

# System Configuration

## Reconstruction of media



## Administration manual

### for tenants

2/2/2021

### Product line neo, version 6.x

The described functions can be used with the following ASC products:

EVOIPneo

EVOLUTIONneo / XXL / eco

EVOflex (country-specific)

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## 1 General information

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## 2 Introduction

This manual describes how data of damaged archiving media can be reconstructed with the *neo* software.

To execute this function, you can copy data from damaged archiving media to another medium in the Media Pool module of the application System Configuration.



In the media pool, only those media are visible which have already been used for archiving. Empty media are not displayed here, even if they have been connected.



For information about drives and storage expansions refer to the administration manual for tenants *System Configuration - Drives module*.

Open the Media Pool module by going to the menu item *Conversations* in the navigation bar and clicking on the sub-menu item *Media Pool*.



Basic information about using the application System Configuration can be found in the user manual for administrators *System Configuration - General information*.

### 3 Supported file systems

For the different drive types, different file systems can be used. Exceptions are storage expansions and [NAS](#) drives. The following table shows possible combinations:

Drive	File system			
	ASCFS	NTFS	FAT32	exFAT
Internal hard disks	-	X	X	-
External hard disks	-	X	X	X
RDX	-	X	-	X
DVD-RAM	X	-	-	-



[ASCFS](#) is a proprietary file system of ASC for DVD-RAM media. In Microsoft Windows Explorer, media in [ASCFS](#) format are displayed as empty. You can check the contained data and the available storage capacity on the medium via the application System Configuration.



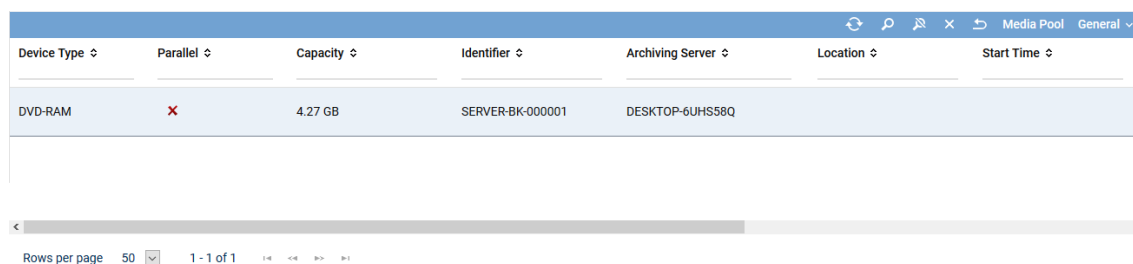
If you use FAT32, the medium must not exceed a size of 32 GB. Otherwise, it cannot be formatted.

For larger media use NTFS or exFAT.

## 4

## Main view

In the main view, all media are displayed which have been or currently are connected to the system.



Device Type	Parallel	Capacity	Identifier	Archiving Server	Location	Start Time
DVD-RAM	✗	4.27 GB	SERVER-BK-000001	DESKTOP-6UHS58Q		

Fig. 1: Media Pool - main view

Depending on the configuration of the columns, the following information is displayed in the main view:

<i>Device Type</i>	Shows the device type of the medium.
<i>Parallel</i>	Shows the archiving mode of the job. ✓ = parallel mode The data is archived on two archive media in parallel. ✗ = simple mode The data is archived on one archive medium.
<i>Capacity</i>	Shows the storage capacity of the medium.
<i>Identifier</i>	Identifier of the medium The identifier is generated anew whenever the medium is formatted and data saved on it for the first time. <b>NOTICE!</b> If the name of the server is longer than 12 characters, only <i>SERVER</i> is displayed instead of the actual name. The abbreviations BK and RB are used for bulk recordings and rule-based recordings respectively.
<i>Archiving Server</i>	Shows the name of the server on which the medium has been created.
<i>Location</i>	Shows the location of the medium. This information is optional. It is only displayed if it has been entered in the detail view.
<i>Start Time</i>	Shows the date of the first conversation which has been archived on the medium.
<i>End Time</i>	Shows the date of the last conversation which has been archived on the medium.
<i>Creation Date</i>	Date on which data was saved on the medium for the first time.
<i>Termination Date</i>	Date on which the medium was terminated.
<i>Type of Archive</i>	Shows whether the drive is a <i>neo</i> or a legacy drive.
<i>Archive ID</i>	Shows the ID of the archive job as <i>UUID</i> .
<i>Updated</i>	Date on which data was saved on the medium for the last time.







## 4.1

## Toolbar

The toolbar offers the following functions.





Fig. 2: Toolbar

	<i>Refresh</i>	Refreshes the main view.
	<i>Search</i>	Opens the window of the search function. The search function allows searching systematically for sets of data which meet certain criteria, see <a href="#">chapter "Search", p. 8</a> . The icon  is displayed whenever the search has been adjusted by means of a filter.
	<i>Reset search</i>	Resets all manually entered search criteria.
	<i>Delete</i>	Deletes the selected medium. <b>WARNING!</b> Make sure that no archiving job is active for this medium.
	<i>Reconstruct</i>	Creates a new job (see <a href="#">chapter "Execute reconstruction", p. 13</a> ).
<i>Media Pool</i>		This menu is currently not available
<i>General</i>	<i>Print</i>	Prints the table of the main view.
	<i>Adjust Table</i>	Opens a window in which you can adjust the following settings for the main view: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displayed information</li> <li>• Order of the displayed columns</li> <li>• Number of rows per page</li> </ul>
	<i>General Help</i>	Opens the online help.
	<i>Module Help</i>	Opens the module-specific online help.





For detailed information on default functions such as *Print*, *Adjust table*, or *Help* refer to the user manual for administrators *System Configuration - General Information*.

#### See also

-  [Search \[► 8\]](#)
-  [Execute reconstruction \[► 13\]](#)

#### 4.1.1 Search

The search function allows searching systematically for sets of data which meet certain criteria.

- In the toolbar, click on the icon  or  (*Search*).  
⇒ The window *Search Criteria* appears.

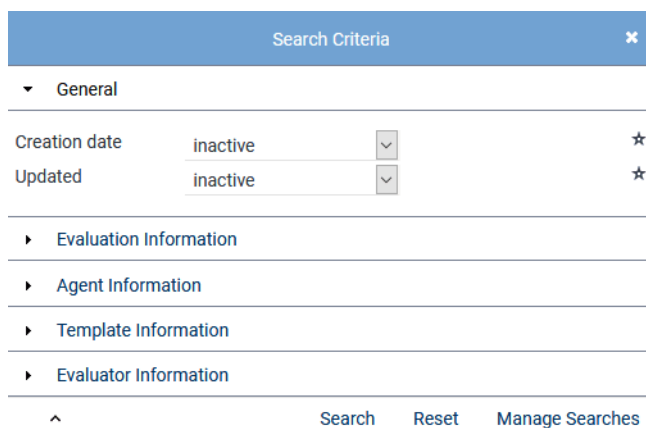



Fig. 3: Window Search Criteria (example)



2. Set the respective search criteria.  
**NOTICE!** It depends on the respective module which search criteria are available.
3. To start the search, click on the button *Search*.  
To reset all manually entered search criteria, click on the button *Reset*.  
⇒ After running the search, only those sets of data are displayed in the main view which meet the set search criteria.
4. To display all original sets of data in the main view again, i. e. to reset the manually entered search criteria, click on the icon  (*Reset search*) in the toolbar.

By clicking on the button *Manage Searches*, you can save the defined search criteria under an unambiguous name, load saved search criteria or delete them.

By clicking on the icon ★, you can tag the search criterion as favorite. Criteria tagged as favorite are displayed additionally in the upper area of the window *Search Criteria* and marked with the icon ★.

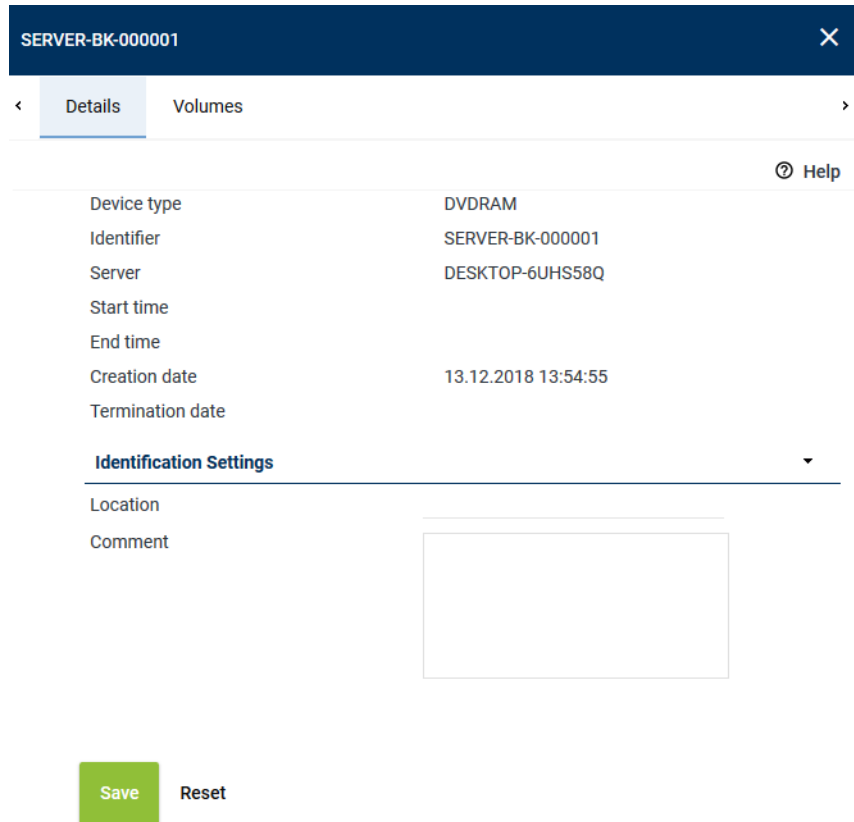


A detailed description of the search function can be found in the user manual *System Configuration - General information*.

## 5

## Detail view

The detail view contains additional information about and functions of the selected medium.



SERVER-BK-000001

Details
Volumes

Help

Device type	DVDRAM
Identifier	SERVER-BK-000001
Server	DESKTOP-6UHS58Q
Start time	
End time	
Creation date	13.12.2018 13:54:55
Termination date	

Identification Settings

Location

Comment

Save
Reset

Fig. 4: Media Pool - detail view

The detail view consists of the following tabs:

- Details**  
Here, you can display and edit detailed information about the selected medium.  
See [chapter "Tab Details", p. 10](#).
- Volumes**  
Here, you can display information about the volumes which have been created on the selected medium.  
See [chapter "Tab Volumes", p. 11](#).

## 5.1

## Tab Details

Here, you can display and edit basic information about the selected medium.

<

Details

Volumes

>

?

Help

Device type	DVDRAM
Identifier	SERVER-BK-000001
Server	DESKTOP-6UHS58Q
Start time	
End time	
Creation date	13.12.2018 13:54:55
Termination date	

Identification Settings

Location

Comment

Fig. 5: Tab Details

## General

<i>Device type</i>	Shows the device type of the medium.
<i>Identifier</i>	Shows the identifier of the medium. The identifier is generated anew whenever the medium is formatted and data saved on it for the first time.
<i>Server</i>	Shows the name of the server on which the medium has been created.
<i>Start time</i>	Shows the date of the first conversation which has been archived on the medium.
<i>End time</i>	Shows the date of the last conversation which has been archived on the medium.
<i>Creation date</i>	Date on which data was saved on the medium for the first time.
<i>Termination date</i>	Date on which the medium was terminated.

## Group field Identification Settings

<i>Location</i>	Here, you can enter the location of the medium.
<i>Comment</i>	Here, you can enter a comment for the medium.

## 5.2

### Tab Volumes

Here, you can display information about the volumes which have been created on the selected medium.

Volumes are sub-archives which have been created on an archiving medium. In the configuration of the drives in the Drives module, you can decide whether volumes are supposed to be created at all and according to which conditions.



For basic information about the Drives module refer to the administration manual for tenants *Drives module*.



< Details		Volumes	>	
Terminated	Deletable	Volume Name ↕	Size ↕	
✓	✗	b637b0e4-f737-44aa-928c-90130a8d6770	0.26 GB	
✗	✗	fef0e848-94d9-4879-8934-70b	0.01 GB	

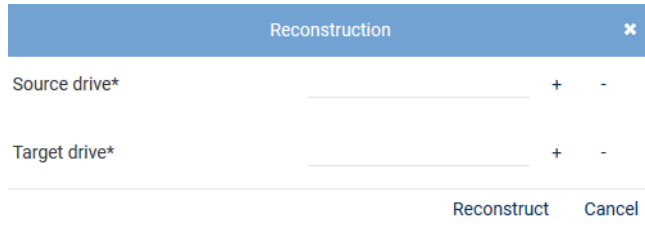
Fig. 6: Tab Volumes

<i>Terminated</i>	Shows whether the volume has been terminated. ✓ = Volume has been terminated. ✗ = Volume has not been terminated.
<i>Deletable</i>	Shows whether a deletion job is active on this volume. ✓ = A deletion job is active on this volume. ✗ = No deletion job is active on this volume.
<i>Volume Name</i>	Shows the name of the volume.
<i>Size</i>	Shows the size of the volume.

## 6

## Execute reconstruction

- In the main view, click on the icon  (*Reconstruct*).  
⇒ A window opens which allows entering the source drive and target drive.
- To assign a drive, click on the button  behind the respective entry field.



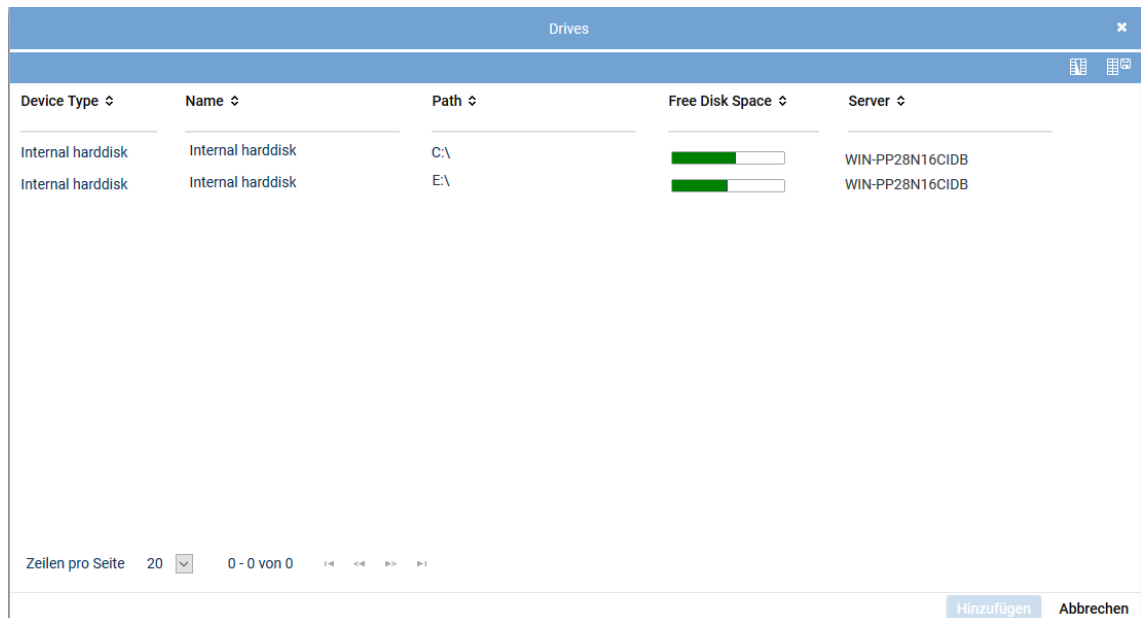
Reconstruction window showing fields for Source drive\* and Target drive\*, each with a selection button (+/-). At the bottom are buttons for Reconstruct and Cancel.

Fig. 7: Assign drives




Source drive and target drive may not be identical.

- Select the appropriate drive from the list.  
To revoke a selection, click on the respective line while holding the [Ctrl] key down.




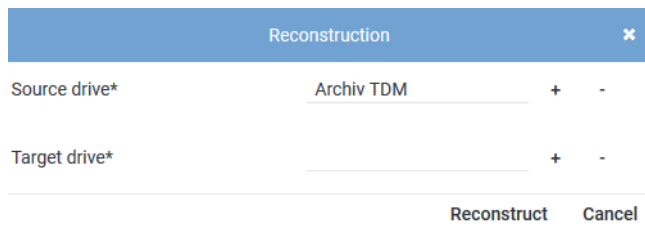
Drives window showing a table of available drives. The table has columns: Device Type, Name, Path, Free Disk Space, and Server.

Device Type	Name	Path	Free Disk Space	Server
Internal harddisk	Internal harddisk	C:\		WIN-PP28N16CIBD
Internal harddisk	Internal harddisk	E:\		WIN-PP28N16CIBD

At the bottom, there is a pagination bar showing 'Zeilen pro Seite 20' and '0 - 0 von 0'. On the right, there are buttons 'Hinzufügen' and 'Abbrechen'.

Fig. 8: Select drive (example)

- Click on the button *Add* to add the selected drive.  
To discard the selection and close the window, click on the button *Cancel*.
- If you would like to delete an entry in one of the entry fields, click on the button  behind the respective entry field.



Reconstruction window showing Source drive\* as 'Archiv TDM' and Target drive\* as an empty field. Buttons for Reconstruct and Cancel are at the bottom.

Fig. 9: Delete drive assignment

- If you have selected the source drive and the target drive, click on the button *Reconstruct*.  
To cancel the reconstruction and close the window, click on the button *Cancel*.

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## Glossary

### ASCFS

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ASC File System. A proprietary file system of ASC for DVD-RAM media.

### NAS

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Network Attached Storage is a file-level computer data storage server connected to a computer network providing data access to other devices on the network. NAS is usually used to provide independent storage capacity in a computer network without major effort. (Source: Wikipedia 4th May 2017)

### UUID

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Universally Unique Identifier is an identifier standard which makes it possible to unambiguously identify information in distributed systems without central coordination.