

## **File Scan Panel**

Data Rescue supports different modes of scanning your media (e.g. a disk device or volume) for files. On this panel, you choose the mode you want to use, and click the Start button. The scan modes are described below.

### ***Preliminaries***

Before starting a scan, make sure you have a spare disk drive (separate from the drive you are scanning) available for Data Rescue to use for temporary storage and to recover files to. If that disk has at least as much free space as 2% of the size of the media you're scanning, plus room for all the files you wish to recover, then that should be adequate.

### ***Quick Scan***

For most cases, we recommend that you try a Quick Scan first. If Data Rescue can find your files in this mode, it is the best way for you to recover them. Many times you will need to do a more thorough scan, but since the Quick Scan doesn't take nearly as much time to do as the more thorough ones, it still pays to try it first.

Quick Scans typically take only a few minutes to perform, unless your device is having hardware problems, in which case it can be considerably longer.

### ***Thorough Scan***

If the Quick Scan can't find your files, you will want to try a Thorough Scan. If you are familiar with the older Data Rescue X product that had separate Thorough Catalog and Content scans, you should know that in Data Rescue II, the Thorough Scan combines the capabilities of those two modes into one. The total time required to perform a Thorough Scan will vary depending on the speed of your disk and system, but it will probably be something on the order of 5 minutes per gigabyte. If the drive has read problems though, it can take many times longer than that. (The Analyze function (see below) can be used to quickly see if your drive is having read problems.) We have had customers who have successfully recovered files after several days of scanning.

**NOTE:** If you suspect that your drive has hardware damage (i.e. is making unusual noises when accessed), you may wish to clone the bad drive to a spare good drive in order to save wear and tear on the bad drive, which could possibly result in additional data loss. (See the Clone function, below.)

Please see the User's Manual for a more detailed explanation of the scan modes.

### ***Deleted Files***

The Deleted Files Scan is a sort of Thorough Scan for files that you have accidentally deleted, and emptied the Trash. (It is not intended for use on damaged file systems.) If you are just looking for deleted files, this is the way to go. Since it only scans free space on your volume, it can be much faster than a Thorough Scan, particularly if your volume is more than half full. You should be aware that Mac OS X removes the catalog information for files that have been deleted, so if your deleted files can be found, they

will not have their original name or folder location. Instead, they will be found in a subfolder of the CBR folder.

## ***Use Scan File***

After doing one of the above scans, it is possible to save the results of the scan in a file. This makes it possible to restart Data Rescue and recover other files from the scanned disk without having to repeat the entire scan process. If you have such a saved scan file you wish to use, select this option, then click Start. When you are prompted for the scan file, navigate to the location where you saved it, and choose that file.

**Important:** The scan file does not store any file data, only information about the files and folders, where they are located on the disk, etc. You will still need access to your original drive when using a scan file to recover files.

## ***Analyze***

If you suspect your drive may be experiencing hardware problems, this function can give a high-level view of read problems and Data Rescue's ability to do a thorough scan. Analyze samples disk blocks throughout the media and measures and displays the read time. There are 3 levels of sampling: Quick, Medium, and Thorough. The Quick Analysis reads only a few percent of the total media blocks, so it may miss some trouble spots, but is the fastest. For the best results, you should not be actively running other applications while Analyze is running. Doing so may cause the Analyze results to show exaggerated read times.

## ***Clone***

The Clone function may be used to make a byte-for-byte copy of a drive or volume onto a spare drive. The main purpose in doing a clone in the Data Rescue context is to save wear and tear on a drive that has suspected hardware problems. If the drive is experiencing slow reads and/or read errors, cloning the drive first and then scanning the cloned drive will not only minimize accesses to the ailing drive, it may actually in some cases be faster in the long run than trying to scan that drive directly.

## ***Stopping a Scan***

Once you start a scan, the Start button will change to a Stop button. If you change your mind, you may stop the scan by clicking that. You may not resume a scan once you abort it (i.e. you would need to start over).

If the scan is a Thorough Scan, you will be presented with a prompt, at which you may continue the scan, abort it, or choose an early end. If you choose Continue, there will be no effect on the scan. If you choose Abort, the scan will abort completely and Data Rescue will return to the Idle state. If you choose Early End, Data Rescue will end the scan early and continue processing the files it has found so far. Ending a scan early may be helpful in a few circumstances, however normally you should allow Data Rescue to just finish.

