



VFM (Virtual File Manager) v5.8

Manage Snapshots on Filers

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Preface

What the guide covers

This guide describes how you can use VFM® (Virtual File Manager) technology to create snapshot access and snapshot scheduling policies to back up and restore data on NetApp® filers and the namespace referencing the data.

The guide is divided into the following sections:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction** – Defines snapshot access and snapshot scheduling policies.
- **Chapter 2 Snapshot Access Policies** – Explains how to create and manage snapshot access policies.
- **Chapter 3 Snapshot Scheduling Policies** – Explains how to create and manage snapshot scheduling policies.
- **Appendix** – Provides a list and description of the VFM documents.
- **Glossary** – Provides definitions of terms used in this guide.

Audience

This guide is for network administrators who are familiar with Windows NT®, Windows® 2000, Windows Server™ 2003, and DFS. It does not cover basic system or network administration topics.

Typographic conventions

- **Bold** text - Items on a dialog box or page on the VFM console that you are instructed to click.
- *<text in italics>* - Substitute the text within the greater than and less than symbols with the value requested.

Using the online help

- Certain icons appear in some topics to indicate that the information provided applies only to a specific operating system or a specific type of DFS root.

Icon	Description
	Appears to the left of a topic title. Indicates that the information applies only to Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 DFS roots.
	Appears to the left of a topic title. Indicates that the information applies only to domain-based roots.

- In the table of contents, a new topic is represented as a page with a red asterisk , and an entire section of new topics is

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represented as a book with a red asterisk  .

- Definitions of new terms are available wherever they appear in help topics. The first time a new term appears in a help topic, it appears as a [green hyperlink](#).
- Context help contains detailed information about a dialog box or view, and might include links to related topics. Press **F1** or click  **Help**.

Support

Contact NetApp technical support, 24 x 7.

Support is either through the web at <http://now.netapp.com> or by phone. See <http://www.netapp.com/support> for details.

Support phone numbers:

- 888 4-NETAPP (US and Canada)
- (1-888-463-8277)
- (408) 822-4700
- 800-44-NETAPP (EMEA/Europe)
- 800-800-0800 (Asia/Pacific)

Notes:

- You can also contact technical support by clicking **Support** on the **Help** menu.
- To get your product build number and license information, click **About Virtual File Manager** on the **Help** menu.

Enter new license key

Enter a new license key for the VFM client and server components when you want to extend the VFM evaluation period or when you purchase additional licenses from VFM.

1. Contact NetApp to request a new license key.
2. On the **Help** menu, click **About Virtual File Manager**.
3. Click **Edit Serial Numbers**.
4. In the License Type list, click the appropriate item.
5. If you selected "Evaluation" as the license type, type the new activation key.
6. If you selected "Full" as the license type, select a product number from the Product list and type the new activation key.
7. Click **OK**.

Chapter 1 Introduction

This document explains how to create snapshot access and snapshot scheduling policies to manage snapshots on NetApp filers. *Snapshot access policies* enable you to create new snapshots and manage filer-initiated snapshots. *Snapshot scheduling policies* enable you to schedule filer-initiated and VFM-initiated snapshots on all the filers in a policy.

- VFM enforces a common schedule across multiple filers so that you are free from having to change snapshot parameters on individual filers and volumes.
- VFM-initiated snapshots can run batch files before and after a snapshot.
- Snapshot reserve settings can be centrally maintained and enforced for multiple volumes.

Topics are arranged in the following chapters:

- Chapter 2 Snapshot access policies
- Chapter 3 Snapshot scheduling policies

Chapter 2 Snapshot access policies

Snapshot access policies enable you to centrally manage snapshots on multiple NetApp filers. VFM enables you to take snapshots of data and the logical structure of the namespace that references the data. You take snapshots of volumes participating in your namespace. VFM enables you to restore files and folders from snapshot backups.

How to create and manage snapshot access policies

To create your first snapshot access policy, follow the steps listed below:

1. Create a snapshot access policy.
2. Browse the snapshot data.
3. Restore the data.

Create a snapshot access policy

You select DFS roots, links, and folders in your namespace. VFM creates a captured namespace targeting all scheduled snapshots on the volumes in the selected namespace.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - On the **Tools** menu, click **New Policy**, point to **Snapshot Policies**, and then click **Access Policy**.
 - Right-click the **Snapshot Policies** folder in the Admin View, point to **New**, and then click **Access Policy**.
 - Right-click the **Access Policies** folder and click **New Access Policy**.
 - Drag a link, root, or folder in the Logical View that references data on NetApp filers to the Access Policies folder.
 - Drag a NetApp filer or volume in the Physical View to the Access Policies folder.
 - Right-click  **Admin View**, click **New**, point to **Snapshot Policy**, and then click **Access Policy**.
2. In the **Name** field, type a word or phrase that best describes this policy. The name appears under the Access Policies folder and on the Properties tab of items that are members of the policy.
3. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Click **Add** to type or select a DFS root, link, or folder that references data on filers.
 - Click **Add All Roots From the Logical View** to include all the DFS roots displayed in your namespace.
4. Optionally select **Limit selection to the following volumes** and click **Add** to type the

host and volume name (for example, *secure:/vol/vol0*), or click  **Browse** to locate the volume on your network or the Physical View tree. This enables you to select a subset of the volumes referenced from the namespace.

5. Click **OK**. VFM searches for snapshots on the volumes referenced in the selected namespace, captures the namespace targeting each snapshot, and displays the captured namespace files under a Captured Namespaces folder under the policy.

Notes:

- Filers participating in a snapshot access policy must have "Show Snapshot" enabled in their CIFS configuration.
- For more information about snapshots, see the NetApp document "Data ONTAP System Administration Data Protection Guide."
- Monitoring agents are installed using the VFM media and uninstalled through normal Windows mechanisms for removing programs.

Take a snapshot immediately

You can override a snapshot schedule and manually create a snapshot any time you want.

To take a snapshot and capture an associated namespace:

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a snapshot access policy and click **Snapshot referenced volumes now**.
 - Select a snapshot access policy to show tabs in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the Properties tab and click **Snapshot referenced volumes now**.
2. Type the name of the snapshot.
3. Optionally run batch files before and after the snapshot process.
4. Click **OK**. The captured namespace appears under the Captured Namespaces\Manual folder.

To take a snapshot of one or selected volumes participating in the policy:

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a volume under a filer folder and click **Take snapshot now**.
 - Select the Volumes folder under a snapshot access policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Select the volumes you want to take snapshots of and click **Take snapshot now**.
2. Type the name of the snapshot.
3. Optionally run batch files before and after the snapshot process.
4. Click **OK**. To view the snapshot, double-click the volume and then click the **Snapshots** tab. Select a snapshot on the list and click  **Refresh**.

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Note: When you take a snapshot of a volume referenced in a snapshot access policy, VFM does not capture the namespace. To capture the namespace of the snapshot, see "Capture the namespace of a snapshot."

Update captured namespaces

VFM periodically checks for new filer-initiated and VFM-initiated snapshots on volumes participating in a snapshot access policy and updates the captured namespaces. You can manually update captured namespaces if you do not want to wait for the scheduled updates.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click a snapshot access policy and click **Update Volumes and Captured Namespaces**.
- Select the Snapshot Policies\Access Policies folder to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click a snapshot access policy and click **Update Volumes and Captured Namespaces**.

Specify which volumes participate in a policy

Specify which volumes referenced in your namespace participate in a snapshot access policy. VFM enables you to select a subset of the volumes referenced in your namespace.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a snapshot access policy and click **Properties**.
 - Select a snapshot access policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click  **Edit**.
2. Select **Limit selection to the following volumes**.
3. Click **Add** and type the path of a volume (for example, safe:/vol/vol3) on a NetApp filer containing data targeted by a link in your namespace, or click  **Browse** to find a volume.
4. Repeat Step 3 to add more volumes.
5. Click **OK**.

Browse snapshot data

VFM enables you to quickly browse the contents of a captured namespace and the snapshot data it references.

1. Open a folder under the Captured Namespaces folder of a snapshot access policy to show a list of captured namespace files.
2. Select one of the files to show the Explorer tab in the right pane.
3. The left pane on the Explorer tab shows the captured namespace. Click a link to show the data referenced by the link on the right pane.

Notes:

- If you have the appropriate program, you can double-click a file to view its contents.
- VFM enables you to copy snapshot data to another location so users can access the data directly. See "Access snapshot data directly" for instructions.
- If you have problems viewing files in the Explorer tab, see the VFM [Troubleshooting Guide](#) for help.

Restore data

VFM enables you to restore snapshot data to its original location. The snapshot overrides corresponding files in the original location. The content of a file is restored to the state that existed at the time the snapshot was taken. If a corresponding file does not exist in the original location, the file in the snapshot is copied to the original location.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a captured namespace under the Captured Namespace folder and click **Restore**.
 - Select a snapshot access policy to show tabs on the right pane. Click the **Explorer** tab. Right-click an item on the left pane or right pane and click **Restore**.
2. Select **Restore the Snapshot Files**.
3. Click **OK**.

Notes:

- You can restore the data on one or more files by selecting items in the Explorer tab of a snapshot access policy.
- VFM enables you to browse a file before you restore it. See "Browse snapshot data" for instructions.
- If you have problems restoring files, see the VFM [Troubleshooting Guide](#) for help.
- You can copy snapshot data to another location so users can access the data directly. See "Access snapshot data directly" for instructions.

Restore namespace and data

VFM enables you to restore a captured namespace to a root, an existing folder, or new folder in your namespace and restore snapshot data to its original location. The restored namespace and content of files referenced by the namespace are restored to the state that existed at the time the snapshot was taken. If a corresponding file does not exist in the original location, the file in the snapshot is copied to the original location.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a captured namespace under the Captured Namespace folder and click **Restore**.
 - Select a snapshot access policy to show tabs on the right pane. Click the **Explorer** tab. Right-click an item on the left pane or right pane and click

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Restore.

2. Select **Restore the Captured Namespace and the Snapshot Files**.
3. Type the name of a root or folder in your namespace where you want to create the namespace to reference the current active file system or click **Browse** to find the root or folder.
4. Click **OK**. VFM restores the namespace to the location you specified and restores the data to the active file system.

Re-create part of your namespace

Recreate a portion of your namespace. VFM enables you to restore the captured namespace to a root, an existing folder, or new folder in your namespace. The restored namespace references the current data.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a captured namespace under the Captured Namespace folder and click **Restore**.
 - Select a snapshot access policy to show tabs on the right pane. Click the **Explorer** tab. Right-click an item on the left pane or right-click a folder or link in the right pane and click **Restore**.
2. Select **Restore the Captured Namespace**.
3. Type the name of a root or folder in your namespace where you want to create the namespace to reference the current data, or click **Browse** to find the root or folder.
4. Select **New namespace will target active file system**.
5. Click **OK**.

Access snapshot data through the namespace

Make snapshot data accessible to users through the namespace. VFM enables you to copy the captured namespace to a root, an existing folder, or new folder in your namespace. The links in the restored namespace reference the snapshot data.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click a captured namespace under the Captured Namespace folder and click **Restore**.
 - Select a snapshot access policy to show tabs on the right pane. Click the **Explorer** tab. Right-click an item on the left pane or right-click a folder or link in the right pane and click **Restore**.
2. Select **Restore the Captured Namespace**.
3. Type the name of a root or folder in your namespace where you want to create the namespace to reference the data in the snapshot or click **Browse** to find the root or folder.
4. Make sure **New namespace will target snapshot data** is selected.
5. Click **OK**.

Notes:

- VFM enables you to browse the contents of a snapshot file. See "Browse snapshot data" for instructions.
- You can copy snapshot data to another location so users can access the data directly. See "Access snapshot data directly" for instructions.

Access snapshot data directly

VFM enables you to copy snapshot data to another location so users can access the data directly.

1. Select a snapshot access policy to show tabs in the right pane.
2. Click the **Explorer** tab.
3. Click a link in the right or left pane to show the files referenced by the link.
4. Drag a file to Windows Explorer.

Note: A snapshot access policy enables you to make snapshot data available to users through the namespace. See "Access snapshot data through the namespace" for instructions.

Change the snapshot schedule for all volumes

You should ensure that snapshot schedules for the volumes participating in your snapshot access policy are aligned so that snapshots of all the volumes occur as close to the same times as possible. You can quickly update the snapshot schedule for the volumes referenced in a snapshot access policy. A wizard steps you through the process of creating a new snapshot scheduling policy or adding the volumes to an existing policy.

1. Right-click the snapshot access policy and click **Set Snapshot Schedule for Referenced Volumes**.
2. Click **Next**.
3. Select **Add this volume to a Snapshot Scheduling policy**. Adding the volumes to a snapshot scheduling policy enables you to manage the schedule of the snapshots on all volumes participating in the policy.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Click **New Policy**.
 1. Type a word or phrase that best describes the policy in the **Name** field.
 2. Select whether you want VFM or the filer to perform the snapshots.
 - Click the **Virtual File Manager Settings** tab and select **Use Virtual File Manager-initiated snapshot**. Type how often you want VFM to take snapshots.
 - Click the **Filer Settings** tab and select **Manage filer-initiated snapshot schedule**. Type how many snapshots you want to retain and how often you want the filer to take snapshots.
 3. Click **OK**.
 4. Select the new policy and click **Next**.

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- Select an existing policy and click **Next**.
6. Click **Finish**. A new policy appears under the Snapshot Policies\Scheduling Policies folder.

Change the snapshot schedule for selected volumes

Change the snapshot schedule for some of the volumes participating in a snapshot access policy.

1. Select the policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.
2. Under Volumes, select the volumes you want to change the snapshot schedule.
3. Right-click the selected volumes and click **Set snapshot schedule**.
4. Continue with Step 2 of "Change the snapshot schedule for all volumes."

Capture the namespace of a snapshot

Capture the namespace of a manual snapshot of a volume. The volume must be referenced by the namespace and participate in a snapshot access policy.

1. Right-click the policy and click **Properties**.
2. Click **Capture Namespaces**.
3. Click **Add** and type the name of a manual snapshot, and then click **OK**. The captured namespace appears under the Captured Namespaces\Manual folder.

Update the properties of a snapshot access policy

Add or remove volumes or namespace items from the policy or change the monitoring agent for the policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click the policy and click **Properties**.
 - Select the policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click  **Edit**.
2. Update the appropriate information.
3. Click **OK**.

Delete a snapshot access policy

When a snapshot access policy is deleted, all the captured namespace files are also deleted. Snapshots of the data are not deleted.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click the policy and click **Delete**.
 - Select the Snapshot Policies folder to display a Properties tab in the right pane. Under the Snapshot policies folder, right-click the policy, and click **Delete**.
2. Click **Yes**.

Chapter 3 Snapshot scheduling policies

Snapshot scheduling policies enable you to schedule snapshots on NetApp filer volumes. VFM enables you to centrally manage filer-initiated and VFM-initiated snapshots on multiple filers with a single operation. This is a convenient way to change the snapshot schedule and reserve setting on multiple filers without requiring you to repeat the changes on each individual filer.

How to create and manage snapshot scheduling policies

To create your first policy, follow the basic steps listed below.

1. Create a snapshot scheduling policy.
2. Schedule snapshots.

Create a snapshot scheduling policy

Create a snapshot scheduling policy to schedule snapshots on multiple filers.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - On the **Tools** menu, click **New Policy**, point to **Snapshot Policy**, and then click **Scheduling Policy**.
 - Right-click the Snapshot Policies folder in the Admin View, point to **New**, and then click **Scheduling Policy**.
 - Right-click  **Admin View**, click **New**, point to **Snapshot Policy**, and then click **Scheduling Policy**.
2. In the **Name** field, type a word or phrase that best describes this policy. The name appears under the Snapshot Policies\Scheduling Policies folder and on the Properties tab of items that are members of the policy.
3. Click **Add** and type the host and volume name (for example, *secure:/vol/vol0*), or click  **Browse** to locate the volume on your network or the Physical View tree.
4. Repeat Step 3 to add more volumes to the policy.
5. You can select another location where the policy is monitored. The default is to monitor from the VFM server. From the **Use the Monitor on** list, optionally select the machine hosting another monitoring agent.
6. Click **OK**.

Notes:

- Monitoring agents are installed using the VFM media and uninstalled through normal Windows mechanisms for removing programs.
- If you uninstall a monitoring agent, ensure that policies that formerly used the uninstalled agent are reassigned to a currently available agent. Right-click a snapshot access policy and click **Properties**. On the General tab select a new monitoring agent from the **Use the Monitor on** list.

Schedule snapshots

VFM enables you to set the schedule for filer-initiated as well as VFM-initiated snapshots. A snapshot scheduling policy can have both types of snapshots.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click a snapshot scheduling policy and click **Properties**.
- Select a snapshot scheduling policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click  **Edit**.

To set the schedule for VFM-initiated snapshots:

VFM-initiated snapshots enable you to run batch files before and after a snapshot.

1. Click **Virtual File Manager Settings**.
2. Select **Use Virtual File Manager-initiated snapshot**.
3. Type the number of snapshots you want to retain. By default, VFM retains the latest four snapshots.
4. Optionally, select **Run batch before snapshot** and type the UNC path of a script file that you want to run.
5. Optionally, select **Run batch after snapshot** and type the UNC path of a script file that you want to run.
6. Type the time and date and how frequently you want to take snapshots.

Note:

- See "Running batch files" in the VFM document [Advanced Configuration and Techniques](#) for detailed information about running batch files in VFM.
- VFM provides sample batch files that you can modify. The sample batch files are in the **Examples\Scripts\Snapshot scheduling** directory in the VFM server installation directory.

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To set the schedule for filer-initiated snapshots:

Filer-initiated snapshots enable you to configure snapshots and snapshot reserves on multiple volumes and maintain the filer schedule settings. If a filer-initiated snapshot schedule is changed outside the policy, VFM restores the schedule back to the settings in the policy the next time VFM runs the policy.

1. Click the **Filer Settings** tab.
2. Select **Manage filer-initiated snapshot schedule**.
3. Type the number of weekly, nightly, and hourly snapshots you want to retain. By default, VFM retains the two most recent weekly snapshots and the four most recent daily and hourly snapshots.
4. Select the hours you want to start taking snapshots.
5. Optionally, select **Apply the same Snapshot Reserve to all volumes** and type the amount of space to reserve for snapshots on all volumes in the policy. The default is 20 percent.

Update the properties of a snapshot scheduling policy

Add, edit, or remove volumes from the policy and change the snapshot schedule.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click the policy and click **Properties**.
 - Select the policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click  **Edit**.
2. Update the appropriate information.
3. Click **OK**.

Suspend the snapshot schedule of a policy

VFM enables you to stop a snapshot schedule from running on the volumes that are members of a policy. The schedule is not deleted.

1. Right-click the snapshot scheduling policy and click **Properties**.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - If the schedule is VFM-initiated, click **Virtual File Manager Settings** and clear **Use Virtual File Manager-initiated snapshot**.
 - If the schedule is filer-initiated, click **Filer Settings** and clear **Enable scheduled snapshots**.
3. Click **OK**.

Notes:

- Existing snapshots on the selected volumes are not deleted when you suspend the schedule.
- Suspending a snapshot schedule does not prevent you from manually taking a snapshot. Right-click the policy and click **Take snapshot now**.

Take a snapshot immediately

Take a manual snapshot of one or more volumes in a snapshot scheduling policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Double-click a policy under the Scheduling Policies folder to show the volumes that are members of the policy. Right-click a volume and click **Take snapshot now**.
 - Select a policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Select one or multiple volumes, right-click, and click **Take snapshot now**.
2. Type a name for the snapshot.
3. Optionally, select **Run batch before snapshot** and type the UNC path of a script file that you want to run.
4. Optionally, select **Run batch after snapshot** and type the UNC path of a script file that you want to run.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a snapshot scheduling policy

When you delete a snapshot scheduling policy, the schedule for VFM-initiated snapshots is also deleted. The management of filer-initiated snapshots returns to the respective filers. Changes made to a filer-initiated snapshot after the deletion of the policy remain in effect. VFM no longer enforces the settings set by the policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Right-click the policy and click **Delete**.
 - Select the Scheduling Policies folder to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click the policy and click **Delete**.
2. Click **Yes**.

Appendix

The following table lists the VFM documents. The list is arranged in ascending order by document title.

No.	Title	File name	Contents
1.	Advanced Configuration and Techniques	VFMAdvConfig.pdf	- Explains how to use VFM to configure security permissions - Explains how to manage replication and monitoring agents - Explains how to run batch files in policies and reports - Explains how to make the VFM server highly available
2.	Create and Manage Namespaces	VFMNamespace.pdf	Explains how to create a DFS namespace (roots, links, and link targets), how to quickly populate the namespace, make the namespace highly available, create multiprotocol namespaces, virtualize user home directories, and back up the namespace.
3.	Getting Started	VFMGettingStarted.pdf	A tutorial to get you started using VFM. It explains how to install VFM and steps you through the process of creating a logical namespace, making the namespace highly available, making data highly available, transferring CIFS and NFS data, creating multiprotocol namespaces, virtualizing user home directories, and backing up data and the namespace.
4.	Make Data Highly Available	VFMMakeDataAvailable.pdf	Explains how to make data highly available by creating client, filer, and server disaster recovery policies
5.	Manage Physical Resources	VFMPhysicalResources.pdf	Explains how to use VFM to Work with NetApp filers, set replication properties, and work with Windows and UNIX machines
6.	Manage Snapshots	VFMSnapshots.pdf	Explains how to use VFM to manage snapshots on NetApp filers

No.	Title	File name	Contents
	on Filers		using snapshot access and snapshot scheduling policies
7.	Optimize Storage	VFMOptimizeStorage.pdf	- Explains how to create and manage archival migration policies to optimize storage. - Explains how to load balance Windows servers by creating storage load balancing policies
8.	Reports	VFMReports.pdf	Explains how to create and publish reports
9.	Transfer Data	VFMTransferData.pdf	- Explains how to transfer CIFS and NFS data by creating migration and replication policies - Explains how to transfer data between NetApp filers by creating SnapMirror policies
10.	Troubleshooting	VFMTroubleshooting.pdf	- Includes diagnostic information, such as troubleshooting, event IDs, migration, replication, and status indicators - Provides examples of file exclusions and inclusions

Glossary

A

ACE: Access Control Entry, an entry in an Access Control List.

ACL: Access Control List, a list associated with a file that contains information about which users or groups have permission to access or modify the file.

Alternate volume: SEE Replica.

C

Child node: SEE DFS link.

Client: The user interface component of the application.

D

Dependencies: The servers, drives, and shared folders that together contain the data published through the DFS namespace

DFS: Microsoft Distributed File System consists of software residing on network servers and clients that transparently links shared folders on different file servers into a single namespace for improved load balancing and data availability. NOTE: This should not be confused with Transarc's DFS product, which is a separate distributed file system product that is not interoperable with the Microsoft product.

DFS branch: SEE Shared folder.

DFS leaf: SEE Shared folder.

DFS link: Located under the DFS root. Forms a connection to one or more shared folders, DFS links, or another DFS root. NOTE: In Windows NT 4 terminology, this is referred to as a child node, a junction point, or an inter-DFS link.

DFS namespace: The logical view of shared file resources seen by users.

DFS path: A UNC path starting at a DFS root. Stand-alone DFS paths are rooted at a stand-alone root, while domain-based paths are rooted at a domain-based DFS root.

DFS root: The share at the top of the DFS topology. The starting point for the DFS links and shared folders that make up the DFS namespace.

DFS topology: Overall logical hierarchy of a distributed file system, including elements such as roots, links, shared folders, and replica sets.

DFS tree: The consolidated DFS view provided by the application, which includes the Admin View, Logical View, Physical View, and Reports.

DFS volume: SEE Shared folder.

Domain-based DFS root: A DFS root that has its configuration information stored in Active Directory. The root can have multiple root targets, which offers fault tolerance and load sharing at the root level.

F

Fault-tolerant DFS: SEE Domain-based DFS root

FRS: Microsoft File Replication Service.

I

Inter-DFS link: SEE DFS link.

J

Junction point: SEE DFS link.

L

Link target: A DFS link can have as targets: 1 to N shared folders, OR 1 to N stand-alone DFS paths, OR only 1 domain-based DFS path.

M

Migration candidates: Items that match migration criteria in an archival migration policy. You can select which items you want to migrate. Items not selected for migration are automatically added to the exclusion list of the archival migration policy.

Migration tasks: Items to be migrated during a scheduled migration or manually at any time.

Monitoring agent: The component that can be installed to evaluate storage policies from a different machine than the one where the application server is installed.

P

Pool: A group of storage locations.

Primary server: An active application server or monitoring agent.

Primary target: In a disaster recovery policy, this is the active target to which users are referred by the DFS root.

R

References: The DFS link targeting the selected physical item. For example, when you click a server under the Physical View tree, properties and associated DFS links appear.

Replica: A DFS root or DFS shared folder that provides an alternate path for a DFS link. NOTE: In Windows NT 4 terminology, this is referred to as an alternate volume.

Replica set: Two or more DFS roots or DFS shared folders that provide alternate paths for a DFS link.

Replication agent: The component deployed by the application server or monitoring agent component during configuration of storage policies that transfers data, or when you run a file differencing report. NOTE: Deployment of replication agents can be controlled through a machine's properties dialog box accessible from the Physical View.

Report schedule group: Enables you to set a schedule to automatically gather information. A report schedule group can be configured to start during off hours to offload network and computing resources during business hours. You can produce multiple reports from the data gathered without generating additional network traffic.

Report source group: Specifies the location where you want to gather information. It is assigned to a report schedule group. A report source group also enables you to specify batch files to run before and/or after the information is gathered.

Report type: Determines what information is gathered. Report types are assigned to report source groups.

S

Secondary target: SEE Standby target.

Server: The component that responds to requests from the client component, monitors the DFS namespace, and processes storage policies.

Shared folder: File or folder in the DFS namespace that can be accessed by users who have proper permissions. NOTE: In Windows NT 4, this is referred to as a DFS volume, leaf, or branch.

SID: Security identifier that uniquely identifies a Windows user or group.

Stand-alone DFS root: A DFS root that has its configuration information stored locally on the host server. The root has a single root target. When the root target is unavailable, the data referenced by links under the root is inaccessible.

Standby target: A target in a disaster recovery policy that is offline. During a failover, a standby target can become the active target.

Storage location: A combination of a server UNC path and the local path pointing to a directory in the file system. For example, \\rama:c:\ is a storage location representing the C drive on machine "rama" and \\secure.npb.com:/vol/vol0/myqtree is a storage location representing the qtree "myqtree" on volume vol0 on secure.npb.com.

T

Target: LINK TARGET: A shared folder, a DFS link, or a DFS root that is referenced by a DFS link. ROOT TARGET: A shared folder that is referenced by a DFS root. SEE ALSO Link target.

Trustee: The user account, group, or logon session to which an Access Control Entry (ACE) applies.

W

Widelink namespace: A logical namespace hosted on a NetApp filer CIFS share that provides the benefits of a namespace without requiring additional Windows servers.

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