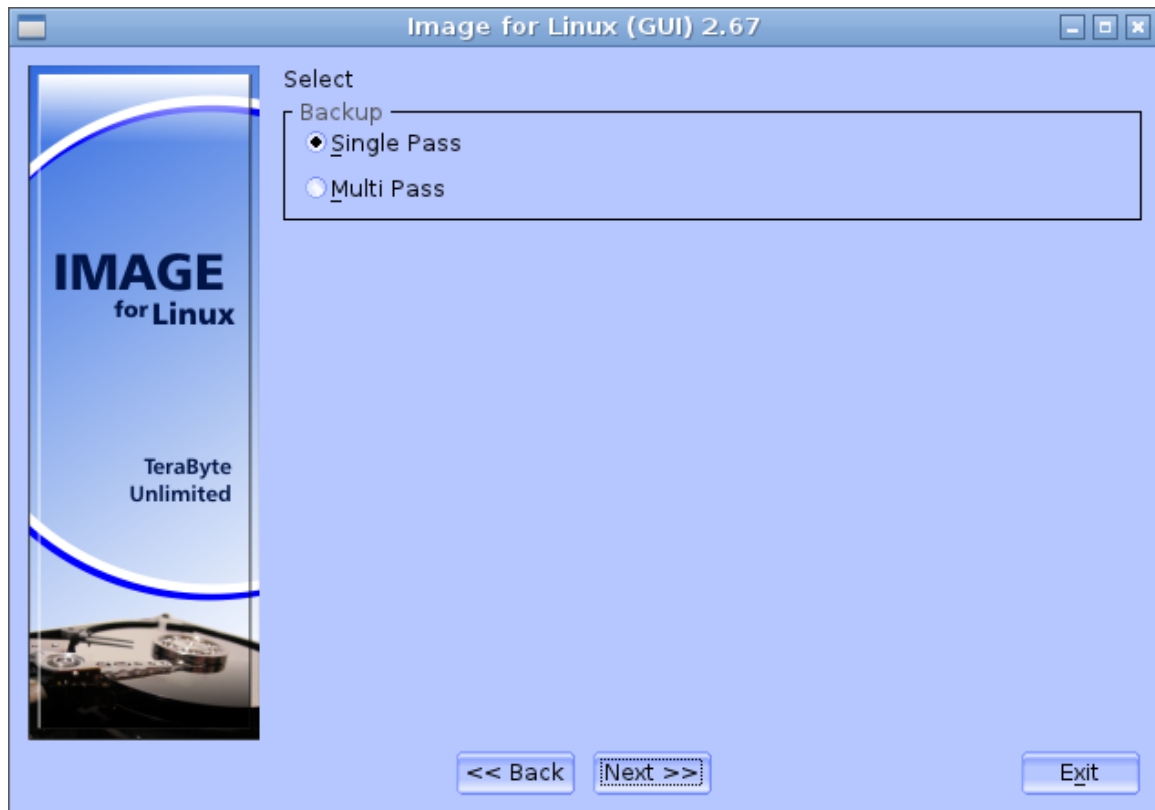
1. Insert your Image for Linux boot media into the appropriate drive or USB port and boot your computer.
2. On the Image for Linux Main Menu, select **Backup**.

Console version only: Use the Detect Device Changes command to have Image for Linux look for devices you attach to your computer after starting the program. Wait about 10 seconds after you select this command before proceeding.

3. On the **Backup** screen that appears, select **Changes Only**.
4. On the **Backup/Select** screen that appears, select an option to determine how Image for Linux detects changes and performs the differential backup:
 - * If you choose **Single Pass**, Image for Linux identifies the changes you have made to the source partition since you created the full backup and then

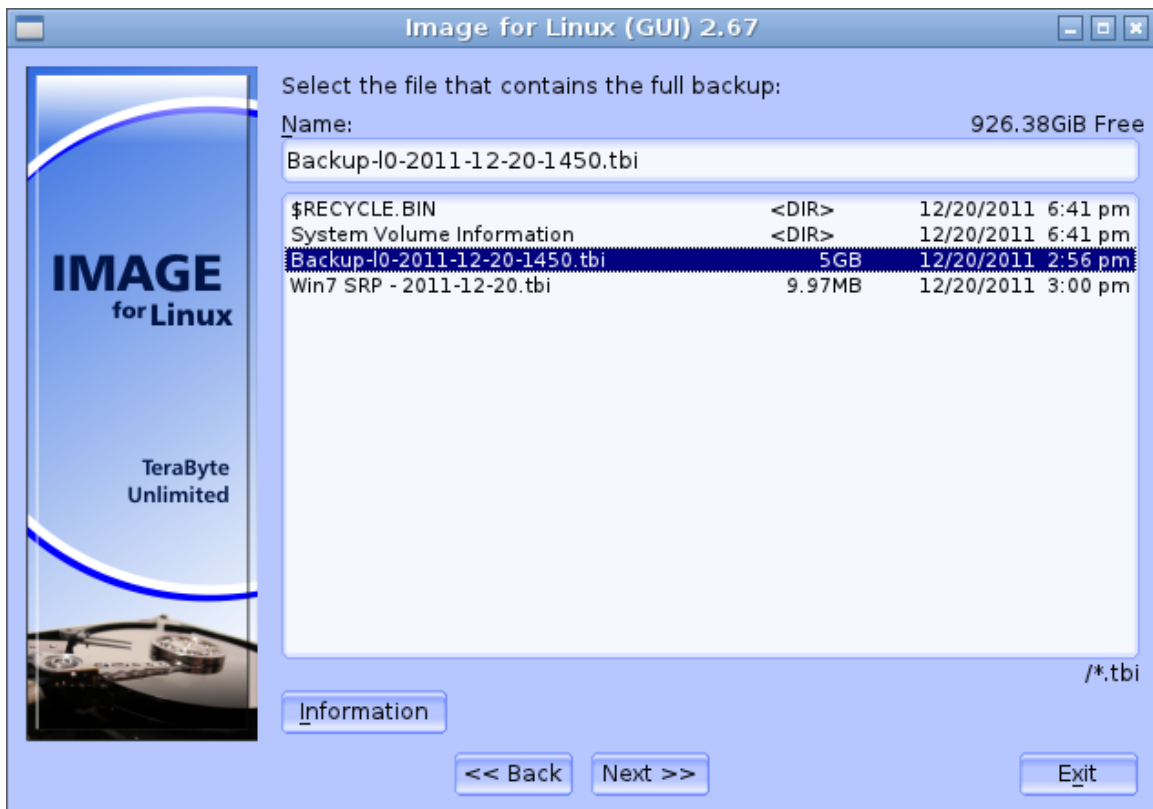
backs up those changes, all in one pass. You *cannot use* this option if the associated full backup spans multiple CD/DVD's.

- * If you choose **Multi Pass**, Image for Linux compares the source partition against the full backup in one pass and then makes the differential backup in a second pass. You *must use* this option if the associated full backup spans multiple CD/DVD's.



5. On the **Select Full Backup To Continue/Select File Access Method** screen that appears, choose **File (OS)**, **File (Direct)** or **File (CD/DVD)** to identify the location of the full backup related to this differential backup.
6. The appearance of the **Select Full Backup To Continue** screen that Image for Linux displays next depends on the choice you made in Step 5.
 - * If you chose **File (OS)**, a screen appears where you can select the full backup file name; see Step 5 for details.
 - * If you chose **File (Direct)**, the **Select Full Backup To Continue/Select Drive Interface** screen appears, from which you can choose Linux Drive or Virtual Drive; select the interface of the drive that contains the full backup. The **Select Full Backup To Continue/Select File Drive** screen appears; select the hard drive that contains the full backup from the list shown. Image for Linux displays the **Select Full Backup To Continue/Select File Location on HDn** screen; select a partition on the hard drive if it contains partitions; otherwise, press Enter to select the drive.

- * If you chose **File (CD/DVD)**, the **Select Full Backup To Continue/Select Drive Interface** screen appears. Select either ATAPI/SCSI or SG. Then, insert the first disc in the set and then select the corresponding CD/DVD drive from the list.
7. On the **Select Full Backup To Continue** screen that appears, select the **.TBI** file that corresponds to the desired full backup. You can type the name of the **.TBI** file (you don't need to type the **.TBI** file extension) or you can press **Tab** and then use the arrow keys to highlight the file and press **Enter** to select it. If the **.TBI** file resides inside a folder, highlight the folder and press **Enter** to display the contents of the folder.



If you open a folder and want to navigate back to the parent folder, select the **..** list item and press **Enter**.

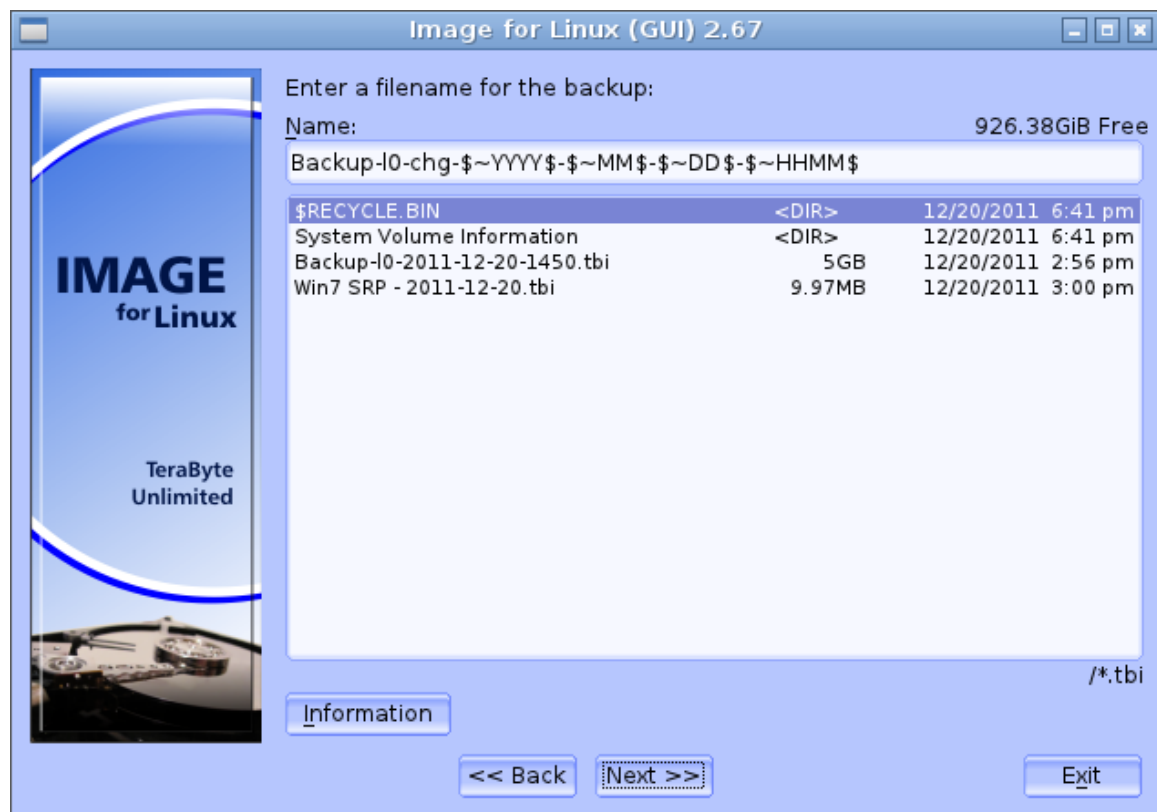
If you select a file that you created using the encryption or the password-protect option, supply the correct password to continue.

8. On the **Backup To/Select File Access Method** screen that appears, choose **File (OS)**, **File (Direct)** or **File (CD/DVD)** to identify the location where you want to save the differential backup files.

Note: You do not need to store files from a differential backup in the same location where you store full backup files. When you restore a differential backup, Image for

Linux will prompt you for locations for both the full backup files and the differential backup files.

- The appearance of the screen that Image for Linux displays next depends on the choice you selected in Step 8. See Step 6 for a description of your choices.
- On the **Backup To** screen that appears, Image for Linux suggests a file name for the differential backup file(s). The suggested name includes the following information in the order it appears: “l” (for Linux), a number representing the drive being backed up, the letters “chg” which represent the word “changes,” and “\$~YYYY\$-\$~MM\$-\$~DD\$-\$~HHMM\$” representing the date (in 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day format) and time (in 2-digit hour and minute format) the backup starts. If you selected a back up of a partition instead of an entire drive, the partition ID follows the drive number. You can accept the suggested name or supply one of your own. You do not have to supply a file extension—just the path and file name itself—Image for Linux will add the extension automatically.



- On the **Backup Options** screen that appears, select the options you want to use. See the section, “Understanding Backup Options” on Page 37 for an explanation of each option.
- On the **Summary** screen that appears, select **Start**. A progress bar appears on-screen. When Image for Linux finishes, a message appears to let you know that the backup was successful. You can interrupt the backup and validation operations at any time by pressing the **F12** key or clicking **Exit**. Image for

Linux will ask you to confirm that you want to cancel before it interrupts the current operation.

After you press **Enter** to dismiss the message, the main menu for Image for Linux reappears. At this point, if you are finished using Image for Linux, select **Exit**, remove the Image for Linux boot media, and then either reboot or shut down the computer.

Using Image for Linux to Restore a Backup

It is important to remember that you cannot restore an image over the partition that contains the image file you are using to restore.

The size of the target location where you restore an image is important. The target must be large enough to accommodate the data from the source partition. The *minimum* amount of space required in the target location is determined by the amount of space encompassed from the beginning of the source partition to the last used area of the source partition. For example, if the source partition had 2 GB of data, and the last part of that data ended 15 GB from the beginning of the source partition, the target area needs to be at least 15 GB in size, regardless of the overall size of the source partition.

Note: If the target is larger than the source partition, there will be an area of free space left over unless you use the "Resize Partition" option or perform the restore via command line using the `x` parameter (as explained later in this manual).

Also, if your computer contains more than one CD/DVD drive and you are restoring using Image for Linux from a CD/DVD disc, please make sure that you insert your Image for Linux bootable disc in one CD/DVD drive and no other CD/DVD drive contains a bootable disc.

Restoring a Backup Using Image for Linux

Insert your Image for Linux boot media into the appropriate drive or USB port and boot your computer. Then, follow these steps:

1. On the Image for Linux Main Menu, select **Restore**.

Use the Detect Device Changes command to have Image for Linux look for devices you attach to your computer after starting the program. Wait about 10 seconds after you select this command before proceeding.

2. On the **Restore/Select** screen that appears, select an option to determine how Image for Linux handles the selection of the target drive and options:
 - * If you choose **Automatic**, Image for Linux attempts to choose the target drive and options automatically using information stored in the backup files. If Image for Linux cannot identify the target drive and options or you don't accept the suggested target drive, Image for Linux will use the Normal option and ask you to select the target drive and options.
 - * If you choose **Normal**, Image for Linux will ask you to select the target drive and options.

Note: If you created a backup in Image for DOS or Image for Windows and restore using Image for Linux, Image for Linux might not be able to use the Automatic option because Image for Linux might not be able to match the disk signature in the

backup with the target disk on the machine to which you want to restore. In this case, Image for Linux uses the Normal option, where you select the target drive and options.

3. From the **Restore From/Select File Access Method** screen that appears, select between the following options, which refer to the location where Image for Linux should look for the backup file you want to restore:
 - * **File (OS)** –Choose this option to use the operating system file services to restore the image files from mounted partitions.
 - * **File (Direct)** – This option allows you to look for image file(s) to restore in a folder on a hard drive and an unmounted partition.
 - * **File (CD/DVD)** – This option allows you to look for image file(s) on a CD or DVD disc.
4. The screen that appears next depends on your choice in Step 3.
 - * If you chose **File (OS)**, a screen appears where you can select the file you want to restore; see Step 4 for details.
 - * If you chose **File (Direct)**, the **Restore From/Select Drive Interface** screen appears, from which you can choose Linux Drive or Virtual Drive; select the interface of the drive that contains the backup that you want to restore. The **Restore From/Select File Drive** screen appears; select the hard drive that contains the backup from the list shown. Image for Linux displays the **Restore From/Select File Location on HDn** screen; select a partition on the hard drive if it contains partitions; otherwise, press Enter to select the drive.
 - * If you chose **File (CD/DVD)**, the **Restore From/Select Drive Interface** screen appears. Select either ATAPI/SCSI or SG. Then, insert the first disc in the set and then select the corresponding CD/DVD drive from the list.
5. On the **Restore From** screen that appears, navigate to and select the backup file you want to restore.

*Note: If you select a differential backup to restore, you will be prompted to select the related full backup file and you will have the option to restore in a single pass or in multiple passes. If you stored your backup on CD/DVD's, select the **Multi Pass** option.*

6. On the **Restore To/Select Drive Interface** screen that appears, select either Linux Drive or Virtual Drive to identify the interface of the drive you want to restore.
7. On the **Restore To/Select Target Drive** screen that appears, select the hard drive onto which you want to restore the image you selected in Step 5. Then, select the partition on that drive. A message appears, explaining that the

partition you select will be deleted before Image for Linux restores the image; Select **Yes** and press **Enter**.

When the **Restore To/Select Restore Location on HDn** screen is displayed, the following functions are available:

- * Select a free space partition and press the **Insert (Ins)** key or click **Create Extended** to create an extended partition. You can then restore the backup to that partition.
- * Select a partition and press the **Delete (Del)** key or click **Delete** to delete the partition. You will be asked to confirm the deletion.
- * You can select a partition and press the **F1** key or click **Information** to view the number of MiB used, free, and needed to restore.
- * You can select a drive and press the **F6** key or click **Geometry** to set the geometry for the target drive. More information on this function is provided in the “Geometry Settings” section below.
- * Press **F8** or click **Change Disk** to change the drive type. This allows you to change the partitioning scheme used on the drive. MBR, EMBR, and GPT drive types are supported.

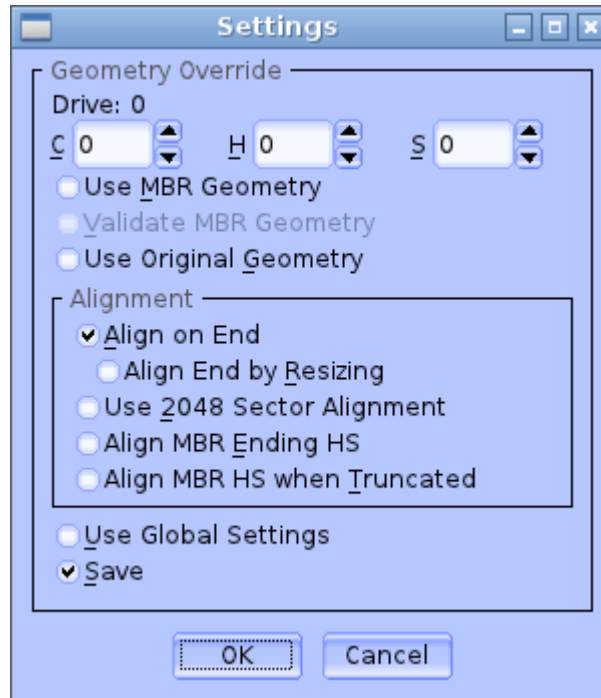
8. On the **Restore Options** screen that appears, select the options you want to use while restoring. For an explanation of each option, see the sections, “Understanding Restore Options for an Entire Drive” on Page 50 and “Understanding Restore Options for an Individual Partition” on Page 53.
9. On the **Summary** screen that appears, select **Start**. During the restore process, a progress bar appears on-screen, and a message appears when Image for Linux finishes.

After you press Enter, the main menu for Image for Linux reappears. At this point, if you are finished using Image for Linux, select **Exit**, remove the Image for Linux boot media, and then either reboot or shut down the computer.

Note: Until you reboot, the operating system reflects the contents of the drive/partition and file system in the state they were before you restored. Not rebooting can cause data corruption. You can override the reboot prompt by restoring using the command line `--rb:0` switch, but do this only if you are an advanced user and understand the potential ramifications of not rebooting.

Geometry Settings

If you restore an individual partition, you can use this window to override geometry settings stored in the backup file.



The Geometry Override settings allow you to set alignment options as well as specific Cylinder (C), Head (H), or Sector (S) to use for a particular drive. In addition to manually entering the values, you can enable the Use MBR Geometry to have Image for Linux set the geometry based on the MBR entry of the first partition in the backup. Or, you can enable Use Original Geometry to have Image for Linux use the geometry from the backup image that represents the geometry from the environment used to create the backup.

This CHS option is helpful when you need to specify geometry values that differ from those assigned by the operating environment, which commonly occurs when you attach a hard drive from one machine to the USB port of another machine to restore the first machine's image.

C – Last Cylinder (0 to 1023)

H – Last Head (0 to 254)

S – Sectors per Track (1 to 63)

Use MBR Geometry – Use drive geometry based on the MBR entry of the first partition in the backup file. This is useful when restoring to a drive on a machine separate from where the drive will ultimately be booted.

Validate MBR Geometry - This option is used to ensure that the geometry from the MBR is aligned to known standards before accepting it for use. It only applies when *Use MBR Geometry* is enabled.

Use Original Geometry – Use the geometry saved in the backup file that represents the geometry from the environment used to create the backup file.

Align on End – Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align restored partitions at the end of a cylinder, or when the Align2048 option is enabled, at the end of a 2048 sector boundary.

Align End by Resizing – For partitions that Image for Linux can resize, use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align both the beginning and the end of a partition by resizing.

Use 2048 Sector Alignment – Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align restored partitions based on 2048 sectors.

Align MBR Ending HS – Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to force a restored partition's ending head and sector values in the MBR to match the current geometry.

Align MBR HS when Truncated – Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to set a restored partition's head and sector values in the MBR to match the current geometry when these values are located outside the range of the current geometry.

Use Global Settings – Enable to allow global geometry settings to control the drive.

Understanding Restore Options for an Entire Drive

When you restore an entire drive, Image for Linux offers these options that you can set:

Scale to Target – If you use this option when restoring an image, Image for Linux restores the image proportionally to the target drive. For example, suppose that you backed up a 250 GB hard drive and restored the image to a 500 GB hard drive. If you use this option, you allow Image for Linux to double the size of the restored image. This option only works for FAT, FAT32, NTFS, and EXT 2/3/4 file systems and has no effect on images restored to hard drives using other file systems. You cannot use this option in conjunction with the **Scale to Fit** option. If you inadvertently enable both options, **Scale to Fit** will take precedence.

Scale to Fit – On FAT, FAT32, NTFS, or EXT 2/3/4 file systems, selecting this option will make Image for Linux assume that the size of the original hard drive is based on the location of the end of the last partition; Image for Linux then applies the same scaling to the target hard drive. If any unpartitioned space existed at the end of the source drive, that unpartitioned space won't exist on the target drive after you restore your image. This option has no effect on images restored to hard drives using other file systems. You cannot use this option in conjunction with the **Scale to Target** option. If you inadvertently enable both options, **Scale to Fit** will take precedence.

Aligned Restore – If you select this option, Image for Linux will align each restored partition to the beginning and end of a cylinder boundary. You may want to enable this option if the target drive has a different geometry than the source drive. Disable this option if you want the target drive to be configured identically to the source drive.

Validate Before Restore – If you select this option, Image for Linux will validate the image file(s) prior to restoring them, will perform internal consistency checks on the backup file(s). If Image for Linux encounters an error during validation, Image for Linux will abort the restore operation without overwriting the partition. If you select this option, the overall processing time Image for Linux takes to restore the image will increase, but you can restore the image with greater certainty that the restored image will be reliable.

Validate Byte-for-Byte – If you select this option, Image for Linux will verify that every byte in the source backup image file was written to the restored drive correctly, ensuring 100% accuracy. This option generally increases the processing time of the overall operation, but is advisable to use where maximum reliability is required.

Write Standard MBR Code – If you select this option, Image for Linux will install standard master boot code to the Master Boot Record (MBR) after completing the restore operation. The other portions of the MBR (i.e. the partition table, disk signature, etc.) will not be affected. Otherwise, Image for Linux will only install the standard master boot code when it appears that there is no existing boot code.

Update Boot Partition - This option updates any references to the restored partition in the active boot partition on the target drive. This is useful for situations where the boot partition differs from the system partition. However, you typically wouldn't want to use this option if you're creating a copy of an existing partition you want to keep, unless the target drive will be independent of the original drive. For this to be useful, the active boot partition should already be on the target drive or part of the same copy or restore operation.

Change Disk Signature –This option only applies to full drive restores. It allows you to change the NT Signature restored to the target drive. This can be useful if you plan on having both the original and restored hard drive in the same computer at the same time; otherwise Windows may detect the duplicate signature and modify it which may (depending on the OS) prevent the restored hard drive from booting properly.

Wipe Unused Sectors – This option will wipe (zero-out) unused sectors on the restored drive. When restoring a full drive, the entire drive is wiped, including all gaps between any partitions. Using this option provides an easy way to wipe a drive and restore in a single operation (such as when deploying images to used systems).

Ignore IO Errors – Under ordinary circumstances, if Image for Linux encounters a bad sector on the target partition while restoring, Image for Linux will notify you concerning the write error and give you the option to continue or abort. If you select the Ignore IO Errors option, Image for Linux will ignore the error and continue. Generally, you should select this option only if you need to restore to a target drive that contains known bad sectors. On some systems, if you select this setting and Image for Linux encounters bad sectors, there will be a significant delay as the internal retry/recovery routine of the drive attempts to handle the bad sector(s).

Assume Original HD – If you select this option, Image for Linux will keep references to the source hard drive number intact within the partitions that have been restored to the target. If you do not select this option and the target drive number differs from that of the source drive, applicable drive references residing within the restored partitions will be updated to reflect the new hard drive number.

This option has no effect if you are restoring to a target drive whose number matches that of the source drive. If you are restoring to a target drive whose number differs from that of the source drive, but you plan to subsequently move the target drive so that its number matches the source drive again, enabling this option can be beneficial.

Disable Auto Eject – This option prevents Image for Linux from automatically opening the optical drive tray. If you don't select this option, Image for Linux will open the drive tray whenever a disc is needed and at the completion of the restore operation.

Reboot When Completed – Use this option to automatically reboot your computer after the restore finishes.

Shutdown When Completed – Use this option to automatically shut down your computer after the restore finishes.

Log Results to File – Select this option to make Image for Linux log the date and time it completes the restore operation. Image for Linux saves the log as `ifl.log` in the `image1` program directory. To be able to save `ifl.log`, Image for Linux must be running from a writable medium. You can use the `--logfile` or `LogFile` options to specify an alternate location for `ifl.log`.

First Track Sectors – This text box allows you to specify how many sectors of the first track of the hard drive should be restored. If you enter `AUTO` in this box, the tracks needed for the EMBR will be restored. If you aren't sure, type `AUTO` in this box.

Save Defaults (IFL GUI) or **F4** (IFL) – Click/press to save the settings you establish. Note that the settings will only be saved for the current session (they will be lost upon rebooting) unless you're running IFL from an installed version of Linux. Additionally, the settings will not be saved if IFL is unable to write to the `ifl.ini` file.

Show Command (IFL GUI) or **F6** (IFL) – Click/press to display the command line you would type at a command prompt to start a restore with the options you selected in Image for Linux. When using IFL GUI, you can save the command line to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file that runs Image for Linux by clicking the **Save to File** button and then clicking **OK**. The command line can be edited* before being saved.

Save Command (IFL) **F8** – Press to open a window where you can edit* the command line (if desired) and then save it to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file. To save the command line using IFL GUI, use the **Show Command** option (above).

**Depending on the Linux shell being used it may be necessary to edit the command line to make it functional. Please see syntax examples on page 77.*

Understanding Restore Options for an Individual Partition

When you restore an individual partition, Image for Linux offers these options that you can set:

Set Active – If you select this option, Image for Linux will make the restored partition the active partition after completing the restore operation. Otherwise, Image for Linux will only make the restored partition active if no other partition is active and the target drive is HD0

Update BOOT.INI – When you select this option, Image for Linux will update all partition(w) entries in the boot.ini file found in the restored location to point to itself, which can be useful when restoring Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows 2003 operating systems to a new drive or location.

Write Standard MBR Code – If you select this option, Image for Linux will install standard master boot code to the Master Boot Record (MBR) after completing the restore operation. The other portions of the MBR (i.e. the partition table, disk signature, etc.) will not be affected. Otherwise, Image for Linux will only install the standard master boot code when it appears that there is no existing boot code.

Restore Disk Signature – This option applies when you restore a partition that had been assigned a drive letter within Windows prior to being backed up. If you select this option, Image for Linux will restore the disk signature associated with the source partition. If you don't select this option, Image for Linux will use the disk signature already present in the MBR of the target drive; if none exists, Image for Linux will create one. If you are restoring a partition that had been assigned a drive letter in Windows and you wish to keep that drive letter assignment, select this option.

Restore First Track – Whenever you back up any partition, Image for Linux also backs up the first track of the source hard drive. If you select this option, Image for Linux will restore the first track which includes the master boot code and the disk signature. This allows you to restore the MBR/EMBR, if desired.

Validate Before Restore – If you select this option, Image for Linux will validate the image file(s) prior to restoring them. If Image for Linux encounters an error during validation, Image for Linux will abort the restore operation without overwriting the target.

Validate Byte-for-Byte – If you select this option, Image for Linux will verify that every byte in the source backup image file was written to the restored drive correctly, ensuring 100% accuracy. This option generally increases the processing time of the overall operation, but is advisable to use where maximum reliability is required.

Update Boot Partition - This option updates any references to the restored partition in the active boot partition on the target drive. This is useful for situations

where the boot partition differs from the system partition. However, you typically wouldn't want to use this option if you're creating a copy of an existing partition you want to keep, unless the target drive will be independent of the original drive. For this to be useful, the active boot partition should already be on the target drive or part of the same copy or restore operation.

Wipe Unused Sectors – This option will wipe (zero-out) unused sectors in the restored partition(s) or drive, depending on the type of restore performed.

When restoring single partitions or when restoring multiple partitions to a drive with existing partitions, sectors located outside of the restored partition(s) are not wiped. If a partition is resized during the restore, the wiped area for that partition is the final size of the restored partition (not the size of the source partition).

When restoring multiple partitions to a drive with no existing partitions, the entire drive is wiped, including all gaps between any partitions. Using this option provides an easy way to wipe a drive and restore in a single operation (such as when deploying images to used systems).

Ignore IO Errors – Under ordinary circumstances, if Image for Linux encounters a bad sector on the target drive while restoring an image, Image for Linux will notify you concerning the write error and give you the option to continue or abort. If you select the Ignore IO Errors option, Image for Linux will ignore the error and continue. Generally, you should select this option only if you need to restore to a target drive that contains known bad sectors. On some systems, if you select this setting and Image for Linux encounters bad sectors, there will be a significant delay as the internal retry/recovery routine of the drive attempts to handle the bad sector(s).

Move to Original MBR Entry – If you select this option, Image for Linux will move the partition table entry of the restored partition to the same location in the master partition table as it had on the source drive. Image for Linux will also move the existing partition table entry to another location rather than overwrite it. You may want to enable this option if you use an environment that tracks master partition table entries, such as Linux.

Assume Original HD – If you select this option, Image for Linux will keep references to the source hard drive number intact within the partitions that have been restored to the target. If you do not select this option and the target drive number differs from that of the source drive, applicable drive references residing within the restored partitions will be updated to reflect the new hard drive number.

This option has no effect if you are restoring to a target drive whose number matches that of the source drive. If you are restoring to a target drive whose number differs from that of the source drive, but you plan to subsequently move the target drive so that its number matches the source drive again, enabling this option can be beneficial.

Disable Auto Eject – This option prevents Image for Linux from automatically opening the optical drive tray. If you don't select this option, Image for Linux will

open the drive tray whenever a disc is needed and at the completion of the restore operation.

Reboot When Completed – Use this option to automatically reboot your computer after the restore finishes.

Shutdown When Completed – Use this option to automatically shut down your computer after the restore finishes.

Log Results to File – Select this option to make Image for Linux log the date and time it completes the restore operation. Image for Linux saves the log as `ifl.log` in the `image1` program directory. To be able to save `ifl.log`, Image for Linux must be running from a writable medium. You can use the `--logfile` or `LogFile` options to specify an alternate location for `ifl.log`.

First Track Sectors – This text box allows you to specify how many sectors of the first track of the hard drive should be restored. If you enter `AUTO` in this box, the tracks needed for the EMBR will be restored. If you aren't sure, type `AUTO` in this box.

Resize Partition – Currently available only for FAT, FAT32, NTFS, and EXT 2/3/4 partitions, you can use this text box to specify a new size for the restored partition, bound by the **Minimum** and **Maximum** values specified by Image for Linux. The units used here are mebibytes, abbreviated MiB. (Please refer to the section titled **Data Storage Size Unit Conventions** at the beginning of this manual for more information.)

Save Defaults (IFL GUI) or **F4** (IFL) – Click/press to save the settings you establish. Note that the settings will only be saved for the current session (they will be lost upon rebooting) unless you're running IFL from an installed version of Linux. Additionally, the settings will not be saved if IFL is unable to write to the `ifl.ini` file.

Show Command (IFL GUI) or **F6** (IFL) – Click/press to display the command line you would type at a command prompt to start a restore with the options you selected in Image for Linux. When using IFL GUI, you can save the command line to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file that runs Image for Linux by clicking the **Save to File** button and then clicking **OK**. The command line can be edited* before being saved.

Save Command (IFL) **F8** – Press to open a window where you can edit* the command line (if desired) and then save it to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file. To save the command line using IFL GUI, use the **Show Command** option (above).

**Depending on the Linux shell being used it may be necessary to edit the command line to make it functional. Please see syntax examples on page 77.*

Validating Backups with Image for Linux

You can use Image for Linux to validate backups at the time you create them and also before you restore a backup. You also can validate a backup at any time using the instructions provided below.

When you validate a backup, Image for Linux performs internal consistency checks on the backup file(s), helping to ensure that the backup will be reliable if you need to restore from it.

When you use the steps that follow to validate a backup, Image for Linux performs a standard validation, not a byte-for-byte validation, which provides a more intense scrutiny of a backup file. You can perform a byte-for-byte validation only as part of a backup operation. See the section, “Understanding Backup Options” on Page 37 for details on a byte-for-byte validation.

Validating a Backup

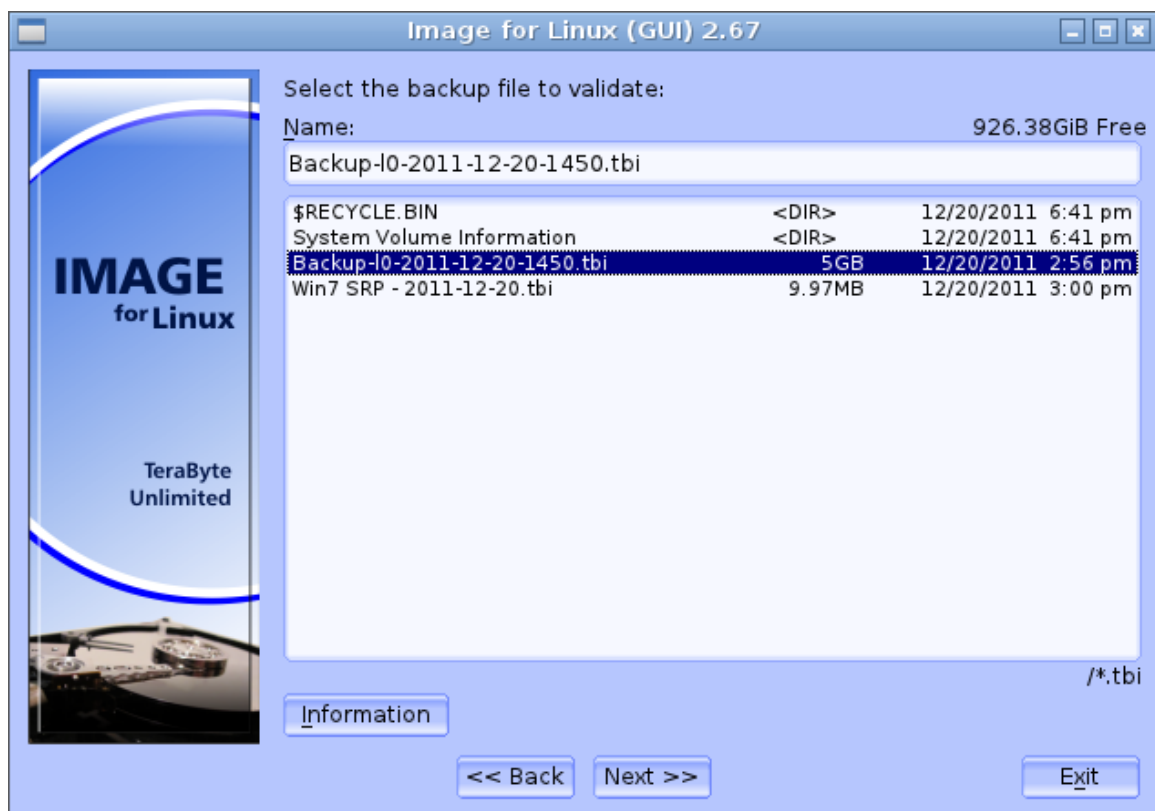
Insert your Image for Linux boot media into the appropriate drive or USB port and boot your computer. Then, follow these steps:

1. On the Image for Linux **Main Menu/Select Operation** screen, select **Validate**.

Console version only: Use the Detect Device Changes command to have Image for Linux look for devices you attach to your computer after starting the program. Wait about 10 seconds after you select this command before proceeding.

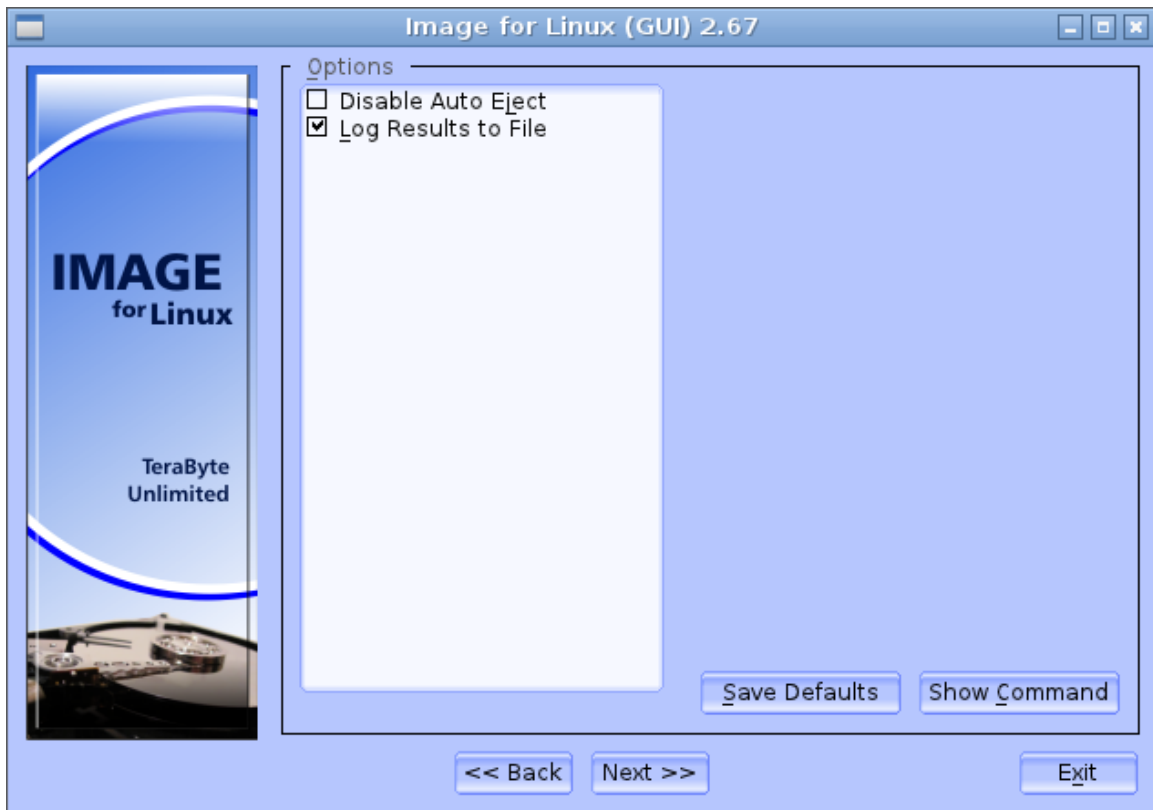
2. On the **Validate/Select File Access Method** screen that appears, choose one of the following options, which refer to the location where Image for Linux should look for the backup to validate:
 - * **File (OS)** – Choose this option to use the operating system file services to find image files to validate on mounted partitions.
 - * **File (Direct)** – Select this option if the image file(s) you want to validate are stored on a hard drive and an unmounted partition.
 - * **File (CD/DVD)** – Select this option if the image file(s) you want to validate are stored on CD or DVD discs.
3. The screen that appears next depends on your choice in Step 2.
 - * If you chose **File (OS)**, a screen appears where you can select the file you want to validate; see Step 4 for details.
 - * If you chose **File (Direct)**, the **Validate/Select File Drive** screen appears; select the hard drive that contains the backup you want to validate from the list shown and then select the correct partition.

- * If you chose **File (Direct)**, the **Validate/Select Drive Interface** screen appears, from which you can choose Linux Drive or Virtual Drive; select the interface of the drive that contains the backup that you want to validate. The **Validate/Select File Drive** screen appears; from the list that appears, select the hard drive that contains the backup you want to validate. Image for Linux displays the **Validate/Select File Location on HDn** screen; select a partition on the hard drive if it contains partitions; otherwise, press Enter to select the drive.
 - * If you chose **File (CD/DVD)**, the **Validate/Select Drive Interface** screen appears. Select either ATAPI/SCSI or SG. Then, insert the first disc in the set and then select the corresponding CD/DVD drive from the list.
4. On the screen that appears, type or press Tab and use the arrow keys to select the name of the image file you want to validate. You do not have to supply a file extension—just the path and file name itself.



5. On the Validate/Select Item to Process screen, choose to validate the drive or a partition.

6. On the **Validate Options** screen that appears, select the options you want to use. See the next section, “Understanding Validation Options” on Page 58 for an explanation of each option.



7. On the **Summary** screen that appears, select **Start**. A progress bar appears on-screen. You can interrupt the backup and validation operations at any time by pressing the **F12** key or clicking **Exit**. Image for Linux will ask you to confirm that you want to cancel before it interrupts the current operation. When Image for Linux finishes, this message appears.

After you press Enter to dismiss the message that appears when Image for Linux finishes validating, the main menu for Image for Linux reappears. At this point, if you are finished using Image for Linux, select **Exit**, remove the Image for Linux boot media, and then either reboot or shut down the computer.

Understanding Validation Options

There are several options available when you validate an image:

Disable Auto Eject – This option prevents Image for Linux from automatically opening the optical drive tray. If you don't select this option, Image for Linux will open the drive tray whenever a disc is needed and at the completion of the restore operation.

Log Results to File – Select this option to make Image for Linux log the details of the validation operation. Image for Linux saves the log as `ifl.log` in the `image1`

program directory. You can use the `--logfile` or `LogFile` options to specify an alternate location for `ifl.log`.

Save Defaults (IFL GUI) or **F4** (IFL) – Click/press to save the settings you establish. Note that the settings will only be saved for the current session (they will be lost upon rebooting) unless you're running IFL from an installed version of Linux. Additionally, the settings will not be saved if IFL is unable to write to the `ifl.ini` file.

Show Command (IFL GUI) or **F6** (IFL) – Click/press to display the command line you would type at a command prompt to start a validation with the options you selected in Image for Linux. When using IFL GUI, you can save the command line to a script file or TBScript (`.TBS`) file that runs Image for Linux by clicking the **Save to File** button and then clicking **OK**. The command line can be edited* before being saved.

Save Command (IFL) **F8** – Press to open a window where you can edit* the command line (if desired) and then save it to a script file or TBScript (`.TBS`) file. To save the command line using IFL GUI, use the **Show Command** option (above).

**Depending on the Linux shell being used it may be necessary to edit the command line to make it functional. Please see syntax examples on page 77.*

Copying Partitions or Drives with Image for Linux

You can use the Copy operation to place an copy of the contents of one partition or drive on another partition or drive. Suppose, for example, that you have a hard drive all set up and configured just the way you want it, and you want to clone that setup so that you can place it in another computer. You can use the Copy operation.

Copying a Partition or Drive

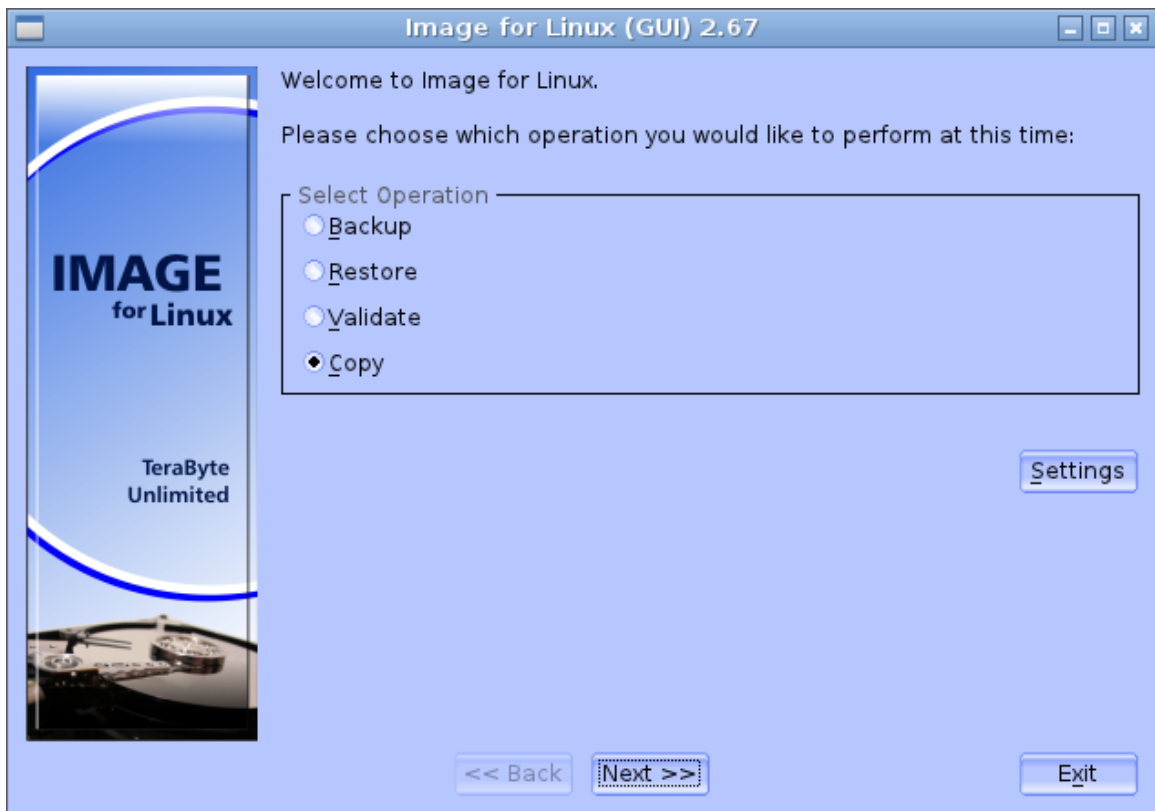
Using the Copy operation, Image for Linux makes a sector-by-sector copy of the used areas of the partition or drive you select and places that copy on the partition or drive you designate, overwriting any information stored on the target location. If the partition or drive you copy is a bootable partition or drive, the copy will also be bootable.

Note: Unless you copy an entire drive, Image for Linux does not automatically set the copy as the active boot partition unless you select the Set Active option.

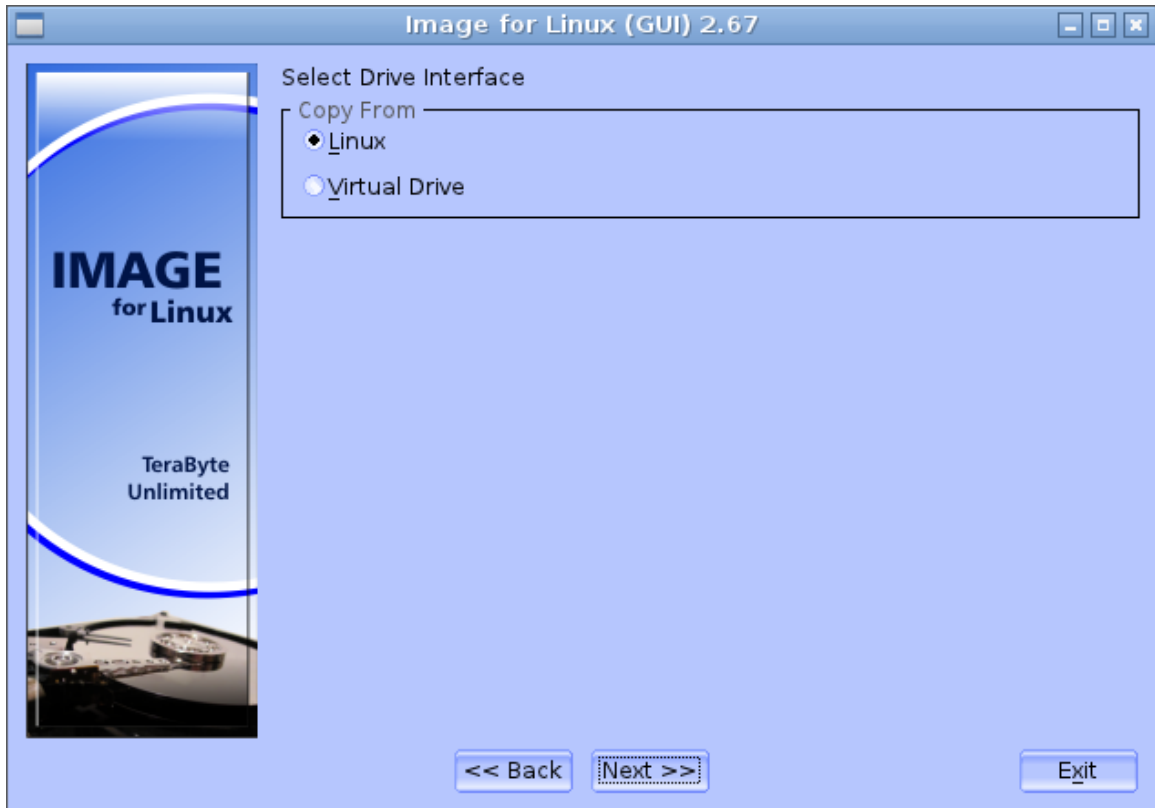
To create a copy of a partition or drive, follow these steps:

1. Start Image for Linux.

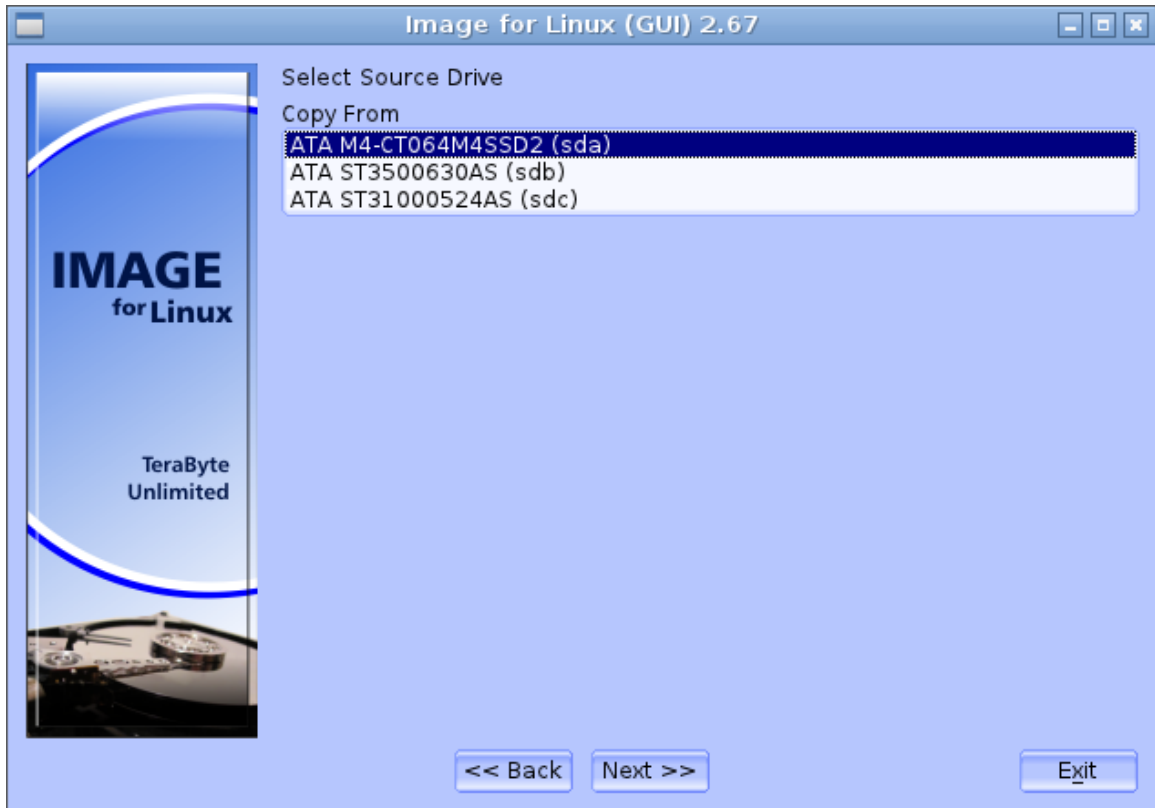
2. On the **Main Menu/Select Operation** screen, select **Copy** and press Enter.



3. On the **Copy From/Select Drive Interface** screen, select the interface used by the drive or the drive containing the partition you want to copy. These steps assume you select a Linux drive.



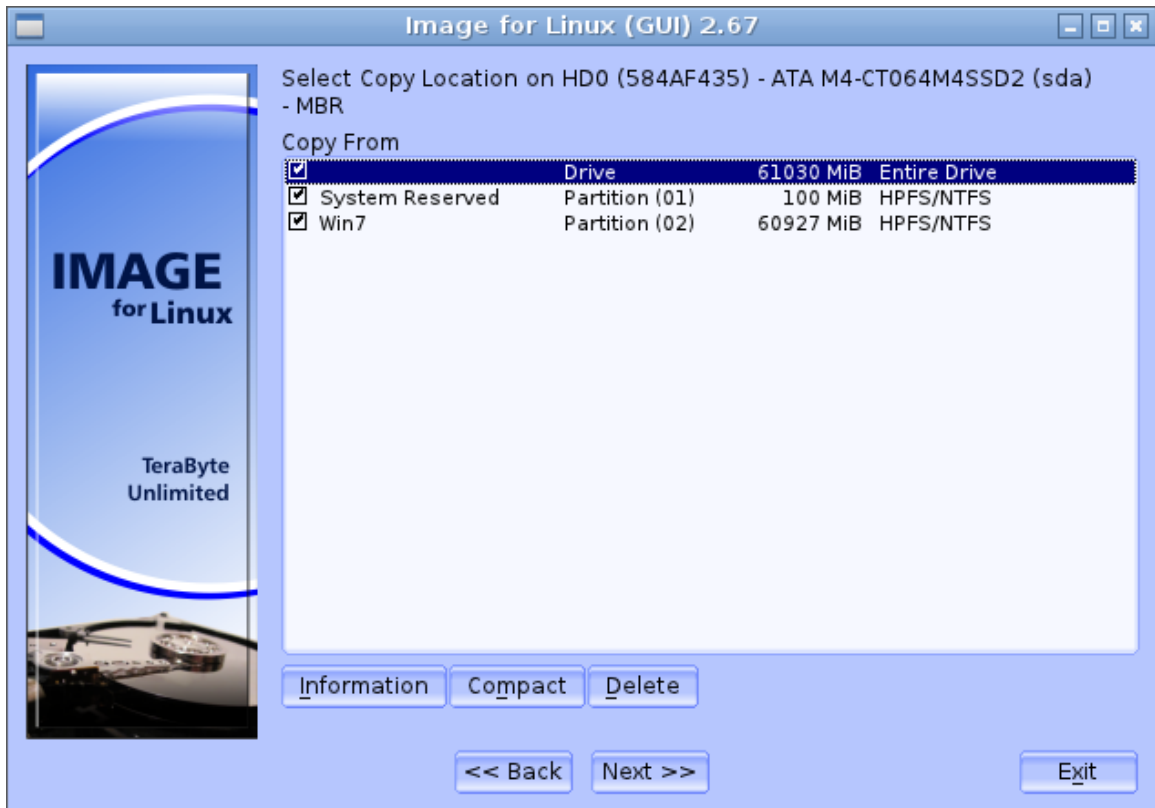
4. On the **Copy From/Select Source Drive** screen, Image for Linux displays all available hard drives. Select the drive or the drive containing the partition you want to copy.



Note: Hard drives connected to an IDE controller will appear as either `/dev/hdn` or `/dev/sdn`. SATA, SCSI, USB, or IEEE 1394 (FireWire) drives appear as `/dev/sdn` under the general category of SCSI disks. The order in which the drives appear depends on the way they are connected to the system.

*Console version only: If you don't see all of drives that you expect to see, try pressing the ESC key until you return to the main menu, wait a few seconds, choose Detect Device Changes and again try selecting Linux Drive on the **Copy from/Select Drive Interface** screen.*

5. On the **Copy From/Select Copy Location on HDn** screen that appears, select the partition or drive that you wish to copy.



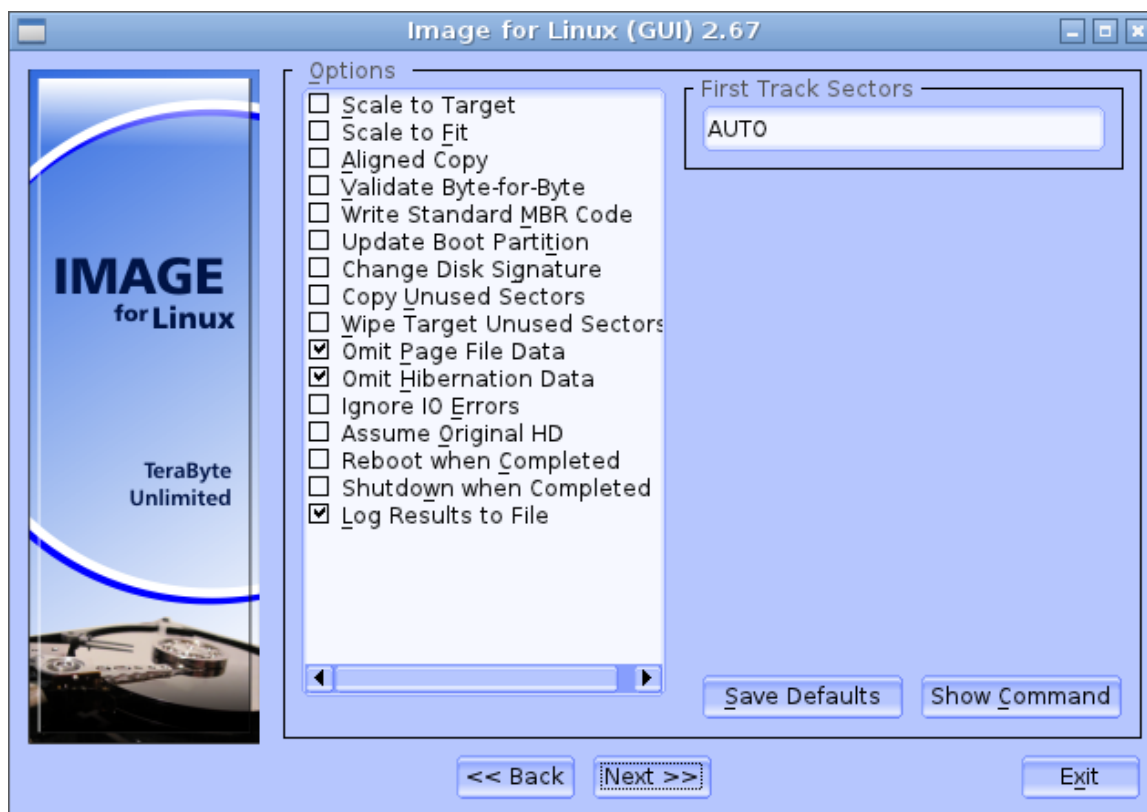
When a partition is highlighted, the following options are available:

- **Delete** – Press the **Del** key or click **Delete** to delete the selected partition. You will be prompted to confirm the deletion.
- **Details/Information** – Press **F1** or click **Information** to view the details of the partition (used space, free space, size needed to restore, etc.).
- **Compact** – Press **F3** or click **Compact** to compact the partition's file system. FAT/FAT32 and NTFS file systems are supported. This option allows you to reduce the size required for a restore. You will be prompted to confirm the compaction and then asked for the compaction value (size in MiB).

For example, if you have a 250GB partition that contains 50GB of data and requires 150GB of space to restore and you need to copy it to a 100GB partition, you can compact the file system to under 100GB before copying it to the 100GB partition.

6. The **Copy To/Select Drive Interface** screen appears. Select the interface—Linux Drive or Virtual Drive—used by the target location where you plan to place the copy. These steps assume you select Linux Drive.

7. On the **Copy To/Select Target Drive** screen that appears, select the drive on which you want to place the copy. Image for Linux displays a warning that indicates that all data in the target partition or on the target drive will be overwritten and lost. Select **Yes**.
8. Image for Linux displays options you can select. See the “Understanding Copy Options” section on page 64 for an explanation of each option.



9. Select **Next**. On the **Summary** screen that appears, click **Start** when you are ready to begin the Copy process. A progress bar appears on-screen. You can interrupt the operation at any time by clicking **Exit** or pressing the **F12** key. Image for Linux will ask you to confirm that you want to cancel before it interrupts the operation.

When Image for Linux finishes, a window appears to inform you that Image for Linux created the copy successfully.

Understanding Copy Options

Scale to Target – If you use this option when copying a disk or partition, Image for Linux copies the image proportionally to the target drive. For example, suppose that you want to copy a 250 GB hard drive to a 500 GB hard drive. If you use this option, you allow Image for Linux to double the size of the copy. This option only works for FAT, FAT32, NTFS, and EXT 2/3/4 file systems and has no effect on copies made to hard drives using other file systems. You cannot use this option in conjunction

with the **Scale to Fit** option. If you inadvertently enable both options, **Scale to Fit** will take precedence.

Scale to Fit – On FAT, FAT32, NTFS, or EXT 2/3/4 file systems, selecting this option will make Image for Linux assume that the size of the original hard drive is based on the location of the end of the last partition; Image for Linux then applies the same scaling to the target hard drive. If any unpartitioned space exists at the end of the source drive, that unpartitioned space won't exist on the target drive after you restore your image. This option has no effect on copies made to hard drives using other file systems. You cannot use this option in conjunction with the **Scale to Target** option. If you inadvertently enable both options, **Scale to Fit** will take precedence.

Aligned Copy – If you select this option, Image for Linux will align each copied partition to the beginning and end of a cylinder boundary. You may want to enable this option if the target drive has a different geometry than the source drive. Disable this option if you want the target drive to be configured identically to the source drive.

Validate Byte-for-Byte – If you select this option, Image for Linux will verify that every byte in the source location was written to the target location correctly, ensuring 100% accuracy. This option generally increases the processing time of the overall operation, but we advise you use this option where maximum reliability is required.

Update Boot Partition - This option updates any references to the restored partition in the active boot partition on the target drive. This is useful for situations where the boot partition differs from the system partition. However, you typically wouldn't want to use this option if you're creating a copy of an existing partition you want to keep, unless the target drive will be independent of the original drive. For this to be useful, the active boot partition should already be on the target drive or part of the same copy or restore operation.

Copy Unused Sectors – By default, Image for Linux copies only sectors in use. If you select this option, Image for Linux will copy all sectors on a partition or drive, regardless of whether they contain data. For entire drive copies, this option causes a raw sector by sector backup (and later restore) of the entire drive without regard to any partitions or adjustments. NOTE: This option causes Image for Linux to ignore the Omit Page File Data and Omit Hibernation Data options.

Wipe Target Unused Sectors – This option will wipe (zero-out) unused sectors in the copied partition(s) or drive, depending on the type of copy performed.

When copying single partitions or when copying multiple partitions to a drive with existing partitions, sectors located outside of the copied partition(s) are not wiped. If a partition is resized during the copy, the wiped area for that partition is the final size of the copied partition (not the size of the source partition).

When copying a full drive or when copying multiple partitions to a drive with no existing partitions, the entire drive is wiped, including all gaps between any

partitions. Using this option provides an easy way to wipe a drive and copy to it in a single operation.

Omit Page File Data – Selected by default, this option eliminates page file data from the copy process.

Omit Hibernation Data – Selected by default, this option eliminates hibernation data from the copy process.

Ignore IO Errors – Under ordinary circumstances, if Image for Linux encounters a bad sector on the target drive while copying, Image for Linux will notify you concerning the write error and give you the option to continue or abort. If you select the Ignore IO Errors option, Image for Linux will ignore the error and continue. Generally, you should select this option only if you need to copy to a target drive that contains known bad sectors. On some systems, if you select this setting and Image for Linux encounters bad sectors, there will be a significant delay as the internal retry/recovery routine of the drive attempts to handle the bad sector(s).

Assume Original HD – If you select this option, Image for Linux will keep references to the source hard drive number intact within the partitions that have been copied to the target location. If you do not select this option and the target drive number differs from that of the source drive, applicable drive references residing within the restored partitions will be updated to reflect the new hard drive number.

This option has no effect if you are copying to a target drive whose number matches that of the source drive. If you are copying to a target drive whose number differs from that of the source drive, but you plan to subsequently move the target drive so that its number matches the source drive again, enabling this option can be beneficial.

Reboot When Completed – Selecting this option tells Image for Linux to reboot the computer after completing the Copy operation.

Shutdown When Completed - Selecting this option tells Image for Linux to shut down the computer after completing the Copy operation.

Log Results to File – Select this option to make Image for Linux log the details of the copy operation. Image for Linux saves the log as `ifl.log` in the `image1` program directory. To be able to save `ifl.log`, Image for Linux must be running from a writable medium. You can use the `--logfile` or `LogFile` options to specify an alternate location for `ifl.log`.

Set Active – If you select this option, Image for Linux will make the copied partition the active partition after completing the copy operation. Otherwise, Image for Linux will make the copied partition active only if no other partition is active and the target drive is HD0.

Update BOOT.INI – When you select this option, Image for Linux will update all partition(w) entries in the `boot.ini` file found in the target location to point to itself.

This can be useful when copying Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows 2003 operating systems to a new drive or location.

Write Standard MBR Code – If you select this option, Image for Linux will install standard master boot code to the Master Boot Record (MBR) after completing the copy operation. The other portions of the MBR (i.e. the partition table, disk signature, etc.) will not be affected. Otherwise, Image for Linux will install the standard master boot code only when it appears that there is no existing boot code.

Copy Disk Signature – This option applies when you copy a partition that had been assigned a drive letter within Windows. If you select this option, Image for Linux will copy the disk signature associated with the source partition. If you don't select this option, Image for Linux will use the disk signature already present in the MBR of the target drive; if none exists, Image for Linux will create one. If you are copying a partition that had been assigned a drive letter in Windows and you wish to keep that drive letter assignment, select this option.

Change Disk Signature – This option only applies to full drive copies. It allows you to change the NT Signature copied to the target drive. This can be useful if you plan on having both the original and restored hard drive in the same computer at the same time; otherwise Windows may detect the duplicate signature and modify it which may (depending on the OS) prevent the restored hard drive from booting properly.

Copy First Track – If you select this option, Image for Linux will copy the first track of the source hard drive, which includes the master boot code and the disk signature. This enables you to restore the MBR/EMBR.

Move to Original MBR Entry – If you select this option, Image for Linux will move the partition table entry of the copied partition to the same location in the master partition table as it had on the source drive. Image for Linux will also move the existing partition table entry to another location rather than overwrite it. You may want to enable this option if you use an environment that tracks master partition table entries, such as Linux.

Resize Partition – Currently available only for FAT, FAT32, NTFS, and EXT 2/3/4 partitions, you can use this text box to specify a new size for the copied partition, bound by the **Minimum** and **Maximum** values specified by Image for Linux. The units used here are mebibytes, abbreviated MiB. (Please refer to the section titled **Data Storage Size Unit Conventions** at the beginning of this manual for more information.)

Save Defaults (IFL GUI) or **F4** (IFL) – Click/press to save the settings you establish. Note that the settings will only be saved for the current session (they will be lost upon rebooting) unless you're running IFL from an installed version of Linux. Additionally, the settings will not be saved if IFL is unable to write to the `ifl.ini` file.

Show Command (IFL GUI) or **F6** (IFL) – Click/press to display the command line you would type at a command prompt to start a copy with the options you selected in Image for Linux. When using IFL GUI, you can save the command line to a script

file or TBScript (.TBS) file that runs Image for Linux by clicking the **Save to File** button and then clicking **OK**. The command line can be edited* before being saved.

Save Command (IFL) F8 – Press to open a window where you can edit* the command line (if desired) and then save it to a script file or TBScript (.TBS) file. To save the command line using IFL GUI, use the **Show Command** option (above).

**Depending on the Linux shell being used it may be necessary to edit the command line to make it functional. Please see syntax examples on page 77.*

Installing Image for Linux Manually

In the section “Installing Image for Linux,” you saw how to use the MakeDisk utility under Windows to create the boot media for Image for Linux. You also can create the default configuration boot disc from within Linux.

If you are running Linux, you also can run Image for Linux from within Linux without creating a boot disc.

Finally, you can create a customized Linux boot disc.

Creating a Default Configuration Boot Disc from within Linux

If you use an operating system platform that doesn’t support MakeDisk, you can create the default configuration boot disc from within Linux.

Note: If your system is capable of booting from a USB Flash Drive, you also can create a bootable USB flash drive for Image for Linux. See the `readme.txt` included in the Image for Linux zip archive for details.

The default configuration sets the following options:

- * Wired network using eth0 interface (wireless networking is not supported)
- * DHCP server must be available to obtain IP address
- * Console login is not required on boot
- * The root password is `ifl` (used for SSH login)
- * The ISCSI initiator daemon is started
- * The time zone is UTC
- * QWERTY keyboard layout
- * 80x25 as default video mode

To create a bootable disc that contains Image for Linux and uses the default settings, unzip the Image for Linux archive file to a directory of your choice. Then

burn the file `iflnet.iso` to a CD/DVD using appropriate burner software. For the registered (full) version, run the setup script to enter the Product Key so that the Product Key will be included on the IFL boot disk. You only need to run setup once for this purpose.

Note: Unzipping the archive on a Linux file system helps ensure that you don't encounter problems with file permissions and upper/lower case, which can occur if you unzip on a FAT, FAT32, or NTFS partition.

Running Image for Linux without using a Boot Disc

From within Linux, you can run Image for Linux without creating a boot disc. The first time you want to run Image for Linux, follow these steps:

1. Extract the zip archive on a Linux file system (not FAT/FAT32 or NTFS).
2. Open a terminal window such as `xterm` and change to the directory that contains the files you extracted from the Image for Linux archive file.
3. Become root.
4. Type `./setup` at the prompt.

Note: The setup script displays a menu for configuring the restore disc options, extracts the Image for Linux program, sets up the IFL directory to create bootable restore discs, and extracts `config.zip` for creating custom versions of the disk. For the registered (full) version, the setup script also prompts for the Product Key. Entering a valid Product Key will set up both `ifl.ini` and `iflnet.iso` so that IFL will not prompt for a Product Key.

5. To run Image for Linux, type `./image1` at the prompt.

Although you only need to run the `setup` script once, you can run it again to change any of the options for which the script prompts, including the Product Key.

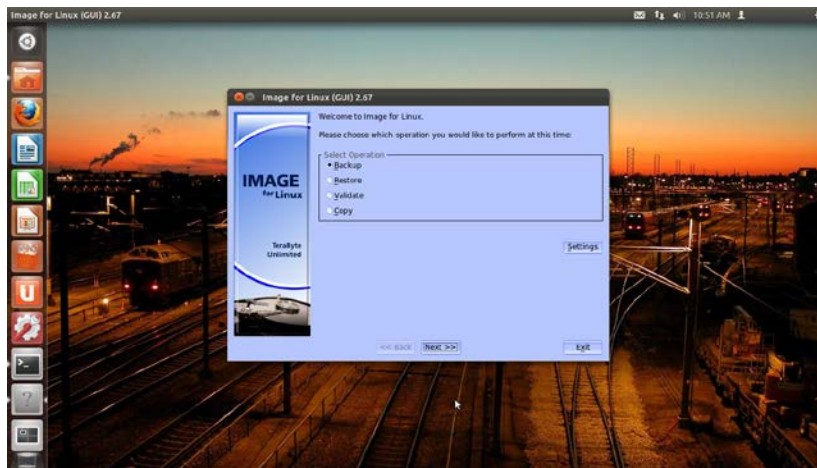


Image for Linux (GUI) in Ubuntu 11.10

Creating Customized Image for Linux Boot Media

You can create customized boot media for Image for Linux to start the program from a CD/DVD, a hard drive, or a USB flash drive. You also can create a set of boot files for a PXE network boot.

When you create customized boot media, you can:

- * Specify and use a static IP address, default route, DNS
- * Use an alternate or additional network interface or no network interface
- * Configure wireless networking
- * Specify a default video mode other than 80x25 (console version)
- * Specify an alternate keyboard map (the default is US/QWERTY)
- * Include custom scripts in the `scripts` directory
- * Optionally execute some or all of the scripts on boot
- * Specify a time zone other than UTC
- * Specify that console login is required on boot
- * Set the root password
- * Specify a hostname other than `ifl`
- * Enable the SSH server on boot
- * Customize the iSCSI configuration in the `iscsi` directory
- * Edit and include the `ifl-custom.ini` file to specify custom settings for Image for Linux
- * Enable support for Linux Volume Manager volumes
- * Enable login from a serial port such as COM1 and/or COM2
- * Specify kernel boot parameters
- * Customize the restore disc settings

To create customized boot media, follow Steps 1 to 4 in the preceding section. This will extract the contents of the `config.zip` archive file, which contains all additional files and directories required to create customized versions. The file `config.txt` is the primary configuration file and is commented to describe the available options. Edit this file and set the options as needed.

After you set up the options for your customized boot media, run one of three scripts—makeISO, makeHDD, or makePXE—to create the customized version on the medium of your choice.

Note: If you want to create a bootable USB flash drive, use the makeHDD script.

If you are using Linux kernel Version 2.6 or later and the Enhanced Disk Drive (EDD) module is available, make sure that you enable EDD because Image for Linux uses EDD to determine the correct CHS geometry for the target hard drive during a restore operation. EDD is enabled by default if you create a boot disc using MakeDisk or using the steps described in the section, “Creating a Default Configuration Boot Disc from within Linux.”

If you are using an older version of the Linux kernel or your version of Linux does not use the EDD module (e.g. Ubuntu), Image for Linux will attempt to use other means to determine the geometry.

Note: You can find additional details on setting up customized options in “Setting up the IFL directory to create custom versions” in Section 2 of `readme.txt`, included in the Image for Linux archive file. In addition, the `help` directory contains several additional help files on various configuration topics such as wireless, LVM, ISCSI, PXE boot, serial port configuration, boot problems (boot parameters), and including a custom version of `ifl.ini` on the boot media..

Deploying Your Image

When you *deploy* an image, you restore it to a number of computers in an organization. Therefore, the information in this section does not apply to most home users.

If you are deploying images in Linux, you might find the information in pxe.txt, iscsi.txt, and iflhelp.txt helpful. You might also want to read the following information stored on the Terabyte website:

<http://www.terabyteunlimited.com/kb/article.php?id=033>

If you are deploying images of Windows machines using Image for Linux, you might want to read through the following information.

Image for Linux does not change the SID of Windows NT/2000/XP/2003, Vista, or Windows 7 systems. If you are using Image for Linux for deployment purposes and want to change the SID for Windows you should use the MS sysprep utility or you can download a free utility named NewSID.

You may want to set up the base machine so that the last partition ends at one track less than the actual end of the hard drive (around 8 MB less) to leave room for different brands or models of the same size hard drive.

See the following for more information on how to prepare for deployment for Windows XP:

How to Use the Sysprep Tool to Automate Successful Deployment of Windows XP

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/302577>

Windows XP How-to and Technical Article Resources

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb878149.aspx>

Download for the Microsoft Windows XP SP1 Deployment Tools

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=7A83123D-507B-4095-9D9D-0A195F7B5F69&displaylang=en>

Download for the Microsoft Windows XP SP2 Deployment Tools

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/info.aspx?na=47&p=1&SrcDisplayLang=en&SrcCategoryId=&SrcFamilyId=0c4bfb06-2824-4d2b-abc1-0e2223133afb&u=details.aspx%3ffamilyid%3d3E90DC91-AC56-4665-949B-BEDA3080E0F6%26displaylang%3den>

See the following for more information on how to prepare for deployment for Windows Vista:

<http://technet2.microsoft.com/WindowsVista/en/library/2957d7c4-02c7-4205-afb5-f03434d8f37d1033.msp?mfr=true>

See the following for more information on how to prepare for deployment for Windows 2003 Server:

What is Sysprep?

<http://technet2.microsoft.com/windowsserver/en/library/c03a5469-ef71-4545-b970-ce2add5e715c1033.msp?mfr=true>

Download for the Microsoft Windows 2003 Server Sysprep Tool:

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=93F20BB1-97AA-4356-8B43-9584B7E72556&displaylang=en>

See the following for more information on how to prepare for deployment for Windows 2000:

Download for the Microsoft Windows 2000 Sysprep Tool:

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=0C4BFB06-2824-4D2B-ABC1-0E2223133AFB&displaylang=en>

Using Sysprep to Duplicate Disks

http://www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/windows2000serv/reskit/deplo/dgcb_ins_izyl.msp?mfr=true

See the following for more information on how to prepare for deployment for Windows NT:

Windows NT Workstation Deployment

<http://www.microsoft.com/technet/archive/ntwrkstn/deplo/depopt/default.msp?mfr=true>

Image for Linux Advanced Configuration Options

Image for Linux offers a number of advanced configuration options. You can set these options in a user-created `ifl.ini` file or using environment variables that you include on the command line or in a batch file. The way you run Image for Linux affects the way Image for Linux processes advanced options.

If you run Image for Linux using the menu interface as described earlier in this manual, Image for Linux sets all options using `ifl.ini`, and you can customize `ifl.ini`. If you also want to set environment variables, store them in a batch file that you run prior to running Image for Linux.

If you run Image for Linux from the command line as described in the section, “Running Image for Linux from the Command Line,” Image for Linux processes the command line switches and uses `ifl.ini` to process global default options (but ignores all other options in `ifl.ini`) and finally processes any environment variables you set. So, environment variables take precedence over `ifl.ini`.

Image for Linux INI File

To apply settings to Image for Linux using the INI file, you edit the text file named `ifl.ini` using a text editor. Image for Linux will look for `ifl.ini` in the current directory only. Note that `ifl.ini` must be a lowercase file name.

Settings you specify in `ifl.ini` need to be placed under a section name. For details on the settings available, refer to Tables 1 to 10 in the section, “Running Image for Linux from the Command Line.” A typical backup `ifl.ini` file might look like this:

```
[Options]
SeqVolID=1
TimeZone=PST8PDT

[License]
ProductKey=nnnn-nnnn-nnnn

[BACKUP_DEFAULTS]
PostValidate=2

[HD0]
UseOrgGeo=1
```

Image for Linux Environment Variables

All of the environment variables you can use with Image for Linux are set by using the same options as you would use from the command line (not the INI options). The command line options appear in the left column of Tables 1 to 10.

To establish Image for Linux environment variables in Linux, you use the 'export' command either from the command line prior to running Image for Linux or in a script. For example, you can:

Use the following command to set the log file name to myfile.log (overrides ifl.log):

```
export ifl=logfile:myfile.log
```

Use the following command to set the log file name to myfile.log (overrides ifl.log) and also set the aoe option (Align on End) to 1:

```
export ifl="logfile:myfile.log;aoe:1"
```

Note that you specify the "ifl" variable in lower case. In addition, when setting more than one option, separate the options with a semi-colon (;), and enclose in quotes—as shown in the example above—the portion of the export command after the = sign.

To display a list of all currently exported environment variables, use the `export` command without any arguments. To see one particular variable, you can also use the `echo` command – for example, 'echo \$ifl'.

To remove an environment variable, use the export command with the -n option:

```
export -n ifl
```

Image for Linux File Path Variables

To include dates in the image file name path, you use a set of special variables and a special format of \$~variablename\$. The variable names available to you are:

YYYY (four digit year), YY (two digit year), MM (two digit month), DD (two digit day of month), DOY (three digit day of year), DOW (three character day of week), HHMM (four digit hours and minutes), and VER (program version).

For example, the following variables would embed the 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day in the image file name.

"Backup on \$~YYYY\$-\$~MM\$-\$~DD\$"

Running Image for Linux from the Command Line

You can run Image for Linux from the command line by typing the program name followed by the options you want enabled. Be sure to separate the command line options with spaces or colons (:). You can view all available command line options by typing the following command at the command prompt:

```
image1 -?
```

Note: The last letter of the program name is a lowercase L, not the number 1.

When using the console version, press Enter to advance through the screens.

When running Image for Linux from the command line, you might need to include references to hard drive numbers and/or partition IDs. To determine the correct hard drive number or partition ID, complete Steps 1 through 5 in the section “Creating a Full Backup,” making sure that you select the hard drive whose number and/or partition IDs you need to obtain. The hard drive number will then appear in the format “HDn” (e.g. “HD0” or “HD1”). The partition ID appears in parenthesis in the middle of each partition description and consists of either two or four characters.

Note: Under certain configurations, hard drive numbers may be different in Linux than they are in DOS, Windows or other environments.

The basic format for running Image for Linux from the command line is:

```
image1 [action] [options]
```

Note: The last letter of the program name is a lowercase L, not the number 1.

Valid values for [action] are:

B	Backup
R	Restore
Copy	Copy
V	Validate
L	List partitions, optical drives, or file contents.
REBOOT	Reboot system

For example, you might type the following at the command prompt to create a backup using Image for Linux. The command specifies the source drive and partition, the target drive and partition, and the backup filename.

```
image1 -b --d:0@0x01 --f:1@0x01:/mypath/filename
```

Note: Depending on the Linux shell being used, when filenames or options contain spaces or dashes and must be surrounded by quotes, you may need to use an alternate syntax than the one shown in the parameter examples. Four are shown below:

1. `image1 -v --f:"mnt1/my backup file"`
2. `image1 -v --f "mnt1/my backup file"`
3. `image1 -v --f:\"mnt1/my backup file\"`
4. `image1 -v "-f:mnt1/my backup file"`

If the incorrect syntax is used Image for Linux will report an invalid parameter and exit with an error code.

The first parameter, `-b`, identifies that you want to perform a backup.

The second parameter, `--d:0`, identifies the drive to back up. This example backs up Hard Drive 0.

The next part of that parameter, `@0x01`, identifies the partition to back up on the selected hard drive; this example backs up the first partition. If you want to back up the entire drive, simply omit the part of the parameter that identifies the partition.

The third parameter, `-f`, identifies that you are about to specify where to store the backup file. `1` identifies the target drive and `@0x01` again identifies the partition; in this example, Image for Linux will store the backup file on Hard Drive 1 in the partition with ID 0x01. The information after `@0x01` represents the path and file name where you want to store the backup file. In this example, Image for Linux stores the backup file in `/mypath/filename`.

To list partitions on a hard drive, you would type:

```
image1 -l --d:0
```

When listing information, you can include the `--d` parameter to list partitions for a specific drive (if you omit `--d`, Image for Linux lists partitions on all hard drives).

When you specify command line options, you use the following syntax:

- The dash works on single character options, such as `b` in the example. When you use the dash, Image for Linux processes only the first character that follows the dash as an option. If you wanted to specify two single character options in a row, you could precede each by a dash. Or, you can use the next method.
- Two dashes indicate a multiple character option. For example, to specify the `base` option, you type `--base`.

Note: If you use the d: (colon) style, you need to use the -- character. For example, Image for Linux reads -d: as -d and -: and Image for Linux won't be able to execute the command. Instead, use --d: and Image for Linux will be able to execute the command.

In Table 1, you find the global parameters you can set for Image for Linux regardless of the action you set (backup, restore, validate, or copy).

The table shows you the command line option on the left and the INI file variable on the right. In some instances, both forms of the parameter are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Options] section except as otherwise noted.

Table 1: Image for Linux Global Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
--uvl:0	VolumeLabels=0
<p>Instructs Image for Linux to display the string found in the partition table of the EMBR, if possible, rather than volume labels.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will display volume labels, even if identifiers for applicable partitions exist in the EMBR.</p>	
--seq	SeqVolID=1
<p>Instructs Image for Linux to assign ID numbers to volumes in sequential order rather than random order.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will assign ID numbers to the volumes in random order.</p>	
--cb:n	CheckBoxes=n
<p>Determines if check boxes are used for partition selection.</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses checkboxes.</p>	
--con	N/A
<p>Instructs Image for Linux to run in console (text-only) mode, rather than the CGUI (character graphic user interface) mode.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux runs in CGUI mode.</p>	
--nocan	NoCancel=1
<p>Tells Image for Linux not to permit use of the F12 key to cancel the backup, restore, validate, or copy operation once it has begun.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> You can use the F12 key to cancel the current operation.</p>	

<code>--w7mbr</code>	<code>Win7MBR=1</code>
<p>Windows 7 has tied the MBR code to the kernel loader such that a normal standard MBR may not allow Windows 7 to boot on certain machines. This option tells Image for Linux to use Windows 7 compatible MBR code as the standard MBR code. Note that the .ini file value is not used on command-line based operations.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> A normal standard MBR is used.</p>	

<code>--vn:filename,cr,type,sizeinmb</code>	<code>VN=filename,cr,type,sizeinmb</code>
<p>Makes a virtual drive available for use by Image for Linux. <i>n</i> is a number between 0 and 9 you use to represent any of 10 virtual drives. If you reuse a number, Image for Linux will replace the prior definition for that virtual drive.</p> <p>You must define the virtual device before using it with other command line parameters using one of two formats: a) Just include the file name of an existing virtual drive, or b) Provide additional parameters after the filename using commas as given in the sample above.</p> <p>For the <i>cr</i> parameter, use the letter C or the letter R. Using C tells Image for Linux to create a new virtual drive if one doesn't exist and using R tells Image for Linux to recreate the virtual drive even if one already exists. Note that Image for Linux gives no warning before recreating a virtual drive if you use R.</p> <p>For the <i>type</i> parameter, use either <i>raw</i>, <i>vhdd</i>, <i>vhdf</i>, <i>vmdk</i>, <i>vmdks</i>, where <i>raw</i> is a plain raw file that is allocated as the virtual drive, <i>vhdd</i> is a VirtualPC Dynamic Expanding file, <i>vhdf</i> is a VirtualPC Fixed file, <i>vmdk</i> is a VMWare Monolithic Sparse IDE file, and <i>vmdks</i> is a VMWare Monolithic Sparse SCSI file.</p> <p>You can use a special form of the command line parameter to remove all references to any defined virtual drives: "--v:" (without the quotation marks). This special format is useful when you want to override any <i>Vn=</i> references that may exist in an .INI file.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> No virtual drives are defined.</p>	

<code>--kfb</code>	<code>KeepFailedBackups=1</code>
<p>Prevents Image for Linux from deleting the backup created when the backup operation fails.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> The backup created is deleted if the backup failed.</p>	

<code>--recover</code>	
<p>Attempts to access image files that are reported as incomplete and suppresses the data loss message/clearing of boot sector data on a failed validation during restore. If you obtain an image stream corrupt message using this option the restored file system should not be trusted. You should attempt to obtain the files you need (which may not be valid) then reformat the partition or restore a good image.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> An incomplete image is reported when opened and boot sector data is not updated or cleared on a restore that fails.</p>	

<code>--logfile:/path/logfile.txt</code>	<code>LogFile=/path/logfile.txt</code>
--	--

Use this parameter to specify the path and filename of the log file. *path* is the desired path, *logfile* (or *log file*) is the name of the log file, and *txt* is the file extension of the log file. Image for Linux doesn't automatically add a file extension. If you use a path and/or filename containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples):

```
--logfile: "/my path/my file name"
```

The folder you specify for the log file must exist prior to performing an applicable operation in Image for Linux. If the path does not exist, Image for Linux will not create the specified log file.

Default if omitted: If logging has not been disabled with **--log 0**, a log named `ifl.log` is created in the current directory of the operating environment.

--logmax:n	LogMaxSize=n
Ensures the log file doesn't grow beyond the size <i>n</i> given. Once <i>n</i> is reached the data from the top of the file is purged. Because of this, you typically don't want a large <i>n</i> value.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> There is no size limit on the log file.	

--logl:n	LogLevel=n
Causes less or more information to be output to the log file. Use level 1 for errors only, 2 for warnings, 3 for status, 4 for information, 10 for debugging.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Informational level logging is performed.	

--ctf	CreateTagFiles=1
Use this option to cause a file named <code>#TBTAG#</code> in the root of any copied or restored partition with information about what program was used and when it was restored or copied. Note that if this option was enabled during a restore or copy then later backed up and restored with tagging disabled, the old tag file remains on the partition. In other words, with this option off, it doesn't delete tag files on restored or copied partitions.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> No tag file is created.	

--of:8	OFlags=8
Setting this bit oriented option to 8 will cause single partition and multiple partition backups created to have the "restore first track" and "write standard mbr code" options restricted upon restoring with version 2.62 or later. This is not an option for normal use.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> No restrictions are set.	

--relax:n	RelaxedMatching=n
Use this option when performing a differential backup to instruct Image for Linux to relax some of the criteria it uses to determine the drive you used as the source during the corresponding full backup. This option has no effect during full backup operations. Use one of the following values in place of <i>n</i> :	
1 – Enable relaxed criteria. Disk signature must match.	

2 – Enable relaxed criteria and also ignore the disk signature.

Note: Specifying `/relax` is equivalent to `/relax:1`

Default if omitted: Image for Windows does not relax the criteria it uses to detect the full backup source drive.

<code>--quit</code>	N/A
---------------------	-----

Use this option to cancel any operation before it occurs. Anything prior to the operation beginning still occurs.

Default if omitted: The operation is not canceled.

<code>--email:smtphost*from*to*subject*p*u*pw</code>	Email=smtphost*from*to*subject*p*u*pw
--	---------------------------------------

Use this option to have Image for Linux email the results of an operation. This causes the email to be sent even if `/log:0` is used. If the subject is omitted, Image for Linux determines text for the subject. For full control of the subject line you need to include a place holder `~ec~` which is replaced by the error code otherwise Image for Linux appends the completion code text to the subject. The `p`, `u`, and `pw` values are optional and relate to the port, user, and password that should be used. Port 25 is the default SMTP port.

For example:

```
--email:smtp.mydomain.com*anybody@mydomain.com*it@mydomain.com
```

Default if omitted: No email is sent.

<code>/po:n</code>	PerfOpt=n
--------------------	-----------

This option is used to manually control various file IO options of Image for Linux. The settings can have an impact on the overall performance. The values for `n` can be as follows and combined using addition:

32	Use smallest alignment (applies to 2.59 or later)
----	---

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the values as it sees fit.

<code>--tz:AAAnBBB</code>	TimeZone=AAAnBBB
---------------------------	------------------

This option sets the time zone that Image for Linux uses. When you save images to NTFS partitions or CD/DVD discs, using the correct time zone will ensure that the date/time stamps of the image files will be correct when they are viewed within Windows.

`AAA` and `BBB` are three letters you supply to represent the time zone. The characters don't mean anything to Image for Linux and are for your use.

`n` is the time offset number to indicate the offset from GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) and be positive or negative.

For example, you might use a time zone setting such as `PST8PDT` or `EST5EDT`.

Please refer to <http://www.terabyteunlimited.com/kb/article.php?id=260> for more information.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not establish a time zone.

--cbs:0

ClearBootStatus=0

Use this option to prevent Image for Linux from forcing Windows to assume a clean shutdown on Windows 2008 R2/Vista/7. This applies to copy and restore only.

Default if omitted: Windows 2008 R2/Vista/7 boot status is cleared.

--phc:n

PageHiberClear=n

This option is used to control how the default pagefile and hibernation file are treated after being restored or copied when they have been omitted from the backup/copy. The values are bit based and can be one of the following values or a combination of the following values added together:

- 1 – Clear first 4096 bytes of the page file.
- 2 – Truncate page file to zero.
- 4 – Clear 8192 bytes of hibernation file.
- 8 – Truncate hibernation file to zero.

For example, to truncate the page file and clear the first 8192 bytes of the hibernation file, use 6.

Default if omitted: The first 4096 bytes of the page file are cleared.

--msg:mymessage

Message=mymessage

Use this option to specify the text Image for Linux displays on the top of the screen while backing up, restoring, validating, or copying. The maximum length of the message text depends on the command line length limit of the shell. If your message text contains spaces, surround the text with quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples): `--msg: "my message"`

Use `\n` (or `\n`, depending on the shell in use) to force a new line; otherwise, text wraps to screen width only:

`--msg:\ "first line\nsecond line"`

Or:

`--msg:\ "first line\nsecond line"`

For some shells (including the default used on the boot disc) you'll need to omit the colon:

`--msg "first line\nsecond line"`

Or include the whole option in quotes using a single dash:

`"-msg: first line\nsecond line"`

Use **{desc}** to use the image description as the message:

`--msg: {desc}"`

Note: Image for Linux (GUI) will ignore this parameter.

Default if omitted: No message text is displayed.

<code>--uggs:0</code>	<code>UseGlobalGeoSettings=0</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter to disable the use of the global geometry settings for this individual drive. This applies to interactive use of global geometry settings.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Global geometry settings apply to the drive.</p>	

<code>--npt</code>	<code>NoPartTable=0x10000</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to treat the selected drive as a drive that doesn't use a partition table. If you use this option on the command line, you must place it before the -d option. It stays in effect until you disable it using <code>--npt:0</code>. You may want to disable this option if you use additional options to select a device/partition such as the <code>--f:0@0x1:/filename</code> option. Note that the .ini file value is not used on command-line based operations.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux treats the selected drive as a drive that uses a partition table.</p>	

<code>--anpt</code>	<code>AssumeNoPartTable=0x40000</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to treat the selected drive as a drive that doesn't use a partition table only if the first sector on the drive is all zeros. If you use this option on the command line, you must place it before the device is specified. Note that the .ini file value is not used on command-line based operations.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux treats the selected drive as a drive that uses a partition table.</p>	

<code>--nptrm</code>	<code>NPTOptRemMedOnly=0x80000</code> Goes under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to apply the npt or anpt options on removable media only. If you use this option on the command line, you must place it before the device is specified. Note that the .ini file value is not used on command-line based operations.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux applies the npt or anpt option to all drives..</p>	

<code>--geodis</code>	<code>GlobalGeoDisable=1</code>
<p>Use this to disable the global geometry settings and revert to using program defaults or drive specific overrides equivalent to versions prior to 2.52. This option only applies to interactive sessions; it does not apply to command line restores.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Global geometry options are not disabled.</p>	

<code>--geoah</code>	<code>GlobalGeoAlignHS=1</code>
<p>When this option is enabled Image for Linux will prevent problems with unaligned partitions being restored to systems with BIOS Auto Mode enabled. Many newer</p>	

systems use auto mode by default, and some even don't have an option to turn it off. This is equivalent to enabling the individual overrides *Align MBR Ending HS* and *Align MBR HS when Truncated*. This option only applies to interactive sessions; it does not apply to command line restores. Use `--geoah:0` to disable

Default if omitted: This option is enabled.

<code>--geoa2k</code>	<code>GlobalGeoAlign2K=1</code>
-----------------------	---------------------------------

This option provides a convenient way to enable 2048 sector alignment for all drives. This is popular with users of SSD type drives. It is the equivalent to enabling the individual overrides *Use 2048 Sector Alignment*, *Align MBR Ending HS*, *Align MBR HS when Truncated*, and disabling *Align on End*. This option only applies to interactive sessions; it does not apply to command line restores.

Default if omitted: This option is disabled.

<code>--geombr</code>	<code>GlobalGeoMBRGeo=1</code>
-----------------------	--------------------------------

This option is used to prevent problems where users restore an image from another system to a drive that will be put back in the other system. For example, the hard drive from PC-A is backed up; PC-B is used to restore to a new hard; that new drive is placed back in PC-A. Without this option enabled, Image for Windows would setup the partition to properly boot on the hard drive for PC-B which can sometimes (not always) be a problem when the hard drive is going back to PC-A. This option solves that and is equivalent to the individual *Use MBR Geometry* override. This option only applies to interactive sessions; it does not apply to command line restores.

Default if omitted: This option is disabled.

<code>--geombrv</code>	<code>GlobalGeoMBRGeoValidate=1</code>
------------------------	--

This option is used to ensure that the geometry from the MBR on the original system is aligned to known standards before accepting it for use. It only applies when `/gemombr` (`GlobalGeoMBRGeo`) is enabled. This option only applies to interactive sessions; it does not apply to command line restores. To disable use `--geombrv:0`

Default if omitted: This option is enabled.

<code>--geoorg</code>	<code>GlobalGeoOrgGeo=1</code>
-----------------------	--------------------------------

This option is the global equivalent to the individual *Use Original Geometry* override. This option only applies to interactive sessions; it does not apply to command line restores.

Default if omitted: This option is disabled.

<code>--nos:size</code>	<code>NoScale=size</code>
-------------------------	---------------------------

This option offers a way to prevent scaling of small partitions when scaling to a larger drive. Partitions that are size (in bytes) or smaller will not be scaled. For example: `200m` would not scale partitions that are 200MiB or smaller. Note that the `.ini` file value is not used on command-line based operations.

Default if omitted: All partitions are scaled when scaling is used.

<code>--chgvid</code>	ChgVolID=1
<p>Use this option to change the file system volume id/serial number of restored or copied FAT/NTFS/HPFS partitions. Note that the .ini file value is not used on command-line based operations.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> The file system volume ID/serial number is not changed.</p>	

<code>--un</code>	N/A
<p>Use this parameter to perform an unattended backup and tell Image for Linux to assume the answer to all Yes/No prompts is No and the answer to all OK/Cancel messages is Cancel. Image for Linux then aborts the backup process when the first Yes/No prompt appears.</p> <p>Place this parameter just after the action parameter (-b -r -v) to ensure this parameter is in effect for prompts that may occur in other command line options.</p> <p>This option is disabled when additional media is needed (file not found) and /um is not specified.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not run an unattended backup.</p>	

<code>--uy</code>	N/A
<p>Use this parameter to perform an unattended backup and tell Image for Linux to assume the answer to all Yes/No prompts is Yes and the answer to all OK/Cancel messages is OK.</p> <p>This option is disabled when additional media is needed (file not found) and /um is not specified.</p> <p>Place this option just after the action parameter (-b -r -v) to ensure this parameter is in effect for prompts that may occur in other command line options.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not run an unattended backup</p>	

<code>--ui</code>	N/A
<p>Use this parameter when performing an unattended backup to tell Image for Linux to assume the answer to all Abort/Retry/Ignore prompts is Ignore. Use this parameter in conjunction with uy or un.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux assumes the answer to all Abort/Retry/Ignore prompts is either Yes or No, depending on whether you set uy or un.</p>	

<code>--um</code>	N/A
<p>During an unattended backup using CD/DVD discs, use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to ignore the first request for media. This parameter helps you start the backup if you have already inserted a disc and a prompt appears asking for the disc. This parameter works only for the first prompt—you need to respond to other prompts for media unless you specify --uy or --un. If you combine --uy or --un with this parameter, then any additional disc requests will cause the program to end with an error instead of prompting for the media.</p>	

For media other than CD/DVD discs or during a restore/validation, using this parameter allows the program to end with an error instead of prompting for the media.

Place this parameter just after the action parameter (-b -r -v) to ensure this parameter is in effect for prompts that may occur in other command line options.

Default if omitted: Media change requests will disable the **--uy** or **--un** parameters and you will be required to respond to the request.

Image for Linux Backup Options

In the following table, you find the command line options that you must set to use Image for Linux to make a backup image.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the parameter are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Backup_Defaults] section.

Table 2: Image for Linux Required Backup Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
-b	N/A

Use this option to indicate that you want to perform a backup.

Also required: Either **-d** option to specify a full backup or **--base** option (for differential backup) and the **-f** option to specify target image file destination.

--d	N/A
-----	-----

Use when performing a full backup to identify the source hard drive and partition. For most users, the partition ID will be a number from 1 through 4. For partition IDs of 9 or below, you can use a single digit in place of hexadecimal notation (e.g. 1 is equivalent to 0x1, and 5 is equivalent to 0x5).

The volume ID will be a number formatted as 0xPVV, where *P* is the extended partition and *VV* is the volume number in hexadecimal from 01 to FF.

If you are not sure what the partition or volume ID is, run Image for Linux using the interface, choose the Backup option, and click Next. The screen that lists the partitions and volumes also will display the ID in parentheses as a hexadecimal number. You should prefix that number with a 0x on the command line.

For entire drive operations, omit the @p.

--d:d@p	d is the source hard drive number
--d:ld@p	p is the source partition or volume ID (hex or decimal notation), depending on whether you are referring to a partition or a volume.
--d:#ntsig@p	
--d:/dev/name@p	

You can use device modifiers as needed. When you use them, you must place them after the **--d:** and before the source

hard drive number:

l – Linux device

v – Virtual drive

– NT Disk Signature Follows.

/ – Linux device name (HD only).

The **--d** option cannot be used with the **--base** option.

--base

N/A

Use when performing a differential backup to identify the full backup on which Image for Linux should base this differential backup.

--base:/bkup

my path or *my path* is the path to bkup

--base:/mypath/bkup

bkup is name of existing full backup (omit file extension)

--base:"my path/bkup"

--base:"/my path/bkup\"

Or:

Or:

Specify source device, partition, path, and file name:

--base:d@p:/bkup

d is source hard drive number

--base:d@p:/mypath/bkup

p is source partition ID (hex or decimal notation)

--base:"d@p:/my path/bkup"

--base:"d@p:/my path/bkup\"

You can use device modifiers as needed. When you use them, you must place them after the **--base:** and before the source hard drive number:

--base:#ntsig@p:/mypath/bkup

--base:/dev/name@p:/mypath/bkup

l – Linux device

g – SCSI generic device

o – Optical drive (when you combine this option with either of the options above, this option must come last)

v – Virtual drive

You may specify any path desired. If you use paths and/or file names containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).

The **--base** option cannot be used with the **--d** option.

--f

N/A

Use this option to specify the target path and file name for a backup file.

--f:/filename	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is the path to filename
--f:/mypath/filename	<i>filename</i> is target file name for image
--f: "/my path/file name"	Or:
--f:\ "/my path/file name\"	Specify target device, partition, path, and file name:
Or:	
--f:d@p:/filename	<i>d</i> is target hard drive number
--f:d@p:/mypath/filename	<i>p</i> is target partition ID (hex or decimal notation)
--f:"d@p:/my path/filename"	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is path to filename
--f:\ "d@p:/my path/filename\"	<i>filename</i> is target file name for image
--f:#ntsig@p:/mypath/bkup	Device modifiers may be used as needed. When used, they must be placed after the --f: and before the target hard drive number:
--f:/dev/name@p:/mypath/bkup	
	l – Linux device
	g – SCSI generic device
	o – Optical drive (when you combine this option with either of the options above, this option must come last)
	v – Virtual drive
	You may specify any path desired. If you use paths and/or file names containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).

The above options are required when you perform a backup using Image for Linux from the command line. In Table 3, you find a list of the optional backup parameters you can use when you run Image for Linux from the command line.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the options are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Backup_Defaults] section.

Table 3: Image for Linux Optional Backup Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
--pw: <i>mypassword</i> or --pw:" <i>my password</i> "	N/A
Use this option to set a password for Image for Linux to use in conjunction with simple password protection or AES encryption. If your password contains spaces, surround it with a backslash (\) followed by a quotation mark. Your password cannot exceed 128 characters and may contain upper/lowercase letters, numbers, special characters, spaces, and non-ASCII characters.	

You must use this option if you also specify **enc:1** or **enc:3**, described later in this table.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not assign a password, and the backup will be neither password protected nor encrypted.

<code>--rb:n</code>	N/A
<p>Instructs Image for Linux to reboot the computer after completing the backup operation. The value <i>n</i> can be 1 to reboot with all prompts, 2 to reboot with completion message, but without reboot message (error does not cancel reboot), 4 to reboot without completion message or reboot message (error cancels reboot), 8 to shutdown.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux attempts to determine if the computer needs to be rebooted after completing the backup and, if so, prompts you to reboot.</p>	

<code>--bc</code>	BackwardsCompatible=1
<p>Image for Linux version 2.30 and later use a TBI format that is not compatible with prior versions. Enable this option to have Image for Linux create the TBI file using a format that is compatible with prior versions.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the new TBI format.</p>	

<code>--md</code>	MakeDir=1
<p>This option causes Image for Linux to always create the target path if doesn't exist.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux doesn't attempt to create the target path.</p>	

<code>--mp</code>	MultiPass=1
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use Multi Pass mode when creating a differential backup. In Multi Pass mode, Image for Linux compares the source partition against the full backup in one pass and performs the differential backup in a second pass. This setting is not applicable when performing a full backup. This option <i>must</i> be used if the applicable full backup resides on removable media.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses Single Pass mode, identifying changes and backing up in one pass.</p>	

<code>--cdws:n</code>	CDWriteSpeed= <i>n</i>
<p>Use this setting to specify the <i>maximum</i> disc writing speed that Image for Linux will use when burning a CD or DVD disc and force a lower writing speed than that automatically used by the optical drive's firmware. Slower writing speeds may increase reliability.</p> <p><i>n</i> should be a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.).</p> <p>The maximum writing speed that Image for Linux actually uses is determined by whichever is <i>lower</i>. The <code>--cdws:n</code> value you specify or the speed deemed appropriate by the drive's firmware, according to the CD/DVD media in use. For example, if you are using media that is rated at 8X for burning, the maximum writing speed will be no more than 8X, regardless of the setting you choose here. Similarly, if you supply a value that is beyond or invalid for the drive's design limits, the drive will automatically use the next-</p>	

highest speed supported by both the drive and the media in use.

DVD speeds are approximately 1/8 CD speeds, so if you are using DVD discs, multiply the desired speed by 8 to determine the value to use. For example, to obtain a maximum burning speed of 2X with a DVD, use **--cdws:16**, since $8 \times 2X = 16$.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the **Optimal** speed setting.

--max:nMiB or --max:nGiB	MaxFileSize=nMiB or MaxFileSize=nGiB
Use this setting to specify the maximum file size of the image files that Image for Linux creates.	
<i>n</i> should be a positive integer (e.g. 648, 698, 877, 1003, etc.). Image for Linux can use either mebibytes or gibibytes, so you must specify either MiB or GiB , respectively. Do not place any spaces between the number and the unit designation.	
The maximum file size is ultimately dictated by the file system used on the target drive. Also, some network redirectors limit file size to 2 GiB, which can be a limiting factor for backup files stored on a network drive.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the maximum file size supported by the target file system.	

--raw	RawMode=1
Set this parameter to force Image for Linux to use raw mode, which backs up all sectors, rather than just used sectors, even for recognized file systems.	
For entire drive backups this option causes a raw sector by sector backup (and later restore) of the entire drive without regard to any partitions or adjustments. Additionally, it will not be possible to create differential backups for an entire drive image of this type.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux backs up only used sectors for recognized file systems and uses raw mode automatically for unrecognized file systems.	

--skp:0	SkipPageFile=0
Set this parameter to instruct Image for Linux to include the page file in the backup.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux skips the page file.	

--skh:0	SkipHiberFile=0
Set this parameter to instruct Image for Linux to include the hibernation file in the backup.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux skips the hibernation file.	

-v	PostValidate=1
Set this parameter to instruct Image for Linux to perform a standard validation of the image file(s) as part of the backup operation.	
To set the INI value, use <code>PostValidate=1</code>	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not validate the backup image after creating it.	

<code>--vb</code>	<code>PostValidate=2</code>
<p>Set this parameter to instruct Image for Linux to perform a byte-for-byte validation of the image file(s) as part of the backup operation. This also performs a standard validation.</p> <p>To set the INI value, use <code>PostValidate=2</code></p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not validate the backup image after creating it.</p>	

<code>--vpd</code>	<code>ValidateDisk=1</code>
<p>You can use this option when saving images to a CD or DVD drive. This option ensures that the discs containing image files are readable and verifies that the data on the discs appears to be the same as the data that Image for Linux used to create the discs. Per-disc validation can detect media errors that may have occurred during the disc writing process. If Image for Linux detects an error, Image for Linux will prompt you to recreate the failed disc.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> If you do not enable this option, Image for Linux will notify you of errors only after the backup process completes, and you will need to recreate all discs in the backup.</p>	

<code>--ldu</code>	<code>LimitDiscUsage=1</code>
<p>You can use this option when saving images to a CD or DVD drive to leave the last 10% of the disc unused; the last 10% of the disc tends to encounter more data errors.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> If you do not enable this option, Image for Linux will use the entire disc.</p>	

<code>--comp:n</code>	<code>Compression=n</code>
<p>Specifies how Image for Linux should compress backup files it creates, where <i>n</i> is one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 – No Compression 1 – Standard Compression 2 – Enhanced – Less 7 – Enhanced – Normal 10 – Enhanced – Max <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses standard compression.</p>	

<code>--enc:1</code> or <code>--enc:3</code>	<code>Encryption=1</code> or <code>Encryption=3</code>
<p>Specifies whether Image for Linux should use simple password protection <i>without</i> encryption (<code>--enc:1</code>), or 256-bit AES encryption (<code>--enc:3</code>). If either <code>--enc:1</code> or <code>--enc:3</code> are specified, you must also specify <code>--pw</code>.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses no encryption or password protection.</p>	

<code>--noej</code>	<code>NoEject=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux never to automatically open the optical drive tray.</p>	

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will automatically open the optical drive tray whenever a new disc is needed and at the completion of the backup operation.

`--cdrs:n`

`CDReadSpeed=n`

Use this setting to specify the *maximum* disc reading speed that Image for Linux will use when reading a CD or DVD disc during the validation phase of a backup operation, with *n* being a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.). This setting may be used to force a lower reading speed than that automatically used by the optical drive's firmware. Slower reading speeds may increase reliability.

n should be a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.).

This setting is only applicable when you are backing up to CD/DVD media and you have also included either the `-v` or `--vb` option.

The maximum reading speed that is actually used is determined by whichever is *lower*. The `--cdrs:n` value that you specify, or the speed deemed appropriate by the drive's firmware, according to the CD/DVD media in use. For example, if you are using media that is rated at 32X (for reading), the maximum reading speed will be no more than 32X, regardless of the setting you choose here. Similarly, if you supply a value that is invalid for or beyond the drive's design limits, the drive will automatically use the next-highest speed supported by both the drive and the media in use.

DVD speeds are approximately 1/8 CD speeds, so if you are using DVD discs, multiply the desired speed by 8 to determine the value to use here. For example, to obtain a maximum reading speed of 4X with a DVD, use `--cdrs:32`, since $8 \times 4X = 32$.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the **Optimal** speed setting.

`--iobs:n`

`IOBS=n`

Include this option to try to improve I/O performance in cases where network or USB device performance is poor. Provide *n* as the letter *A* to automatically try to determine the best value, otherwise try a value such as 1, 2, or 3.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not use this option.

`--err`

`AllowErrors=1`

Use this option to tell Image for Linux to ignore read/write errors caused by bad sectors on the *source* drive during the backup operation. Image for Linux will also ignore errors during the validation phase. This parameter does not apply to bad sectors on the *target* drive.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will notify you concerning the error and give you the option to continue or abort.

`--mf`

N/A

Instructs Image for Linux to use **Multiple File Set** mode. Select this option to create a backup that is comprised of one image for every individual partition that you back up.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses **Single File Set** mode and creates a single image, regardless of the number of individual partitions you back up.

<code>--desc:mydescription</code>	N/A
<p>Use this option to specify the descriptive text you want Image for Linux to associate with the backup, up to 511 characters (note that command line length limits may not allow a maximum length description). If your descriptive text includes spaces, surround it with quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples):</p> <pre>--desc:"my description"</pre> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux doesn't add any descriptive text.</p>	

<code>--purge:n</code>	Purge=n
<p>Use this option to delete image files that are n days old or older. You can think of it as the number of days to retain images. Used only during a command line backup, this option processes only files in the target folder of the current file specified using the <code>--f</code> option. Care should be taken as the purge occurs prior to the backup. As an option you can have the purge take place only after a successful backup by providing n as a negative number. E.g. <code>--purge:-15</code></p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux doesn't purge any image files.</p>	

<code>--filetpl:"filename"</code>	FileTemplate=filename
<p>Sets the default file name offered during interactive use of the program during backup operations.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> The program uses a name that includes the device, partitions and date.</p>	

<code>--hash</code>	CreateHash=1
<p>Use this option to have Image for Linux create a hash file to speed up creating a Changes Only (differential) backup. This option is only available when creating a full image that is not being saved to CD/DVD/BD. This option is also ignored if the <code>--bc</code> (BackwardsCompatible) option is enabled. The hash file will be limited to the max file size and have the same file name as the backup with an extension starting at <code>.#0</code> followed by <code>.#1</code>, <code>.#2</code>, etc. as needed. The actual speed increase realized when creating a differential will vary depending on the system. If the hash file is deleted a differential backup will proceed as normal without it.</p> <p>This option can also be used to create a hash file for an existing full image. For example: <pre>--hash --f "/mnt1/backups/win7full.tbi"</pre> </p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Windows does not create the hash file during a backup operation.</p>	

<code>--log:0</code>	SaveLog=0
<p>Use this option to disable logging.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux logs during a backup operation.</p>	

Image for Linux Restore Options

In Table 4, you find the command line options that you must set to use Image for Linux to restore a backup image. Table 5 shows you optional parameters you can set.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the parameter are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Restore_Defaults] section, unless as noted otherwise.

Table 4: Image for Linux Required Restore Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
-r	N/A
<p>Use this option to indicate that you want to restore an image file.</p> <p><i>Also required:</i> Either --d option to restore from a full backup or --base option to restore from a differential backup and the --f option to specify image file Image for Linux should use when restoring.</p>	

Command Line Option	INI Variable
--d	N/A
<p>Use when restoring a backup to identify the target hard drive and partition. Image for Linux will restore the image to the same hard drive number and physical location on the drive that you backed up unless you override this setting.</p> <p>If the target partition was a volume and no extended partition now exists at the original location, Image for Linux will attempt to create the original extended partition. If Image for Linux cannot create the extended partition, Image for Linux will restore the image as a primary partition.</p> <p>If the target partition was originally a primary partition and an extended partition now exists at that location, Image for Linux will restore the image as a volume.</p> <p>If an existing partition or volume occupies the same starting location as the partition you want to restore, Image for Linux will display a warning message before overwriting the partition or volume. You can suppress this warning message, as described in Table 5.)</p> <p>--d:d@p --d:ld@p --d:#ntsig --d:/dev/name@p</p> <p>d is the target hard drive number</p> <p>p is the target partition or volume ID (hex or decimal notation), depending on whether you are referring to a partition or a volume. Use this parameter only if you are restoring an individual partition.</p> <p>You can use device modifiers as needed. When you use them, you must place them after the --d: and before the target hard drive number:</p> <p>l – Linux device</p> <p># – NT Disk Signature Follows (or omit</p>	

signature to match on original signature).
 / – Linux device name (HD only).

--base	N/A
<p>When restoring from a differential backup, use this parameter to identify the full backup image for Linux should use.</p>	
--base:/bkup	my path or <i>my path</i> is path to bkup
--base:/mypath/bkup	<i>bkup</i> is name of the full backup (omit the file extension)
--base:"/my path/bkup"	Or:
--base:"/my path/bkup\"	Specify source device, partition, path, and file name:
Or:	
--base:d@p:/bkup	d is source hard drive number
--base:d@p:/mypath/bkup	p is source partition ID (hex or decimal notation)
--base:"d@p:/my path/bkup"	You can use device modifiers as needed.
--base:"d@p:/my path/bkup\"	When you use them, you must place them after the --base: and before the source hard drive number:
--base:#ntsig@p:/mypath/bkup	l – Linux device
--base:/dev/name@p:/mypath/bkup	g – SCSI generic device
	o – Optical drive (when you combine this option with either of the options above, this option must come last).
	You may specify any path desired. If you use paths and/or file names containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).

--f	N/A
<p>Use this option to specify the target path and file name for a backup file.</p>	
--f:/filename	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is path to filename
--f:/mypath/filename	<i>filename</i> is target file name for image
--f: "/my path/file name"	Or:
--f:\ "/my path/file name\"	Specify target device, partition, path, and file name:
Or:	
--f:d@p:/filename	d is target hard drive number
--f:d@p:/mypath/filename	p is target partition ID (hex or decimal notation)
--f:"d@p:/my path/filename"	

--f:\d@p:/my path/filename\"	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is path to filename
--f:#ntsig@p:/mypath/bkup	<i>filename</i> is target file name for image
--f:/dev/name@p:/mypath/bkup	Device modifiers may be used as needed. When used, they must be placed after the -f: and before the target hard drive number: l – Linux device g – SCSI generic device o – Optical drive (when you combine this option with either of the options above, this option must come last) You may specify any path desired. If you use paths and/or file names containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).

The above options are required when you restore a backup using Image for Linux from the command line. In Table 5, you find a list of the optional backup parameters you can use when you run Image for Linux from the command line.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the options are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Restore_Defaults] section.

Table 5: Image for Linux Optional Restore Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
-o	N/A
Use this option to tell Image for Linux to overwrite the target without first prompting for confirmation. <i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux prompts before overwriting the target.	
--clr	N/A
Use this option to have Image for Linux clear the MBR and EMBR prior to restoring an image file. <i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not clear the MBR and EMBR.	
--rb:n	N/A
Use this option to have Image for Linux reboot the system after restoring an image. The value n can be 1 to reboot with all prompts, 2 to reboot with completion message, but without reboot message (error does not cancel reboot), 4 to reboot without completion message or reboot message (error cancels reboot), 8 to shutdown.	

Default if omitted: Image for Linux attempts to determine if the computer needs to be rebooted after restoring and, if so, prompts you to reboot.

`--sp:p`

N/A

Use this option to specify an individual partition ID to restore from a full backup. *p* is the source partition ID (in hex or decimal notation).

Default if omitted: If you supply a backup of an entire hard drive as the source for restoring, Image for Linux will restore all partitions contained in the backup.

`--sig`

ReplaceNTSig=1

Use this option if you are restoring a partition that Windows had assigned a drive letter before you backed up the drive. If you use this option, Image for Linux will restore the disk signature associated with the source partition.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will use the disk signature already present in the MBR of the target drive, or, if none exists, Image for Linux will create one.

`--csig`

ChangeNTSig=1

This option only applies to full drive restores. It allows you to change the NT Signature restored to the target drive. This can be useful if you plan on having both the original and restored hard drive in the same computer at the same time while running Windows; otherwise Windows may detect the duplicate signature and modify it which may (depending on the OS) prevent the restored hard drive from booting properly.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will not change the restored disk signature.

`--ohd`

UseOrgHDNum=1

Use this option to tell Image for Linux to keep references to the source hard drive number intact within the partition after Image for Linux has restored the partition to the target drive.

Default if omitted: If the target drive number differs from that of the source drive, Image for Linux will update applicable drive references residing within the restored partition to reflect the new hard drive number.

`-a`

SetActive=1

Use this parameter to make the partition you restore active.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not make the restored partition active unless no other partitions are active and the restored partition is HD0.

`-t`

WriteMBR=1

Use this parameter to have Image for Linux install standard MBR code after completing the restore operation. Standard MBR code is the code that boots the active partition.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not write standard MBR code unless the MBR is empty.

<code>-e</code>	<code>UseSameMBREntry=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to have Image for Linux move the partition table entry of the restored partition to the same location in the master partition table as it appeared on the source drive. Image for Linux will move the existing partition table entry to another location rather than overwriting it.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not move the partition table of the restored partition.</p>	

<code>--ms:n</code>	<code>N/A</code>
<p>Use this parameter to have Image for Linux move the partition table entry of the restored partition to a given slot in the MBR. The value n is 0 to 3. This option is only applicable when restoring a single partition.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not move the partition table of the restored partition.</p>	

<code>--embrid:n</code>	<code>N/A</code>
<p>This parameter is used to set a specific ID value to the restored partition if an EMBR exists. The ID is only used if not already in use by another partition. To assume the same ID as a partition being overwritten use, the value zero for n.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the restored partition's original id.</p>	

<code>--gpt</code>	<code>N/A</code>
<p>Instruct Image for Linux to create a GPT on the target drive. Note that restoring first track overrides this option. This is mainly used with the <code>--clr</code> option to ensure the full size of the drive that is greater than 2TiB is accessible. You can also provide an option <code>--nomsr</code> if the GPT to be created should not have a Microsoft Reserved Partition created on it. While Image for Linux supports a GPT, it does not currently officially support an EFI based system.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not create a GPT on the drive.</p>	

<code>--rft</code>	<code>RFT=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to have Image for Linux restore the first track when it restores the partition.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not restore the first track.</p>	

<code>--fts:n</code>	<code>RFTS=n</code>
<p>Use this option to specify how many sectors of the first track of the hard drive Image for Linux should restore. Use 0 to indicate the entire track</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux determines the number of tracks needed to restore.</p>	

<code>--stt</code>	<code>Scale=1</code>
<p>For NTFS/FAT/FAT32/EXT 2/3/4 partitions, use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to resize each restored partition proportionally, so that each partition takes up the same</p>	

relative amount of space on the target drive as it did on the source drive. Unpartitioned free space that existed on the source drive at the time of the backup will still exist at the end of the target drive after Image for Linux completes the restore operation.

This option only applies when you restore an entire hard drive;

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not scale each restored partition.

-x

Expand=1

For NTFS/FAT/FAT32/EXT 2/3/4 partitions, when restoring to a target that is larger than the source partition, use this parameter to have Image for Linux expand the partition after completing the restore operation.

This option is equivalent to the “Scale to Fit” option for fully restoring drives.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will not expand the partition, and free space will remain after Image for Linux completes the restore operation.

--kf:n

KeepFree=n

Use this parameter if you also use either **-x** or **--stt** to specify the amount of space, in MiB, Image for Linux should leave free.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will fill the entire available area.

-m

FirstFit=1

Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to choose the target area automatically, based on the first area of available free space large enough to accommodate the partition you want to restore.

Default if omitted: You must explicitly specify the target area.

-v

PreValidate=1

Use this parameter to have Image for Linux perform a standard validation on the image file(s) prior before restoring them.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not validate the image files before restoring them.

--vb

PostValidate=2

Use this parameter to have Image for Linux check that each byte from the source image file was restored to the drive properly.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not validate the restored data.

--pw:mypassword or --pw:“my password”

N/A

Use this parameter to supply the password needed to decrypt a backup that you encrypted and/or password protected when you created it. If your password contains embedded spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not supply a password.

<code>--noej</code>	<code>NoEject=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to never automatically open the optical drive tray.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will automatically open the optical drive tray whenever a new disc is needed and when Image for Linux finishes restoring.</p>	

<code>--cdrs:n</code>	<code>CDReadSpeed=n</code>
<p>Use this setting to specify the <i>maximum</i> disc reading speed that Image for Linux will use when reading a CD or DVD disc while restoring a backup image, with <i>n</i> being a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.). This setting may be used to force a lower reading speed than that automatically used by the optical drive's firmware. Slower reading speeds may increase reliability.</p> <p><i>n</i> should be a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.).</p> <p>This setting is only applicable when you are restoring from CD/DVD media and you have also included the <code>-v</code> option.</p> <p>The maximum reading speed that is actually used is determined by whichever is <i>lower</i>. The <code>--cdrs:n</code> value that you specify, or the speed deemed appropriate by the drive's firmware, according to the CD/DVD media in use. For example, if you are using media that is rated at 32X (for reading), the maximum reading speed will be no more than 32X, regardless of the setting you choose here. Similarly, if you supply a value that is invalid for or beyond the drive's design limits, the drive will automatically use the next-highest speed supported by both the drive and the media in use.</p> <p>DVD speeds are approximately 1/8 CD speeds, so if you are using DVD discs, multiply the desired speed by 8 to determine the value to use here. For example, to obtain a maximum reading speed of 4X with a DVD, use <code>--cdrs:32</code>, since $8 \times 4X = 32$.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the Optimal speed setting.</p>	

<code>--iobs</code>	<code>IOBS=1</code>
<p>Include this option to try to improve I/O performance in cases where network or USB device performance is poor.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not use this option.</p>	

<code>--err</code>	<code>AllowErrors=1</code>
<p>Use this option to tell Image for Linux to ignore read/write errors caused by bad sectors on the <i>target</i> drive during the restore operation. This parameter does not apply to bad sectors on the <i>source</i> drive.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will notify you concerning the error and give you the option to continue or abort.</p>	

<code>--ubi</code>	<code>UpdateBootIni=1</code>
<p>This option applies only if a copy of boot.ini exists in the root directory of the restored partition. If enabled, this option instructs Image for Linux to update all partition(n) references in the restored partition's boot.ini file to accommodate a partition layout that</p>	

differs from that of the original drive. Image for Linux will set all partition-based entries in the applicable boot.ini to point to the restored partition but will not change file-based entries. This option has no effect when doing a full drive restore.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not try to update the boot.ini file.

<code>--ubp</code>	<code>UpdateBootPart=1</code>
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This option updates any references to the restored partition in the active boot partition on the target drive. This is useful for situations where the boot partition differs from the system partition. However, you typically wouldn't want to use this option if you're creating a copy of an existing partition you want to keep, unless the target drive will be independent of the original drive. For this to be useful, the active boot partition should already be on the target drive or part of the same copy or restore operation.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not update the active boot partition.

<code>--wipe</code>	<code>Wipe=1</code>
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This option will wipe (zero-out) unused sectors in the restored partition(s) or drive, depending on the type of restore performed.

When restoring single partitions or when restoring multiple partitions to a drive with existing partitions, sectors located outside of the restored partition(s) are not wiped. If a partition is resized during the restore, the wiped area for that partition is the final size of the restored partition (not the size of the source partition).

When restoring a full drive or when restoring multiple partitions to a drive with no existing partitions, the entire drive is wiped, including all gaps between any partitions. Using this option provides an easy way to wipe a drive and restore in a single operation (such as when deploying images to used systems).

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will not perform any wiping of unused sectors.

<code>--mp</code>	<code>MultiPass=1</code>
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Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use **Multi Pass** mode when restoring a differential backup. In **Multi Pass** mode, Image for Linux restores the full backup in one pass and then restores the differential backup in a second pass. This setting is not applicable when restoring a full backup. You *must* use this option if the applicable full backup resides on removable media.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses **Single Pass** mode, restoring the full backup and the differential backup in one pass.

<code>--cde</code>	N/A
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Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to query all available CD/DVD drives when trying to locate the appropriate source backup.

Default if omitted: You must explicitly specify the CD/DVD drive that contains the source backup.

<code>--mo</code>	N/A
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Instructs Image for Linux to display the following message immediately upon running:

Press the <space bar> for the menu interface or wait for the restore to start...

If you press the space bar while this message appears, Image for Linux will switch to interactive mode and wait for you to initiate the restore operation via the menu interface.

Default if omitted: The **Press the <space bar>...** message is not displayed and the restore operation proceeds using the command line.

<code>--n2ka</code>	N/A
Typically, Image for Linux automatically uses 2048 alignment on command line restore operations when the backup contains 2048 aligned partitions. Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to not automatically override normal cylinder based alignment.	
If this option is disabled and Image for Linux determines that 2048 alignment is needed, then both <code>Align2048</code> and <code>AlignEndHS</code> options are enabled for the restore.	
<i>Default if omitted.</i> Alignment is automatically determined when restoring from the command line.	

<code>--aoe:n</code>	<code>AlignOnEnd=n</code> Place under the [HDx] section
Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align restored partitions at the end of a cylinder, or, when the <code>Align2048</code> option is enabled, at the end of a 2048 sector boundary.	
2 – Align on end by resizing 0 – Disable align on end	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Normal alignment (<code>--aoe:1</code>) is used.	

<code>--a2k</code>	<code>Align2048=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align restored partitions based on 2048 sectors.	
If this option is enabled then you will usually want to enable the <code>AlignEndHS</code> option and disable the <code>AlignOnEnd</code> option.	
<i>Default if omitted.</i> The alignment is based on cylinders.	

<code>--ahs</code>	<code>AlignEndHS=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to force a restored partition's ending head and sector values in the MBR to match the current geometry.	
<i>Default if omitted.</i> The actual ending head and sector values are used.	

<code>--ahst</code>	<code>AlignHSONTrunc=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to set a restored partition's head and sector values in the MBR to match the current geometry when the head and sector values are	

located outside the range of the current geometry.

Default if omitted. The actual ending head and sector values are used.

`--mg`

`UseMBRGeo=1`

Place under the [HDx] section

When restoring a backup, set this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use the geometry based on the MBR entry of the first partition in the backup image.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the geometry of the target drive or `UseOrgGeo` option.

`--mgv`

`UseValidMBRGeoOnly=1`

Place under the [HDx] section

This option is used to ensure that the geometry from the MBR on the original system is aligned to known standards before accepting it for use. It only applies when `/mg` (`UseMBRGeo`) is used.

Default if omitted: This option is disabled.

`--og`

`UseOrgGeo=1`

Place under the [HDx] section

When restoring a backup, set this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use the original geometry of the source drive based on the environment used when the backup was created.

Default if omitted: The geometry of the target drive is used.

`--c:n`

`C=n`

Place under the [HDx] section

Use this parameter in conjunction with `--h` and `--s` to manually specify the cylinder, head, and sector values for the target drive when you restore a backup image. This parameter specifies the last cylinder, and `n` is a number you supply.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the BIOS-reported values of the drive.

`--h:n`

`h=n`

Place under the [HDx] section

Use this parameter in conjunction with `--c` and `--s` to manually specify the cylinder, head, and sector values for the target drive when you restore a backup image. This parameter specifies the last head, and `n` is a number you supply.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the BIOS-reported values of the drive.

`--s:n`

`s=n`

Place under the [HDx] section

Use this parameter in conjunction with `--c` and `--h` to manually specify the cylinder, head, and sector values for the target drive when you restore a backup image. This parameter specifies the last sector, and `n` is a number you supply.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the BIOS-reported values of the drive.

<code>--gc</code>	GeoCalc= <i>n</i> Place under the [HDx] section
Determine how a devices' geometry is obtained or calculated. 0=Default, 1=LBA, 2=Large, 3=Normal, 4=Bit-Shift, 5=Device Bit-Shift.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Default method is used.	

<code>--rs:<i>n</i></code>	N/A
Use this parameter to resize a partition after restoring. <i>n</i> is the size in MiB's that you want to establish for the restored partition. If you try to use this parameter in conjunction with -x, the Expand option, -x overrides --rs.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux restores the partition without resizing.	

<code>--log:0</code>	SaveLog=0
Use this option to disable logging.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux logs during a restore operation.	

Image for Linux Validate Options

In Table 6, you find the command line options that you must set to use Image for Linux to validate an image.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the parameter are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Validate_Defaults] section, unless as noted otherwise.

Table 6: Image for Linux Required Validate Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
<code>-v</code>	N/A
Use this option to indicate that you want to validate an image file.	
<i>Also required:</i> <code>--CDn</code> or a path name, as described below, to identify the location of the backup image you want to validate.	

<code>--base</code>	N/A
Use when validating a differential backup to identify the full backup Image for Linux should use to validate the differential backup.	
<code>--base:/bkup</code>	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is path to bkup
<code>--base:/mypath/bkup</code>	<i>bkup</i> is name of existing full backup (omit file extension)
<code>--base:"/my path/bkup"</code>	Or:

<pre>--base:\/my path/bkup\" Or: --base:d@p:/bkup --base:d@p:/mypath/bkup --base:"d@p:/my path/bkup" --base:\/"d@p:/my path/bkup\" --base:#ntsig@p:/mypath/bkup --base:/dev/name@p:/mypath/bkup</pre>	<p>Specify source device, partition, path, and file name:</p> <p>d is source hard drive number</p> <p>p is source partition ID (hex or decimal notation)</p> <p>You can use device modifiers as needed. When you use them, you must place them after the --base: and before the source hard drive number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> l – Linux device g – SCSI generic device o – Optical drive (when you combine this option with either of the options above, this option must come last). <p>You may specify any path desired. If you use paths and/or file names containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).</p>
---	--

--f	N/A
Use this option to specify the target path and file name for a backup file.	
--f:/filename	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is path to filename
--f:/mypath/filename	<i>filename</i> is target file name for image
--f: "/my path/file name"	Or:
--f:\/"my path/file name\"	Specify target device, partition, path, and file name:
Or:	<i>d</i> is target hard drive number
--f:d@p:/filename	<i>p</i> is target partition ID (hex or decimal notation)
--f:d@p:/mypath/filename	
--f:"d@p:/my path/filename"	<i>mypath</i> or <i>my path</i> is path to filename
--f:\/"d@p:/my path/filename\"	<i>filename</i> is target file name for image
--f:#ntsig@p:/mypath/bkup	Device modifiers may be used as needed. When used, they must be placed after the --f: and before the target hard drive number:
--f:/dev/name@p:/mypath/bkup	
	l – Linux device
	g – SCSI generic device
	o – Optical drive (when you combine this option with either of the options above,

this option must come last)

You may specify any path desired. If you use paths and/or file names containing spaces or dashes, surround them quotes (see the beginning of this section, pg 77, for alternate syntax examples).

In Table 7, you find the command line parameters that you might want to use with Image for Linux when validating an image.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the parameter are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Validate_Defaults] section, unless as noted otherwise.

Table 7: Image for Linux Optional Validation Parameters

<code>--noej</code>	<code>NoEject=1</code>
Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux never to automatically open the optical drive tray.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will automatically open the optical drive tray whenever a new disc is needed and at the completion of the backup operation.	

<code>--cdrs:n</code>	<code>CDReadSpeed=n</code>
Use this setting to specify the <i>maximum</i> disc reading speed that Image for Linux will use when reading a CD or DVD disc during validation, with <i>n</i> being a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.). This setting may be used to force a lower reading speed than that automatically used by the optical drive's firmware. Slower reading speeds may increase reliability.	
<i>n</i> should be a positive integer (e.g. 2, 4, 16, etc.).	
This setting is only applicable when you are validating an image stored on CD/DVD media.	
The maximum reading speed that is actually used is determined by whichever is <i>lower</i> . The <code>--cdrs:n</code> value that you specify, or the speed deemed appropriate by the drive's firmware, according to the CD/DVD media in use. For example, if you are using media that is rated at 32X (for reading), the maximum reading speed will be no more than 32X, regardless of the setting you choose here. Similarly, if you supply a value that is invalid for or beyond the drive's design limits, the drive will automatically use the next-highest speed supported by both the drive and the media in use.	
DVD speeds are approximately 1/8 CD speeds, so if you are using DVD discs, multiply the desired speed by 8 to determine the value to use here. For example, to obtain a maximum reading speed of 4X with a DVD, use <code>--cdrs:32</code> , since $8 \times 4X = 32$.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the Optimal speed setting.	

<code>--jobs</code>	<code>IOBS=1</code>
<p>Include this option to try to improve I/O performance in cases where network or USB device performance is poor.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not use this option.</p>	

<code>--mp</code>	<code>MultiPass=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use Multi Pass mode when validating a differential backup. In Multi Pass mode, Image for Linux validates the full backup in one pass and the differential backup in a second pass. This setting is not applicable when validating a full backup. This option <i>must</i> be used if the applicable full backup resides on removable media.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses Single Pass mode, validating in one pass.</p>	

<code>--log:0</code>	<code>SaveLog=0</code>
<p>Use this option to disable logging.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux logs during a validate operation.</p>	

Image for Linux Copy Options

In Table 8, you find the command line options that you can set to use Image for Linux to make a copy of a partition or drive.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the parameter are available; in other cases, only one is available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Copy_Defaults] section.

Table 8: Image for Linux Required Copy Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
<code>--copy</code>	N/A
<p>Use this option to indicate that you want to perform a copy.</p>	

<code>--sd</code>	N/A
<p>Use this option to identify the source hard drive and partition. For most users, the partition ID will be a number from 1 through 4. For partition IDs of 9 or below, you can use a single digit in place of hexadecimal notation (e.g. 1 is equivalent to 0x1, and 5 is equivalent to 0x5).</p> <p>The volume ID will be a number formatted as 0xPVV, where <i>P</i> is the extended partition and <i>VV</i> is the volume number in hexadecimal from 01 to FF.</p> <p>If you are not sure of the partition or volume ID number, run Image for Linux using the interface, choose the Backup option, and click Next. The screen that lists the partitions and volumes also will display the ID in parentheses as a hexadecimal number. You</p>	

should prefix that number with a 0x on the command line.

<code>--sd:d@p</code>	<code>d</code> is the source hard drive number
<code>--sd:ld@p</code>	<code>p</code> is the source partition or volume ID (hex or decimal notation), depending on whether you are referring to a partition or a volume.
<code>--sd:#ntsig</code>	
<code>--sd:/dev/name@p</code>	

`l` – Linux device.
`v` – Virtual drive.
`#` – NT Disk Signature Follows.
`/` – Linux device name (HD only).

<code>--td</code>	N/A
Use this option to identify the target hard drive and partition. For most users, the partition ID will be a number from 1 through 4. For partition IDs of 9 or below, you can use a single digit in place of hexadecimal notation (e.g. 1 is equivalent to 0x1, and 5 is equivalent to 0x5).	
The volume ID will be a number formatted as 0xPVV, where <i>P</i> is the extended partition and <i>VV</i> is the volume number in hexadecimal from 01 to FF.	
If you are not sure of the partition or volume ID number, run Image for Linux using the interface, choose the Backup option, and click Next. The screen that lists the partitions and volumes also will display the ID in parentheses as a hexadecimal number. You should prefix that number with a 0x on the command line.	
<code>--td:d@p</code>	<code>d</code> is the target hard drive number
<code>--td:ld@p</code>	<code>p</code> is the target partition or volume ID (hex or decimal notation), depending on whether you are referring to a partition or a volume.
<code>--td:#ntsig</code>	
<code>--td:/dev/name@p</code>	

You can use device modifiers as needed. When you use them, you must place them after the `--td:` and before the source hard drive number:

`l` – Linux device.
`v` – Virtual drive.
`#` – NT Disk Signature Follows.
`/` – Linux device name (HD only).

The above options are required when you perform a copy using Image for Linux from the command line. In Table 9, you find a list of the optional copy parameters you can use when you run Image for Linux from the command line.

The table shows you both the command line option and the INI file variable. In some instances, both forms of the options are available; in other cases, only one is

available. When one form of an option isn't available, N/A appears. To set up an INI file, place these parameters in the [Copy_Defaults] section.

Table 9: Image for Linux Optional Copy Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
<code>--raw</code>	<code>RawMode=1</code>
<p>Set this parameter to force Image for Linux to use raw mode, which copies all sectors, rather than just used sectors, even for recognized file systems.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux copies only used sectors backed up for recognized file systems and uses raw mode automatically for unrecognized file systems.</p>	
<code>--skip:0</code>	<code>SkipPageFile=0</code>
<p>Set this parameter to instruct Image for Linux to include the page file in the copy.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux skips the page file data.</p>	
<code>--skh:0</code>	<code>SkipHiberFile=0</code>
<p>Set this parameter to instruct Image for Linux to include the hibernation file in the copy.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux skips the hibernation file data.</p>	
<code>-o</code>	N/A
<p>Use this option to tell Image for Linux to overwrite the target without first prompting for confirmation.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux prompts before overwriting the target.</p>	
<code>--clr</code>	N/A
<p>Use this option to have Image for Linux clear the MBR and EMBR prior to copying.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not clear the MBR and EMBR.</p>	
<code>--rb:n</code>	N/A
<p>Use this option to have Image for Linux reboot the system after copying. The value n can be 1 to reboot with all prompts, 2 to reboot with completion message, but without reboot message (error does not cancel reboot), 4 to reboot without completion message or reboot message (error cancels reboot), 8 to shutdown.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux attempts to determine if the computer needs to be rebooted after copying and, if so, prompts you to reboot.</p>	
<code>--fd</code>	<code>ForceDismount=1</code>
<p>Use this option to force dismounting a volume (partition) that can't be locked for copy. Using this option will invalidate all opened handles to the volume, which may result in lost data. Image for Linux will attempt to lock the volume after forcing the dismount.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Normal locking without forcing a dismount occurs.</p>	

<code>--sig</code>	<code>ReplaceNTSig=1</code>
<p>Use this option if you are copying a partition that Windows had assigned a drive letter before you copied the drive. If you use this option, Image for Linux will copy the disk signature associated with the source partition.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will use the disk signature already present in the MBR of the target drive, or, if none exists, Image for Linux will create one.</p>	

<code>--csig</code>	<code>ChangeNTSig=1</code>
<p>This option only applies to full drive copies. It allows you to change the NT Signature copied to the target drive. This can be useful if you plan on having both the original and restored hard drive in the same computer at the same time when running Windows; otherwise Windows may detect the duplicate signature and modify it which may (depending on the OS) prevent the restored hard drive from booting properly.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will not change the copied disk signature.</p>	

<code>--ohd</code>	<code>UseOrgHDNum=1</code>
<p>Use this option to tell Image for Linux to keep references to the source hard drive number intact within the partition after Image for Linux has restored the partition to the target drive. This option is primarily used for Linux partitions.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> If the target drive number differs from that of the source drive, Image for Linux will update applicable drive references residing within the restored partition to reflect the new hard drive number.</p>	

<code>-a</code>	<code>SetActive=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to make the partition you copy active.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not make the copied partition active unless no other partitions are active and the target partition is on HD0.</p>	

<code>-t</code>	<code>WriteMBR=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to have Image for Linux install standard MBR code after completing the copy operation. Standard MBR code is the code that boots the active partition.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not write standard MBR code unless the MBR is empty.</p>	

<code>-e</code>	<code>UseSameMBREntry=1</code>
<p>Use this parameter to have Image for Linux move the partition table entry of the copied partition to the same location in the master partition table as it appeared on the source drive.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not move the partition table of the copied partition.</p>	

<code>--ms:n</code>	<code>N/A</code>
<p>Use this parameter to have Image for Linux move the partition table entry of the restored</p>	

partition to a given slot in the MBR. The value n is 0 to 3. This option is only applicable when restoring a single partition.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not move the partition table of the restored partition.

<code>--embrid:n</code>	N/A
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This parameter is used to set a specific ID value to the copied partition if an EMBR exists. The ID is only used if not already in use by another partition. To assume the same ID as a partition being overwritten use, the value zero for n.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux uses the copied partitions original id.

<code>--gpt</code>	N/A
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Instruct Image for Linux to create a GPT on the target drive. Note that restoring first track overrides this option. This is mainly used with the /clr option to ensure the full size of the drive that is greater than 2TiB is accessible. You can also provide an option --nomsr if the GPT to be created should not have a Microsoft Reserved Partition created on it. While Image for Linux supports a GPT, it does not currently officially support an EFI based system.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not create a GPT on the drive.

<code>--rft</code>	RFT=1
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Use this parameter to have Image for Linux copy the first track when it copies the partition.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not copy the first track.

<code>--fts:n</code>	RFTS=n
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Use this option to specify how many sectors of the first track of the hard drive Image for Linux should copy. Use 0 to indicate the entire track

Default if omitted: Image for Linux determines the number of tracks needed to copy.

<code>--stt</code>	Scale=1
--------------------	---------

For NTFS/FAT/FAT32/EXT 2/3/4 partitions, use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to resize each copied partition proportionally, so that each partition takes up the same relative amount of space on the target drive as it did on the source drive. Unpartitioned free space that existed on the source drive at the time of the backup will still exist at the end of the target drive after Image for Linux completes the copy operation.

This option only applies when you copy an entire hard drive;

Default if omitted: Image for Linux does not scale each copied partition.

<code>-x</code>	Expand=1
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For NTFS/FAT/FAT32/EXT 2/3/4 partitions, when copying to a target that is larger than the source partition, use this parameter to have Image for Linux expand the partition after completing the copy operation.

This option is equivalent to the “Scale to Fit” option for fully copying drives.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will not expand the partition, and free space will remain after Image for Linux completes the copy operation.

<code>--kf=<i>n</i></code>	<code>KeepFree=<i>n</i></code>
Use this parameter if you also use either <code>-x</code> or <code>--stt</code> to specify the amount of space, in mebibytes (MiB), that Image for Linux should leave free.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will fill the entire available area.	

<code>-m</code>	<code>FirstFit=1</code>
Use this parameter to tell Image for Linux to choose the target area automatically, based on the first area of available free space large enough to accommodate the partition you want to copy.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> You must explicitly specify the target area.	

<code>--vb</code>	<code>PostValidate=1</code>
Use this parameter to have Image for Linux check that each byte from the source drive was copied to the target drive properly.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not validate the copied data.	

<code>--err</code>	<code>AllowErrors=1</code>
Use this option to tell Image for Linux to ignore read/write errors caused by bad sectors on the source or target drive during the copy operation.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux will notify you concerning the error and give you the option to continue or abort.	

<code>--ubi</code>	<code>UpdateBootIni=1</code>
This option only applies if a copy of boot.ini exists in the root directory of the copied partition. If enabled, this option instructs Image for Linux to update all partition(<i>n</i>) references in the restored partition's boot.ini file, to accommodate a partition layout that differs from that of the original drive. Image for Linux will set all partition-based entries in the applicable boot.ini to point to the copied partition (but will not change file-based entries). This option has no effect when doing a full drive copy.	
<i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux does not try to update the boot.ini file.	

<code>--wipe</code>	<code>Wipe=1</code>
This option will wipe (zero-out) unused sectors in the copied partition(s) or drive, depending on the type of copy performed.	
When copying single partitions or when copying multiple partitions to a drive with existing partitions, sectors located outside of the copied partition(s) are not wiped. If a partition is resized during the copy, the wiped area for that partition is the final size of the copied partition (not the size of the source partition).	

When copying a full drive or when copying multiple partitions to a drive with no existing partitions, the entire drive is wiped, including all gaps between any partitions. Using this option provides an easy way to wipe a drive and copy to it in a single operation.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux will not perform any wiping of unused sectors.

<code>--n2ka</code>	N/A
<p>By default, Image for Linux automatically uses 2048 alignment when you restore from the command line and the backup contains 2048 aligned partitions. Use this option to instruct Image for Linux not to automatically override normal cylinder-based alignment.</p> <p>If you don't enable this option and Image for Linux determines that 2048 alignment is needed, then Image for Linux enables both the <code>Align2048</code> and the <code>AlignEndHS</code> options for the restore.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted.</i> Alignment is automatically determined when restoring from the command line.</p>	

<code>--aoe:n</code>	<code>AlignOnEnd=n</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align copied partitions at the end of a cylinder, or when the <code>Align2048</code> option is enabled, end of a 2048 sector boundary.</p> <p>0 – Disable align on end 2 – Align on end by resizing</p> <p><i>Default if omitted.</i> Normal alignment (<code>--aoe:1</code>) is used.</p>	

<code>--a2k</code>	<code>Align2048=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to align copied partitions based on 2048 sectors.</p> <p>If this option is enabled then you will normally want to enable the <code>AlignEndHS</code> option and disable the <code>AlignOnEnd</code> option.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted.</i> The alignment is based on cylinders.</p>	

<code>--ahs</code>	<code>AlignEndHS=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to force a copied partition's ending head and sector values in the MBR to match the current geometry.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted.</i> The actual ending head and sector values are used.</p>	

<code>--ahst</code>	<code>AlignHSOnTrunc=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this option to instruct Image for Linux to set a copied partition's head and sector values in the MBR to match the current geometry when it is located outside the range of the current geometry.</p>	

Default if omitted. The actual ending head and sector values are used.

<code>--mg</code>	<code>UseMBRGeo=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Set this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use the geometry based on the MBR entry of the first partition on the source drive.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the geometry of the target drive or the <code>UseOrgGeo</code> option.</p>	

<code>--og</code>	<code>UseOrgGeo=1</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Set this parameter to tell Image for Linux to use the original geometry of the source drive based on the environment being used to copy.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the geometry of the target drive.</p>	

<code>--c:n</code>	<code>c=n</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter in conjunction with <code>--h</code> and <code>--s</code> to manually specify the cylinder, head, and sector values for the target drive when you copy. This parameter specifies the last cylinder, and <code>n</code> is a number you supply.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the BIOS-reported values of the drive.</p>	

<code>--h:n</code>	<code>h=n</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter in conjunction with <code>--c</code> and <code>--s</code> to manually specify the cylinder, head, and sector values for the target drive when you copy. This parameter specifies the last head, and <code>n</code> is a number you supply.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the BIOS-reported values of the drive.</p>	

<code>--s:n</code>	<code>s=n</code> Place under the [HDx] section
<p>Use this parameter in conjunction with <code>--c</code> and <code>--h</code> to manually specify the cylinder, head, and sector values for the target drive when you copy. This parameter specifies the last sector, and <code>n</code> is a number you supply.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux uses the BIOS-reported values of the drive.</p>	

<code>--rs:n</code>	N/A
<p>Use this parameter to resize a partition after copy. <code>n</code> is the size in MiB's that you want to establish for the copied partition. If you try to use this parameter in conjunction with <code>-x</code>, the Expand option, <code>-x</code> overrides <code>--rs</code>.</p> <p><i>Default if omitted:</i> Image for Linux copies the partition without resizing.</p>	

<code>--log:0</code>	<code>SaveLog=0</code>
----------------------	------------------------

Disables logging.

Default if omitted: Image for Linux logs during a copy operation.

Image for Linux List Options

Table 10 lists the List parameters you can use when you run Image for Linux from the command line. There are no INI file variable equivalents for these parameters – they are only valid on the command line.

Table 10: Image for Linux List Parameters

Command Line Option	INI Variable
-L	N/A
Use this option to indicate that you want to list the drives and partitions on the system or those contained in a backup image file. Output can be redirected to a file or viewed onscreen. Example 1: <code>imagel -l --d:0 > output.txt</code> In this example, <code>--d:0</code> identifies hard drive 0 as the drive for which you want to list partitions and <code>> output.txt</code> indicates the file where Image for Linux will write the list of partitions. Example 2: <code>imagel -l --all</code> In this example, a detailed report of all drives and partitions will be shown onscreen.	
--d:n	N/A
Specifies the drive for which you want to list the partitions, where <i>n</i> = the drive number. <i>Default if omitted:</i> All drives and partitions are listed.	
--opt	N/A
List optical drives. Includes drive number and name. Hard drives will not be listed. <i>Default if omitted:</i> Optical drives are not listed.	
--fs	N/A
Include “free space” available for each partition in listing. This option has no affect when used with --all or --f . <i>Default if omitted:</i> The amount of “free space” is not listed.	
--all	N/A
Specify to produce a more detailed report. In addition to the basic information, it includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hard drive BIOS Device number, number of Sectors, Sector Size, and CHS values.	

- Partition Start LBA, End LBA, FS ID, PE Flag, Free Sectors, Used Sectors, Last Used Sector, MBR Entry number, MBR End CHS, and MBR Flag.
- Additional "Data Info" is listed when used with `--f`.

Default if omitted: Only the basic information is listed.

`--f`

N/A

List backup image drive and partition information from the specified backup image file. Use with `/all` to obtain more details. It is not necessary to include the `.TBI` extension with the file name. The image file description is listed if one exists.

When `/all` is not specified, no drive information is displayed and the partition information is limited to the name, size, file system, and ID.

Example: `imagerl -l --all --f "mnt1/backups/my backup" > output.txt`

In this example, detailed drive and partition information from the backup image file `mnt1/backups/my backup.tbi` will be saved in `output.txt`.

Default if omitted: Physical drives and partitions are listed.

Troubleshooting

If you should encounter any problems while running Image for Linux, please visit our on-line support page at <http://www.terabyteunlimited.com/support-image-for-linux.htm>.

Appendix A: Understanding the Types of Backups

Many software packages create file-based backups, while Image for Linux creates a sector-based backup. This section describes both types of backups and their differences.

File-Based Backup

When you create a file-based backup, you copy files from one storage location to another using a third-party software package, the built in Microsoft backup utility or by dragging-and-dropping files and/or folders using Windows Explorer.

Creating a file-based backup is simple, and you can backup or restore only certain files or folders. But, a file-based backup it has drawbacks. For example, files that are in use may not be backed up. And, restoring a file-based backup can be tricky:

Files in use cannot be restored.

If the required operating system environment and software is not installed and accessible, you will first need to install it before you can restore any data.

Sector-Based Backup

A sector-based backup, also called *imaging*, differs from file-based backup because imaging operates on the entire partition, including all files and the operating system itself. This is the method of backup employed by Image for Linux.

When you create a sector-based image as your backup, you back up not only your data files but also the operating system, in its entirety. If you restore a sector-based backup, your computer returns to the state it was in when you created the image. Image for Linux places all information on the target drive in the exact location where it appeared when you created the image.

In addition, you can:

- * Restore a sector-based backup even if the operating system isn't accessible—effectively performing a bare-metal restoration.
- * Restore individual files, if you want, using the free TBIView or TBIMount add-ons.

Appendix B: Backup Strategies

Whether you create file-based backups or sector-based backups, you can choose between three different backup methods:

- * Full Backups
- * Incremental Backups
- * Differential Backups

In this section, you will find information that explains each of these backup methods. The backup method you choose actually affects you most when you need to restore the backup; some backups are easier to restore than others.

In addition to understanding backup methods, it's also important to store your backup media in a safe, secure location. We strongly recommend that you store your backup media in a different physical location than your computer and that you place your backup media in a fire-proof safe designed for media. By storing your backup media offsite, you don't run the risk of losing both your computer and your backups in the event of fire or theft. By storing your backups in a fire-proof safe designed for media, your backups will be protected if a fire occurs at the location where you store your backups.

Note: Be sure to use a fire-proof safe designed for media because, while paper doesn't burn until 451 degrees Fahrenheit, media will melt. Computer media may be damaged at temperatures above 125 degrees Fahrenheit and 80% humidity.

Full Backups

A full backup, as the name implies, involves backing up all specified data.

How Often Should I Back Up?

We hear this question a lot, and there is no right answer. Instead, there is the answer that works best for you. To figure out how often to back up, ask yourself, "How much data am I willing to re-enter?" because, once you restore your latest backup, you will need to re-enter all information since you made that backup. Many people do not want to re-enter any information, so they back up daily. Others feel their computer usage is such that they are willing to back up once each week and re-enter up to seven days worth of data. Decide how much data you are willing to re-enter and set your backup schedule accordingly.

Incremental Backups

Note: Although you cannot make an incremental backup using Image for Linux, we include information on incremental backups so that you can understand how they work.

Incremental backups include only data that has changed since the *most recent backup* was performed—whether the most recent backup was a full backup or a previous incremental backup. To use this backup method, you perform a full backup at an interval of your choice—say every two weeks. In between full backups, you perform incremental backups. If you need to restore your entire system, you need to restore the latest full backup followed by each of the incremental backups you performed since that full backup (unless the backup program being used supports a complete restore in one restore procedure).

For example, suppose that you are relying on file-based backups, and you perform a full backup that includes **FILE1**, **FILE2**, and **FILE3**. Then, you change **FILE2**, and you perform an incremental backup. This incremental backup will include only the data of **FILE2**, since you did not change the other files in the most recent full backup. Then, if you change **FILE3** and add **FILE4** and make another incremental backup, the latest incremental backup will include only data from **FILE3** and **FILE4**.

If you are relying on sector-based backups, you perform a full backup at an interval of your choice and, in between, you perform incremental backups. But, an incremental sector-based backup is not based on files that have been added or changed. Instead, an incremental sector-based backup looks for and includes newly allocated sectors and changes to the contents of any sector since the last backup.. Suppose that you move a file without changing its contents. In a sector-based backup, the sector reallocation caused by moving the file is a change that will be included in the next incremental backup, even though you didn't change the file itself.

Note: Although defragmenting the file system does not change file content, it can lead to many sector-level changes, because defragmenting files moves them from one disk location to another.

Incremental backups are hard to properly manage and tend to be troublesome during disaster recovery. It is not uncommon to discover, while trying to recover from a disaster, that an incremental backup is either lost or damaged, making all subsequent incremental backups worthless. In addition, if you accidentally restore incremental backups in the wrong order, the problems you experience may not manifest themselves until some future date, at which point recovery can become almost impossible.

Differential Backups

Differential backups include only data that has changed since the *most recent full backup* was performed. To use this method, you make a full backup at an interval of your choice. In between full backups, you perform differential backups, which include all data that has changed since the last full backup. If you need to restore your entire system, you need to restore the latest full backup followed by the latest differential backup (unless the backup program being used supports a complete restore in one restore procedure). Unlike incremental backups, which rely on every other incremental backup in the chain, a differential backup relies only on the full backup.

For example, suppose that you are relying on file-based backups and you perform a full backup that includes **FILE1**, **FILE2**, and **FILE3**. Then, you change **FILE2**, and you perform a differential backup. This differential backup will include only the data of **FILE2**, since the other files in the most recent full backup have not changed. If you then change **FILE3** and perform another differential backup, this differential backup will include data from both **FILE2** and **FILE3**.

A differential sector-based backup includes any sector that has changed or been allocated since you created the last full backup.

Differential backups are easy to manage during disaster recovery because you need to restore only the last full backup followed by the last differential backup (some programs will restore both the full and differential backup in one restore procedure). You don't run as much risk of discovering that a backup is damaged or missing, and since you only need to restore two backups (at most), you are not as likely to restore them in the wrong order.

By its nature, the size of a differential backup grows over time. If you wait long enough between full backups, your differential backup could become almost as large as a full backup, and take almost as much time to create.

Appendix C: Introduction to Hard Drive Storage

All modern (circa 2007) personal computers make use of at least one partitioned hard drive. Knowing at least the basics of how hard drive partitioning and file systems work can help you understand how to work with TeraByte Unlimited imaging products. The information about physical hard drives that follows is intended to be a broad overview to provide you with a general understanding of the hard drive.

The Physical Hard Drive

Hard drives contain several round, thin, rigid disks called *platters*. The rigidity of these platters serves as the basis for the terms “*hard disk*” and “*hard drive*”. In the center of each platter is a hole by which the platter is mounted to a spindle. The platters rotate around this spindle at high speed (typically 5,400 to 10,000 rotations per minute, or RPM).



Internal view of a hard drive in operation. The arm appears blurred due to its rapid movement.
Photo courtesy of Michael Blessenohl

The Logical Hard Drive—Hard Drive Data Organization

Data is organized on the platters of hard drives in the form of *tracks* and *sectors*, which are established during manufacturing. The tracks, which exist on each side of each platter, are concentric circles. Sectors are defined by radial lines that go from the center point of the platter to the outer edge.

When you set up a hard drive, you can create logical partitions. A logical partition is simply a conceptual division on the hard disk. You can use different file systems in different partitions, and many users partition hard disks so that they can store different operating systems or segregate data on the same hard drive. If you set up different partitions so that you can use different operating and file systems, you can

use Terabyte's BootIT Bare Metal to select the operating system in which you want to work each time you boot your computer.

Formatting is the process that prepares a partition on the hard disk to accept data by creating an empty file system that is organized into clusters. A *cluster*, a logical grouping of contiguous sectors, is the smallest logical unit of storage that you can allocate to hold a file's data.

Figures 1 through **3** depict the layout of files within clusters on a hypothetical partition. In each figure shown, 44 clusters contain data. In **Figure 1**, the *last cluster* in use (that is, the one closest to the bottom/right) is at the very end of the partition.

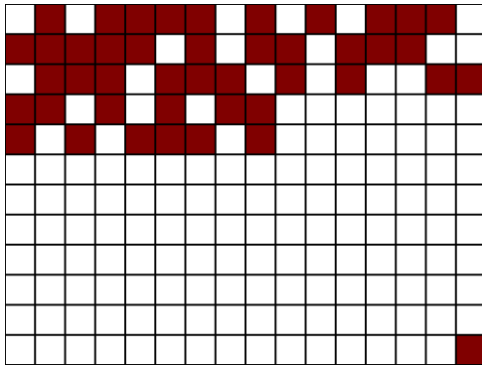


Figure 1

The location of this last cluster at the time that you create an image determines the minimum amount of free space that must be available on the hard drive to which you intend to restore—called the *target* drive.

Note: If you are restoring a partition with an image created using raw mode, or if the partition uses an unrecognized file system, the target drive needs to be equal to the full size of the source partition, regardless of cluster allocation.

Figure 2 shows the same number of clusters in use, but the *last cluster* in use is located in the fifth row, rather than at the very end of the partition:

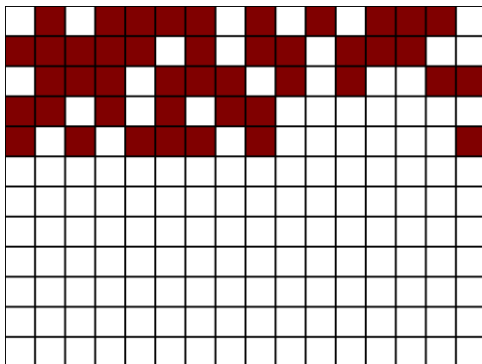


Figure 2

Although **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** depict the exact same number of used clusters, the location of the last used cluster in **Figure 2** allows you to restore an image of that partition to a much smaller target because, when an image is restored, each cluster is placed in a location on the target that is identical, relatively speaking, to its original location on the drive you imaged—called the *source* drive.

Note: You can use the Compact feature of the Terabyte Unlimited imaging programs to reduce the size required when restoring or copying.

Figure 3 shows the same number of clusters in use, but the clusters are arranged optimally, with no unused clusters interspersed.

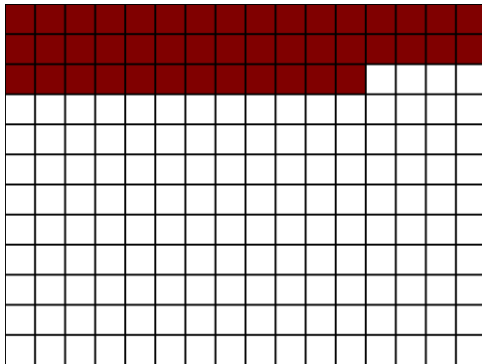


Figure 3

Although the used cluster arrangement of **Figure 3** might be most ideal, you generally can't easily arrange clusters in this way.

Appendix D: Linux Help Topics

While using Image for Linux is very similar to using Image for DOS, understanding a few key areas of Linux may help you get the most out of the Image for Linux. This section is intended to provide some introductory information for those unfamiliar with Linux.

Mounting and Unmounting Partitions

Image for Linux includes the `dpmount` script, which makes mounting and unmounting partitions an easy menu-driven process. To run the script in the console version of Image for Linux, exit to the command prompt, type `dpmount` and press Enter. In the GUI version, you can also use the icon on the launch bar or right-click the desktop and select *Mount Drive or Partition*.

In Linux, you must mount a partition to access the files on it. In some cases, partitions are mounted automatically when the system boots, based on a table contained in the text file `/etc/fstab`. You can edit the file to mount additional partitions automatically.

Note: You do not need to mount partitions automatically to be able to access a partition to save or restore an image.

If a partition's file system is FAT, FAT32, NTFS, EXT 2/3/4, you can access the partition directly—without mounting it—by choosing to save the image to a **partition** in Image for Linux, rather than to a **file**.

For other file systems, such as JFS, XFS, and ReiserFS, you must first mount the partition to which you want to save a backup image or from which you want to restore a backup image.

The following details manually mounting and unmounting partitions.

Listing Mounted Partitions or Devices

You can use the `df` command or the `mount` command without any parameters to list all currently mounted hard drive partitions as well as any mounted CD/DVD drives, floppy drives etc. to determine whether a partition is already mounted. Most versions of `df` also support the `-T` option, which displays the file system in use on each mounted partition. At the command prompt, type:

```
df -T
```

Mounting a Partition or Device

Use the `mount` command to mount a partition. The `mount` command has the following basic syntax:

```
mount [-t] [-o] /dev/xxx mountpoint
```

`-t` is an optional parameter that specifies the file system for the partition you want to mount. `-o` is an optional parameter you can use to specify options for the device you want to mount. `/dev/xxx` represents the device you want to mount, and the `mountpoint` represents the directory on which you want to mount the device. The directory you use as the mount point in the command must already exist and should contain no files. Specifying the file system with the `-t` option is usually not necessary, but appears here for completeness. For example:

1. To mount a FAT32 partition called `dev/hda1` at the mount point `/mnt`, type:

```
mount /dev/hda1 /mnt
```

or

```
mount -t vfat /dev/hda1 /mnt
```

2. To mount an Ext2 partition called `/dev/sdb4` at the mount point `/home/user/mount1`, type:

```
mount /dev/sdb4 /home/user/mount1
```

or

```
mount -t ext2 /dev/sdb4 /home/user/mount1
```

3. To mount a ReiserFS partition called `/dev/hdb2` at the mount point `/home/user/mount2`, type:

```
mount /dev/hdb2 /home/user/mount2
```

or

```
mount -t reiserfs /dev/hdb2 /home/user/mount2
```

4. To mount an NTFS partition called `/dev/sdb2` at the mount point `/mnt`, type:

```
ntfs-3g /dev/sdb2 /mnt
```

Unmounting a Partition or Device

Use the `umount` command to unmount a partition.

Note: The spelling of this command is `umount`, and not `unmount`.

The syntax for `umount` is

```
umount dir
```

or

```
umount device
```

That is, you can provide the directory where the partition is mounted or the partition (device) itself as the command line parameter for `umount`. For example:

1. To unmount the partition mounted at `/mnt`, type

```
umount /mnt
```

2. To unmount the partition called `/dev/hda1`

```
umount /dev/hda1
```

Creating or Removing Mount Points

In the course of mounting and unmounting, you might need to create additional mount points or remove mount points. To create directories, use the `mkdir` command; to remove directories, use the `rmdir` command. For example, to create the directory `mydir`, type the following:

```
mkdir /mydir
```

To remove the directory `mydir`, type the following:

```
rmdir /mydir
```

The following TeraByte Unlimited KB article covers some additional information on working with partitions in Linux:

<http://terabyteunlimited.com/kb/article.php?id=131>

Working with Network Drives

Two of the more common network file systems available in Linux are `smbfs` (Samba), and `nfs` (network file system). You can mount either of these file systems over a network connection and then Image for Linux can access either of them as a network drive from a mount point in the local file system.

Windows/Samba network shares can be easily mounted by choosing the “Mount Network Shares” option from the Image for Linux boot media menu and following the prompts. Network shares mounted via the menu will be mounted using `cifs` (using `mount.cifs`) rather than `smbfs`.

This KB article provides more information on working with network shares:

<http://www.terabyteunlimited.com/kb/article.php?id=347>

Appendix E: Restoring to a Smaller Drive or Partition

Despite ever increasing hard drive sizes, many users find themselves in situations requiring them to move to a smaller drive. The difficulty level of this process depends on a number of factors, including the method used and the details of the particular configuration. This appendix presents several methods to accomplish this task and, hopefully, provide a trouble-free transition.

Typical reasons to move to a smaller drive or partition include:

- Moving the OS partition to a faster drive (e.g. going from a 1TB hard drive to a 256GB SSD drive)
- Segregating the OS from data (e.g. splitting a single 950GB partition into a 100GB OS partition and a 850GB data partition).
- Splitting a RAID 0 setup into single drives
- Migrating to a new physical system or to or from a virtual system
- Emergency recovery using parts on hand
- Testing recovery scenarios

Procedure Summary

The basic steps are as follows:

1. Determine the minimum space required to restore the partition(s)

If the source partition contains more data than can fit on the new smaller partition it will be necessary to delete files or move files to a different drive.

When moving an entire drive to a smaller drive, you will need to check space requirements for each partition on the source drive.

2. Check the file system for errors

Run `chkdsk /f` on the source partition(s) to check for file system errors. Errors can cause compacting and resizing to fail. Note: You may want to run `MEMTEST86` before `chkdsk` if RAM integrity is unknown.

3. Compact or resize the partition(s)

Use the compact feature in the imaging programs to reduce the minimum required size or use `BootIt BM` to resize the source partition smaller. In either case, use a size less than that of the new smaller partition.

When moving an entire drive to a smaller drive, you may need to compact or resize multiple source partitions.

4. Create a backup image of the drive or partition

Once the source partition or drive is ready (files moved, partitions compacted, file systems checked, etc.), create a backup image.

5. Restore the image to the new location

When restoring, specify the desired new smaller size. Or, if restoring a drive image, use one of the scale options (e.g. *Scale to Fit*).

If you are planning on copying the source partition(s) to the smaller drive you can skip Step 4 and perform the copy instead of Step 5.

For more specific details on restoring to a smaller drive or partition as well as several example scenarios, please continue reading.

Preparing for the Move

Depending upon the specifics of the move and which method will be used, it's possible extensive changes will be made to the existing data – file systems resized or compacted, data deleted, programs uninstalled, file systems repaired, and so on. It is recommended to create a backup image of the drive before proceeding if data safety or the ability to return to the present state is important to you.

As an example, you may be moving from a 500GB Windows drive to a 128GB SSD. You plan to delete many gigabytes of files you won't need and uninstall several large programs. However, you would also like to preserve the data on the 500GB drive. One way to do this is to create a backup image of the drive and then make the desired changes. A new backup image can then be created and restored to the SSD (or the drive could be copied). Once the SSD is ready for use, the original drive image can be restored to the 500GB source drive, returning it to its original state.

Understanding Partition Data Organization

When you set up a hard drive, you can create logical partitions. A logical partition is simply a conceptual division on the hard drive. You can use different file systems in different partitions, and many users partition hard drives so that they can store different operating systems or segregate data on the same hard drive.

Formatting is the process that prepares a partition on the hard drive to accept data by creating an empty file system that is organized into clusters. A *cluster*, a logical grouping of contiguous sectors, is the smallest logical unit of storage that you can allocate to hold a file's data.

Table A depicts the layout of files within clusters on a hypothetical partition. 44 clusters contain data, with the last cluster in use (the cluster closest to the end of the partition) being located 75% into the partition.

■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Table A

■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Table B

The location of the last cluster at the time that you create an image determines the minimum amount of free space that must be available on the hard drive to which you intend to restore. In this example, assuming the partition size was 100GB, you would not be able to restore it to a space smaller than 75GB.

Table B is a representation of the partition after being compacted. It contains the same number of used clusters with no unused clusters interspersed. As a result, an image of this partition can be restored to a much smaller destination.

Compacting and resizing are both operations that allow you to relocate the data in the partition while maintaining its integrity. Compacting leaves the partition size unchanged and moves the data so it fits the smaller specified size. Resizing a partition smaller is similar to compacting, but also reduces the size of the partition.

More information on this subject can be found in *Appendix C: Introduction to Hard Drive Storage*.

Determining the Space Required

When determining the minimum space required to restore a partition it's important to understand that the TeraByte imaging programs restore the partition image as an actual image. As explained in the previous section, this requires the same space for the data as the source partition since the restored data is not relocated within the destination partition while being written. Any resizing of the restored partition takes place *after* the restore has completed. This may differ from non-TeraByte imaging programs which may create the smaller destination partition first and then restore the files in the image backup to it.

The minimum space required to restore a partition can be determined from the source partition, from the image file, or by attempting to restore the partition image.

To Check the Source Partition:

1. Start the TeraByte imaging program of your choice and select to create a backup.
2. Proceed through the steps until you get to the screen where you select which partitions to include.

3. Highlight the partition and click the **Information** button in *Image for Windows*, *Image for DOS GUI*, and *Image for Linux GUI*, or press **F1** in *Image for Windows (Console)*, *Image for DOS*, and *Image for Linux*.
4. Along with other details, the number of **MiB to Restore** is displayed. This is the minimum space required to restore this partition. Please note that this value represents the data only – operating systems may require an additional minimal amount of free space in order to function correctly.

To Check an Existing Image File:

Run the TeraByte imaging program of your choice from the Command Prompt and specify the **/L**, **/ALL**, and **/F** options. Program output can be redirected to a file for easy reference. **Note:** Version 2.66 or later is required to use this method.

- Using *Image for Windows*, *Image for Windows (Console)*, or *Image for DOS*

1. If running in Windows, start an Administrator Command Prompt.
2. Change to the folder containing **imagew.exe**, **imagewc.exe**, or **image.exe**.
3. Run the command (*Image for Windows* is used below):

```
imagew /l /all /f:"e:\backups\my backup" > output.txt
```

This will obtain all the partition information from the **e:\backups\my backup.tbi** image and save it to a file named **output.txt** in the same folder as **imagew.exe**.

If using *Image for Windows (Console)* or *Image for DOS* you can view the output onscreen by not redirecting it. For example:

```
imagewc /l /all /f:"e:\backups\my backup"
```

- Using *Image for Linux* from the IFL Boot Media

1. Boot to the IFL CD. If necessary, mount the partition or network share that contains the backup image file. Use the **Mount Network Shares** menu option or exit to the Command Prompt and use **dpmount**.
2. Select the **Exit To Command Prompt** menu option or start a terminal. By default the current path is the one which contains **imager (/tbu)**.
3. Run the command:

```
imager -l --all --f "mnt1/backups/my backup" > output.txt
```

This will obtain all the partition information from the **mnt1/backups/my backup.tbi** image and save it to a file named **output.txt** in the same folder as **imager**. Note: The output.txt file may contain escape code sequences as well as the partition data and may look strange in a text editor.

Output can also be viewed onscreen by not redirecting it:

```
imager -l --all --f "mnt1/backups/my backup"
```

Use *Shift-PgUp* and *Shift-PgDn* to scroll through the output. If the console buffer is too small to let you view all the information you will most likely need to redirect it to a file.

Examine the output and find the details of the partition you're going to restore. The **Last Used Sector** value determines the minimum space required to restore the partition.

For additional information on using this method, please see the corresponding [TeraByte KB article](#).

To Check by Attempting to Restore the Partition Image:

Note: This method is included for completeness only.

1. Start the TeraByte imaging program of your choice and select to do a normal restore of the partition.
2. Select the destination partition or free space area and click **Next**.
3. A notice with the number of MiBs required will be displayed if the destination is too small. If you must know the minimum size and the notice is not displayed, you can select a very small partition (or one you know is too small) as the target.

Important Note: When restoring or copying a partition, any unallocated space located adjacent to the destination partition will be included in the available size. For example, if the drive contains a 10GB partition and has 25GB of free space adjacent to it, you could successfully restore a partition image that requires 30GB to the 10GB partition. The restored partition will begin at whichever location is located towards the beginning of the drive. For example, if the free space is located before the partition, the restored partition begins where the unallocated space begins.

Disk images are treated differently than partition images. When restoring a disk image you will not be notified if the image won't fit after selecting the destination drive. Instead, you must proceed to the options screen and click **Next**. The reason for this is that alignment options or one of the scaling options (*Scale to Fit* or *Scale to Target*) may be used, which could change the requirements. The actual space necessary cannot be determined until the state of all options are known.

Note: Mounting an image will not allow you to obtain the minimum size required for a restore.

Removing Unwanted Programs and Files

Once you have determined the space that will required to restore or copy to the new smaller drive or partition, you'll know how much data will need to be removed to allow it to fit. In many cases, this will require deleting large data files (archives, ISO downloads, installers, videos, music, etc.) . You may also need to uninstall certain programs, planning to reinstall them to a different partition when needed.

It should be noted that deleting files from a partition may not lower the minimum required size to restore the partition since data may still exist at previous furthest “in use” location on the partition. Check the space required after deleting files to determine the current size.

If moving to an extremely small drive (like a small SSD), you will likely need to remove almost everything that isn't part of the standard Windows installation. In these cases, you may want to consider the option of installing Windows to the new drive and starting over fresh.

Make Sure the File System is Clean

Whether restoring to a smaller drive or to a smaller partition, file system errors on any of the source partitions can cause numerous errors, including failure to resize or compact the partition. If you are unsure of the condition of the file system, you may want to run `chkdsk /f` on it before imaging or copying it. In general, it's a good idea to run MEMTEST86 before running `chkdsk` (bad memory may cause `chkdsk` to corrupt the partition).

To do this, open a Command Prompt (an Administrator Command Prompt is required in versions of Windows with UAC is enabled) and run the following command, making sure to use the correct drive letter for the partition to be checked:

```
chkdsk c: /f
```

Note that checking some partitions, such as the Windows partition, may require Windows to restart. In the case of multiple partitions needing to be checked it may be advantageous to check them from WinPE (e.g. [TBWinPE](#)) – since Windows isn't running and no partitions are locked, restarts will not be required.

Compact or Resize the Partition(s)

Compacting or resizing a partition requires that it be available to be modified. If the only source of the desired partition is an image backup, you must first restore the image to a drive large enough to contain it so it can be compacted (or resized) and then reimaged or copied.

Also note that you can't compact a partition that's in use (for example, you can't compact the booted Windows partition). You would need to boot to Image for DOS, Image for Linux, or Image for Windows in WinPE.

To compact a partition:

1. Start the TeraByte imaging program of your choice.
2. Select to create a backup.
3. On the partition selection screen highlight the partition that needs compacted.
4. Click the **Compact** button (graphical versions) or press **F3** (console versions).
5. Enter the new size.

To resize a partition:

1. Boot into [BootIt Bare Metal](#).
2. Enter *Partition Work*.
3. Select the partition than needs resized.
4. Click the **Resize** button.
5. Enter the new size.

The time required to compact or resize a partition depends on the amount of data that must be moved and the speed of the system.

Examples

Several examples of restoring to a smaller drive or partition are shown below:

- Example 1 – Normal Restore
- Example 2 – Compact/Resize, Image, and Restore

For more details and an additional method (using “robocopy”), please see the corresponding [TeraByte KB article](#).

Unless otherwise stated, the examples below are using the following base system configuration:

- The source drive is 500GB with a single 465GB partition containing Windows and 150GB of programs and data.
- The source drive’s required space for restore is 220GB.
- A backup image of the source drive has been created (SOURCE.TBI).
- The destination drive is either a 128GB or 256GB SSD drive.

Example 1 – Normal Restore

For the purpose of this text, a “normal restore” is one which requires no compacting, resizing, or special steps to accomplish prior to restoring. This type of restore can be used any time the required space for the restore is less than the available space on the destination drive – even if the source partition is actually much larger.

Using the example configuration, SOURCE.TBI can be restored normally to the 256GB SSD since it requires only 220GB. It would not be possible to do a normal restore to the 128GB SSD due to insufficient available space.

When restoring an OS partition or disk image (entire drive), any standard options necessary to ensure proper booting would also apply here (*Set Active*, *Update BOOT.INI*, *Update Boot Partition*, *Restore First Track*, etc.). Additionally, when restoring a disk image and the source drive was larger than the destination, the *Scale to Target* or *Scale to Fit* option must be selected. Otherwise, the program will report that there’s not enough space on the destination drive even if there is.

Example 2 – Compact/Resize, Image, and Restore

Using the example configuration, restoring an image of the 465GB partition to the 128GB SSD could be performed as follows:

Using Compact:

1. Move 100GB of data files to a USB drive to bring the total used space down to around 70GB.
2. Boot to Image for Linux and select to create a backup.
3. Select the 465GB Windows partition.
4. Make sure the 465GB Windows partition is highlighted and use the **Compact** option (press **F3**).
5. Specify a size of 100GB.
6. After the compaction completes, continue with creating the image of the partition.
7. Restore this image to the 128GB SSD, specifying to resize it to use all available free space. When restoring an OS partition, any standard options necessary to ensure proper booting would also apply here (*Set Active, Update BOOT.INI, Update Boot Partition, etc.*) – just as with a normal restore.

Using Resize:

1. Move 100GB of data files to a USB drive to bring the total used space down to around 70GB.
2. Use a partitioning program (such as BootIt BM) and resize the 465GB partition to 100GB.
3. Boot to Image for Linux and select to create a backup.
4. Select the 100GB Windows partition and create an image of it.
5. Restore this image to the 128GB SSD, specifying to resize it to use all available free space. When restoring an OS partition, any standard options necessary to ensure proper booting would also apply here (*Set Active, Update BOOT.INI, Update Boot Partition, etc.*) – just as with a normal restore.

Either method will accomplish the same results. You may end up compacting some partitions and resizing others depending on the particular need at the time.

Once a partition has been compacted or resized an alternative method would be to copy it directly instead of imaging and restoring.

Glossary

Hard Drive (HD, HDD)

A high-capacity, non-volatile, data storage device. Hard drives are typically installed inside a computer, out of sight. In addition, they are used in many external devices, connected via USB, eSATA, etc.

Partition

A unique area of a hard drive that is allocated for use by a file system. A hard drive can contain many partitions.

File System

An organized structure that allows data to be stored and accessed by a filename. You can basically think of it as the filing system used by the operating system to store and retrieve your data. On a hard drive, the file system almost always resides in a partition.

Volume

Generally, a volume is considered to be any file system or device that is used to hold data, but, when using Image for Linux, it also represents a specific partition that resides in an extended partition.

Extended Partition

A special type of partition that is divided in to one or more partitions called volumes.

Drive Letter

A single letter that represents a file system in Microsoft operating systems. Since a file system on a hard drive is almost always in a partition or volume, it also represents a partition or volume.

Logical Drive

A term used in Microsoft operating systems to describe the specific drive letters that point to volumes. In practical terms, it is the same thing as a drive letter.

Source

When backing up, “source” refers to the hard drive that you want to back up. When restoring, “source” refers to the location on a storage medium that contains a backup you want to restore.

Target

When backing up, “target” refers to the location on a storage medium (usually CD/DVD discs, a hard drive partition, or an external hard drive) where you want to store a backup. When restoring, “target” refers to the location on a hard drive where you want to restore a backup you previously created. A restore target can either be an area of free space or a partition. In the latter case, the partition—and any information it contains—will be deleted immediately prior to the restore.

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8. **GENERAL.**
 - (a) **ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between you and TeraByte in regard to the subject matter herein, and supersedes all previous and contemporaneous agreements, proposals and communications, written or oral between you and TeraByte. No amendment of this Agreement shall be effective unless it is in writing and signed by duly authorized representatives of both parties.
 - (b) **NON-WAIVER.** Waiver by TeraByte of any violation of any provision of this License shall not be deemed to waive any further or future violation of the same or any other provision.
 - (c) **LAW AND JURISDICTION.** This License and any dispute relating to the Software or to this License shall be governed by the laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Nevada, without regard to U.S. or Nevada choice of law rules. You agree and consent that jurisdiction and proper venue for all claims, actions and proceedings of any kind relating to TeraByte or the matters in this License shall be exclusively in courts located in Las Vegas, Nevada. If a court with the necessary subject matter jurisdiction over a given matter cannot be found in Las Vegas, then jurisdiction for that matter shall be exclusively in a court with the proper jurisdiction as close to Las Vegas as possible, and within Nevada if possible.
 - (d) **SEVERABILITY.** If any part or provision of this License is held to be unenforceable for any purpose, including but not limited to public policy grounds, then you agree that the remainder of the License shall be fully enforceable as if the unenforceable part or provision never existed.
 - (e) **NON-ASSIGNMENT.** You may not assign this License without the prior written consent of TeraByte, except as part of a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of your business.
 - (f) **NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES.** There are no third party beneficiaries of any promises, obligations or representations made by TeraByte herein.
 - (g) **HEIRS AND ASSIGNS.** This Agreement shall be binding on and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the parties hereto, but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as a consent by TeraByte to any assignment of this agreement except as provided hereinabove.
 - (h) **SURVIVAL.** The provisions of paragraphs 1(b)(iv), 1(b)(vii), 1(b)(ix), 2, 3 and 6 of this Agreement shall survive any termination or expiration of this Agreement.