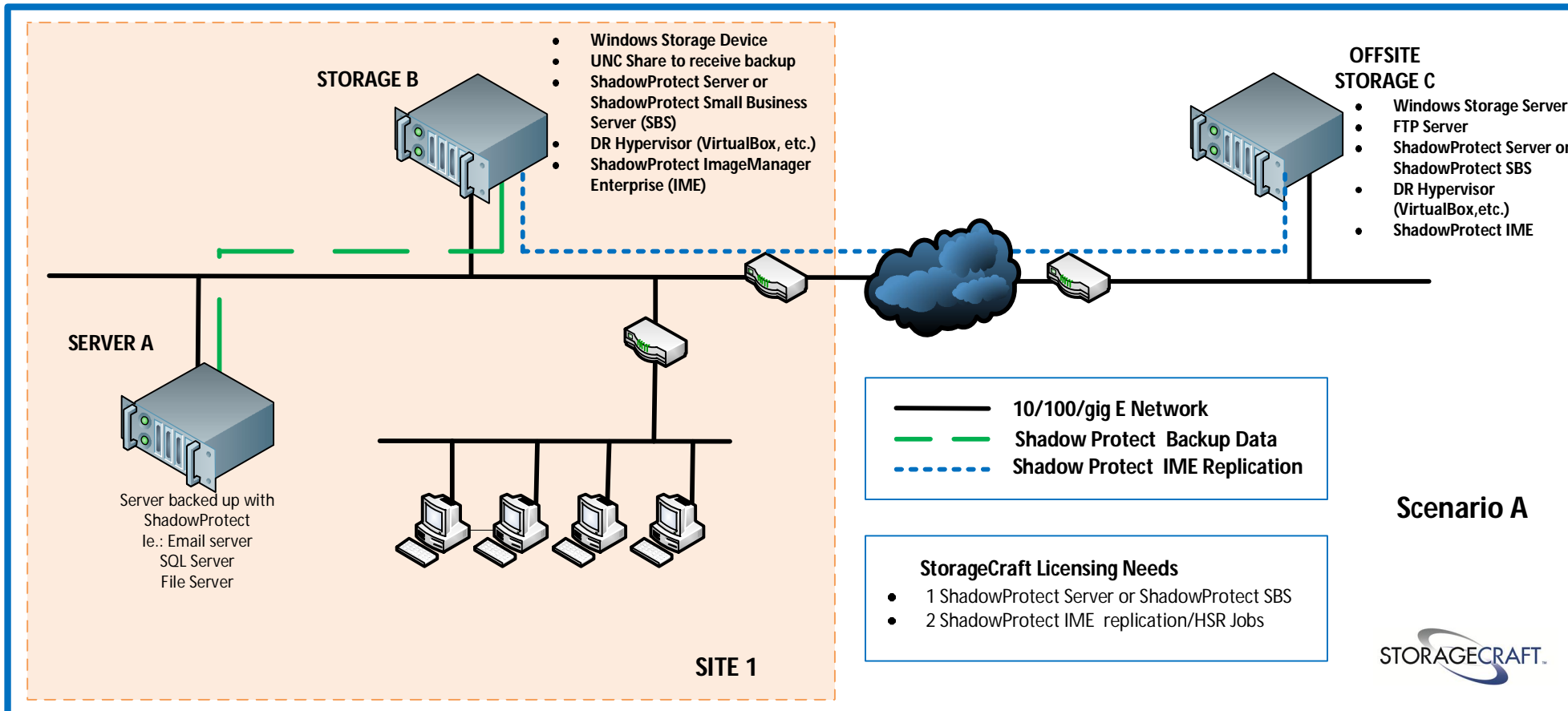


ShadowProtect Server Configuration



SERVER A is the protected server. SERVER A uses storage location B to store its backup data, via a UNC path. On STORAGE B, ShadowProtect is installed here but not activated and ShadowProtect IME is configured to manage the image data from SERVER A. ShadowProtect IME will manage the verification, consolidation, replication and creation of a Virtual Hard Drive through HeadStart Restore (HSR). Specific to replication, ShadowProtect IME on STORAGE B is replicating data to OFFSITE STORAGE C. With the replication data, STORAGE C will use HSR and create a Virtual Drive for the hypervisor of choice at the off-site location.

Should SERVER A fail, the administrator can bring up the SERVER A- virtual machine (VM) via VirtualBoot on STORAGE B, where it can present the VM to the local environment with minimal impact. With SERVER A- VM running on STORAGE B, SERVER A- VM will need to see the backup location, via the network, on STORAGE B and should continue to backup data to this location. This is meant to be a stop-gap solution until either a full recovery can occur to a physical server, or until the disk can be used within a long-term hypervisor (VMWare, Hyper-V or other).

A second option, should SERVER A fail, is to use the HSR virtual disk. After finalizing the disk, a VM can be built around the virtual disk. Before it can be used, the VM will need to boot into the recovery environment through the recovery CD where the Hardware Independent Restore (HIR) process can be run against the Virtual Drive.

When the original SERVER A is ready to recover, SERVER A can be booted in the recovery environment and begin a physical HSR with the SERVER A- VM data that is located on STORAGE B. This process will continue until the HSR has caught up to the current backup data time. When caught up, SERVER A- VM will take a final snapshot and shut down. The HSR that is occurring on SERVER A will finalize the disks, perform HIR and then reboot. This will return the original role back to SERVER A.

Should SITE 1 have a complete failure, and a disaster is declared, STORAGE C will behave much like STORAGE B, with one exception. When SERVER A is recovered on STORAGE C through a VM, SERVER-A- VM will need to have network connections reconfigured to allow it to reconnect with other clients if its subnets have changed.