

About copying a disk

Use the **Medium Logical Copy** operation to copy all jobs on a given disk to other disks in one or more media pools.

Copying is useful to:

- Replace a damaged disk
- Make a second copy of data for which only a single copy was originally made

This operation is called a "logical" copy because it makes another copy of the data on the source disk, but may retrieve the data from other media and may write the data to more than one destination media pool or disk.

How copying works

The Archive Medium Logical Copy process template controls the destination and other aspects of the copying process. Files are copied first to the location specified in the **Temporary Location for Retrieved Files** box of the process template, and then to the destination disk.

Note: The temporary disk location for retrieved files must be on a configured file share.

Data included

Medium Logical Copy makes one copy of all unique data on a given disk.

It does not copy:

- More than one copy of a file on the source disk
- Files that already exist in a destination pool or disk
- Files from a destroyed job
- Files that are no longer registered to a job

If Media Manager finds an error when reading the source disk, it tries to use other copies of the file that are in your system to build a complete new copy of the affected disk.

Resources and time required

Copying requires temporary disk space. It will execute much more slowly if the amount of data stored on the disk is greater than:

- The available free disk space
- The disk space limit specified in the **Working Disk Space to Allocate for Retrieved Files** box in the Archive Medium Logical Copy process template

Copying tasks typically block any other Archiver tasks from executing and can take several hours to complete for large or full media.

Note: If you cancel a copy task, you can restart it. Once restarted, it copies the remaining portion of the data on the media pool or disk.