

What backup does

Backup makes a portable copy of the database and system data for disaster recovery.

Prinerger Configuration Backup

Use Prinerger Configuration Backup to back up your system. You can also use third-party backup software to back up your Prinerger Workflow system.

Backups with Virtual Operating Environment / Virtual Machine Deployments of Prinerger

Qualified VM hosts, such as VMware ESXi 6, include the ability to create snapshots of VM images, which can be used as restore points for restoring images that fail or become damaged. Kodak highly recommends that you use the snapshot functionality of your VM host to perform system backups rather than running a third-party backup software to back up the VM image itself.

Your Prinerger server VM image should be stopped when you create snapshots. Creating a snapshot of a running system takes much longer than creating a snapshot of a stopped system. VM snapshots should not be used in the place of the nightly Prinerger backup. Nightly backups should be performed along with periodic snapshots to best protect your Prinerger system and job data.

Note: Third-party backup software should not be used to back up a running Prinerger VM image or a VM host running an active Prinerger server image with an Oracle database. Doing so may damage Prinerger's database and render your Prinerger system within the VM image inoperable.

Overview of the backup process

1. Create a backup of the database on a specific network location.
2. Copy the database backup and your system files to another location.
3. Run regular tests to make sure the data on the tape contains the files that you need to restore the system.

How archiving and backup differ

An archive stores files in job context—that is, it includes all job files, even if they are on multiple servers. For example, an archive can include input files from a file server as well as the job folder on the job's home server. You typically save archives indefinitely as a permanent record of jobs.

A backup does not store files in job context—that is, there is no relationship between backup files and the database. A backup creates an image of a disk partition, all or part of a file system, a system share, or the database files and logs. You make backups for the purpose of disaster recovery—for example, a disk crash or flood. You typically save backups only until the next backup.

Why backups are important

Backups are the best way to minimize data loss or damage caused by problems such as:

- Disk failure
- Power outages
- Natural disasters, such as floods or earthquakes
- Virus infections