Backup Help Contents

Using Backup, you can
- backup files from one or more drives
- restore a backup
- verify data on a backup with source data

Help topics for Backup are divided into categories represented by the following icons:

Using Help

How to...

Commands

Glossary

Exiting Backup

To exit Backup

Select **Exit** from the File menu.

Commands

- [File menu](#)
- [Tree menu](#)
- [View menu](#)
- [Utilities menu](#)
- [Help menu](#)

File menu

The commands that a menu contains depends on whether you're backing up, restoring, or verifying data. The following list includes all the commands that may appear on a menu:

Tag Files   Marks the checkbox for selected files.

Untag Files   Unmarks the checkbox for selected files.

Find Backup   Searches for a backup and recreates catalog files that have been deleted.

Backup Info   Displays information about a backup.

Select Criteria   Determines criteria that overrides marked checkboxes. You can specify backup criteria, restore criteria, and verify criteria.

Backup   Begins backing up data according to your criteria and selections.

Restore   Begins restoring a backup according to your criteria and selections.

Verify   Begins verifying a backup according to your criteria and selections.

Preferences   Configures the default options used by Backup when backing up, restoring, and verifying data.

Exit   Closes Backup.

Tree menu

Expand One Level	Displays the next directory level of the current branch.
Expand Branch	Displays all the sub-directories of the current branch.
Expand All	Displays all sub-directories of the selected drive.
Collapse Branch	Closes all the sub-directories of the selected branch.
Tag Branch	Marks the checkbox for selected directories.
Untag Branch	Unmarks the checkbox for selected directories.

View menu

<u>Name</u>	Displays only the name of files displayed in the Files List box.
<u>All File Details</u>	Displays the name, type, size, and date of file displayed in the Files List box.
<u>Partial Details</u>	Displays only the file details you select for files displayed in the Files list box.
<u>Sort by Name</u>	Lists files by name in the Files List box.
<u>Sort by Type</u>	Lists files by type in the Files List box.
<u>Sort by Size</u>	Lists files by size in the Files List box.
<u>Sort by Date</u>	Lists files by date in the Files List box.
<u>Reverse Sort</u>	Lists files in descending order in the Files List box according to the Sort By option.
<u>Split</u>	Adjusts the size of the Directories and Files List boxes.

Utilities menu

The commands that a menu contains depends on whether you're backing up, restoring, or verifying data. The following list includes all the commands that may appear on a menu:

Format Tape   Prepares tape cartridges for use with Backup.

Rewind Tape   Rewinds tape cartridges to the start of the tape.

Restore Files   Displays the components of the window required to restore a backup.

Backup Files   Displays the components of the window required to backup files.

Verify Files   Displays the components of the window required to verify files.

Help menu

Contents   Displays the main help index.
About   Displays the version of Backup you're using.

How To...

- <u>Define Backup preferences</u>
- <u>Format and rewind tape cartridges</u>
- <u>Backup data</u>
- <u>Restore data</u>
- <u>Verify data</u>
- <u>Work with directory structures and file information</u>
- <u>Mark files and directories</u>
- <u>Select criteria</u>
- <u>Find backups</u>
- <u>View backup information</u>
- <u>Use SY-TOS tape cartridges</u>

Defining Backup Preferences

You can configure the following default options using Backup:

- window view
- screen saver functions
- log file name and location text boxes
- catalog file name and location
- file restore options

▸ You also set default preferences using the Configuration utility.

To set backup preferences

1. Select **Preferences** from the File menu.
2. Modify the options.

Working with Directory Structures and File Information

You can use the Directories list box and Files list box to view various levels of the directory hierarchy, display several types of file information, and sort files.

The Directories list box displays only directories. The Files list box displays the files and sub-directories of the directory selected in the Directories list box. For each file displayed in the Files list box, you can view several types of file details:

- the size of the file in bytes
- the date that the file was last modified
- the time that the file was last modified
- the attributes such as read-only or hidden that are assigned to the file

To help you view and locate files, the Files list box lets you sort files according to four sets of criteria:

- name -- sorts files alphabetically
- type -- sorts files by type
- size -- sorts files by size
- date -- sorts files by modification date

By default, files are sorted in ascending order: from smallest to largest, in alphabetical order and so on.

■   **To display ...   select...**

the next level of sub-directories for the directory selected in the Directories List box	**Expand One Level** from the Tree menu.
all sub-directories of the directory selected in the Directories List box	**Expand Branch** from the Tree menu.
all sub-directories of drive selected in the Directories List box	**Expand All** from the Tree menu.
files by name only in the Files list box	**Name** from the View menu. Or the **Name button** from the tool bar.
all details of files in the Files list box	**All File Details** from the View menu. Or the **All File Details** button from the tool bar.
a combination of details for files in the Files list box	**Partial Details** from the View menu, mark the details to include, and select the **OK** button.
files by name in the Files list box	**Sort by Name** from the View menu. Or the Sort by Name button from the tool bar.
files by type in the Files list box	**Sort by Type** from the View menu. Or the Sort by Type button from the tool bar.
files by size in the Files list box	**Sort by Size** from the View menu. Or the Sort by Size button from the tool bar.
files by date in the Files list box	**Sort by Date** from the View menu. Or the Sort by Date button from the tool bar.
sorted files in descending order	**Reverse Sort** from the View menu.

■   **To close sub-directories of the directory selected in the Directories list box**
Select **Collapse Branch** from the Tree menu.

■   **To adjust the width of the Directories and Files list boxes**
1. Select **Split** from the View menu.
   Or select the split bar located between the two list boxes.
2. Drag the split bar to the new location.
3. Click your mouse.

Formatting and Rewinding Tape Cartridges

You must use Backup to format tapes to prepare them for backup. When you format the cartridge, you can specify a name and a comment to help you track your cartridges.

You can also choose whether to use error correction codes. Only QIC tape drives support error correction code. If you aren't using a QIC tape drive, make sure that the Error Correction Code selection box is unmarked.

You can rewind tapes using Backup to start backups at the beginning of the tape and to overwrite existing information on the tape.

To format your tape

1. Select **Format Tape** from the Utilities menu.
2. Select a tape drive.
3. Enter a name for your tape.
4. Enter a comment.
5. Indicate whether you want to use error correction codes.
6. Select the **Format** button.

To rewind your tape

1. Select **Rewind Tape** from the Utilities menu.
2. Select the tape drive.
3. Select the **Rewind** button.

Backing Up Data

Backing up your data protects your data if the original information is damaged or lost. For example, if your system crashes, a backup ensures that you lose only the changes you've made since your last backup.

The type of device to which you're backing up data affects how the backup works. You can backup to three types of devices:
- tape drives
- hard disk and network drives
- removable drives

Tape Drives

You select a tape drive as the destination for the backup using the Backup Files To list box. The selected tape drive must contain a cartridge formatted using Backup.

If a cartridge doesn't contain enough space to complete the backup, you're prompted to insert another cartridge. Backup automatically formats the cartridge, if necessary, and specifies the same name and comment as the first cartridge. Backup also assigns a number to each tape required for the backup. You can use this number to identify the order that cartridges were used to backup files.

▸ You may want to physically label your cartridges to identify sets of backup cartridges.

Hard Disks and Network Drives

You select a hard drive or network drive for the backup using the DOS Path of the Backup Files To list box. Backup automatically checks that the hard drive or network drive contains enough space to complete the backup.

Using the DOS Path Name text box, you enter the directory path for the backup. When you run the backup, one backup file is automatically created in the DOS path you specified. The backup file contains the backed up data. The name of the backup file specifies
- the date of the backup using the following format to specify the year, month, and day of the backup: YYMD
- a two character code that uniquely identifies the backup. This code is useful if you create two backups on the same day.
- the extension .001

Removable Drives

You select a removable drive for the backup using the Backup Files To list box. When you backup data to a removable drive using Backup, one or more backup files are created. Backup files contain the backed up data.

If the disk or cartridge in the removable drive doesn't contain enough room for the backup, you're prompted to insert another disk or cartridge. One backup file is automatically created on each disk or cartridge. The name of the files specifies
- the date of the backup using the following format to specify the year, month, and day of the backup: YYMD
- a two character code that uniquely identifies the backup. This code is useful if you create two backups on the same day.
- an extension that indicates the order that the backup files were created. The first backup file uses the extension .001; the second file uses the extension .002, and so on.

About Backup Carryover

If you're backing up data to any device other than a hard disk and the media doesn't contain enough space to store the entire backup, you're prompted to insert a new cartridge or disk when the first one is full.

Low density QIC tapes (up to 525 MB) allow a block size of only 512 bytes. High density QIC tapes (525 MB and larger) are more flexible and allow a greater range of block sizes. If you're prompted to insert a new tape during a backup and you're backing up to QIC tapes, you may encounter an error message

related to the block size of the new cartridge. In most cases, the backup originated on a tape with a block size of 1024 bytes and the tape you inserted is a low density tape, which can't be set to 1024 bytes. A higher density tape is required to continue the backup.

About Busy Files

The backup won't include any marked files that were busy when the backup tried to read them. Information about busy files is recorded in the catalog file. Although no information about busy files is written to the backup file, a special file icon is displayed beside the file name when you list the files included in the backup using the restore options.

To backup your data

1. Select **Backup Files** from the Utilities menu.
2. Identify the data you want to backup using the <u>Backup Files From</u>, <u>Directories, and Files list boxes</u>.
3. Define backup criteria using the Select Criteria command of the File menu. This step is optional.
4. Define the location where you want the backup stored using the <u>Backup Files To drop down list box</u>.
5. Name the backup and enter a comment using the Backup Name and Backup Comment text boxes. Comments are optional. However, comments help you identify backups if you need to restore one.
6. Indicate whether you want the backup verified using the <u>Verify After Backup selection box</u>. This step is optional.
7. Indicate whether you want the <u>archive attribute</u> of the backed up files cleared using the Clear Archive Attribute selection box. This step is optional.
8. Start the backup using the Backup button on the tool bar or the Backup command of the File menu.

Backup Files From list box

Lists the drives from which you can backup data. By default, all the files on the default hard drive are marked for backup.

When you highlight a drive in the Backup Files From list box, the contents of the drive are listed in the Directories and Files list boxes. From these list boxes, you can select the files and sub-directories you want to include in the backup.

Backup Files To drop down list box

Lists locations where you can store the backup. You can select tape drives, removable drives, and DOS Path. Backup prevents you from entering a destination that's the same as the original data.

If you select DOS path, you must enter the path in the DOS path name text box. Do not include a file name in the DOS path. The backup files are created and named by Backup.

Verify After Backup checkbox

Indicates whether the backup will be verified to ensure that files have been properly copied. Backup compares the original information to the backup and checks for any discrepancies between the two copies.

If you change your devices, you may want to verify a few backup operations. For example, if there's a problem with communication to a device, verifying the backup ensures that all the files were successfully copied.

Restoring Data

Restoring your backups rebuilds information that was lost or damaged. For any backup that you have performed, you can restore it to the original destination or to a new location.

Catalog files contain the information required to restore a backup. This information includes the names of the files backed up, their directory structures, and files that were busy during the backup. Catalog files are automatically created by the backup and are stored on your hard drive.

The default location of catalog files is defined using the Preferences command of the Backup file menu or the Backup component of the Configuration utility. The name of the catalog file specifies

- the date of the backup using the following format to specify the year, month, and day of the backup: YYMD
- a two character code that uniquely identifies the backup. This code is useful if you create two backups on the same day.
- the extension .CAT

Deleting Catalog Files

If you reformat a tape cartridge using Backup and the cartridge contained backups, the associated catalog files are deleted automatically.

For other types of media, however, you may need to delete catalog files yourself. For example, if you reformat a floppy disk that contains backup files, the catalog files for those backups remain on your hard drive. Similarly, if you use a utility other than Backup to reformat a tape cartridge, the associated catalog files aren't deleted.

You can delete unnecessary catalog files just as you would delete any other file from your Windows environment.

▸ Before deleting catalog files, you must exit Backup.

Make sure that you delete catalog files only if you've already deleted the backup files. If you're required to recreate the catalog files and you're missing one or more of the media on which you stored the backup, you may end up with partial files. Partial files are represented in the Files list box by only the top portion of the file icon.

Recreating Catalog Files

You can't restore a backup without catalog files. If you delete catalog files, you can use the Find Backups command of the File menu in restore mode to scan the media on which the backup is stored and recreate the catalog files.

To restore a backup

1. Select **Restore Files** from the Utilities menu.
2. Identify the information you want to restore using the <u>Backups list box</u> and, optionally, the <u>Directories, and Files list boxes</u>.
3. Select a destination for the restored data using the <u>Restore Files To list</u>. Indicate whether you want the restored data verified using the <u>Verify After Restore checkbox</u>.
4. Start the restore using the Restore button on the tool bar or the Restore command of the File menu.

To recreate a catalog file

1. Select **Find Backup** from the File menu.
2. Select the Tape Drive or Removable Disk radio button, select the drive from the drop down list box, and select the Find button.
   Or select the DOS Path radio button and select the **Browse** button to choose a backup.
3. Select the **Scan Media** button.

Backups list box

Lists the available backups that you can choose to restore. When you highlight a backup, the Disks in Selected Backup list box lists the drives from which the backup files originated. You can mark these drives so that they may be included in or excluded from the restore.

Directories list box
Files list box

The Directories list box displays the directory hierarchy of the backup highlighted in the Backups list box. The Files list box displays the files and sub-directories of the backup highlighted in the Backups list box.

If you don't want to include all the directories and files in the selected drive in the backup, restore, or verify operation, you can mark directories and files to include using the checkbox displayed beside each directory name.

You can use the window split bar to adjust the width of the Directories and Files list boxes.

Restore Files To drop down list box

Lists locations where you can restore the backup. You can restore the files in the backup to their original locations or to a DOS path you specify.

If you restore files to their original locations, by default, sub-directories are recreated if they no longer exist.

If you choose DOS Path, enter the path in the DOS Path text box. Files will be restored to the root of the DOS path by default.

Verify After Restore checkbox

Indicates whether the restore will be verified to ensure that files have been properly copied. Backup compares the restored information to the backup and checks for any discrepancies between the two copies.

If you change your devices, you may want to verify a few restore operations. For example, if there's a problem with communication to a device, verifying the restore ensures that all the files were successfully copied.

Verifying Data

Tape cartridges can deteriorate over time. Using Backup, you can verify cartridges to confirm that the data is still valid. You may also want to use the verify options to compare information on your media with existing backups to ensure that you haven't lost data if you're having problems with your media.

To verify your data

1. Select **Verify Files** from the Utilities menu.
2. Find the backup you want to verify and view its information, if necessary.
3. Identify the data you want to verify using the <u>Backups list box</u>, the <u>Disks in Selected Backup list box</u>, and the <u>Directories and Files list boxes</u>.
4. Define verify criteria using the Select Criteria command of the File menu. This step is optional.
5. Define the location of the files with which you want to verify the backup using the <u>Compare with Files In list box</u>. If you choose DOS Path, enter the path in the <u>DOS Path Name text box</u>.
6. Indicate whether you want to compare sub-directories of the original directory structure using the Compare Subdirectories list box. This step is optional.
7. Start the verification using the **Verify** button on the tool bar or the Verify command of the File menu.

Backups list box

Lists the available backups that you can choose to verify. When you highlight a backup, the
- Disks in Selected Backup list box lists the drives from which the backup files originated
- Directories and Files list boxes display the contents of the backup that you can mark for verification

Disks in Selected Backup list box

Displays the drives from which the backup files originated. You can mark these drives so that they may be included in or excluded from the verification.

Compare with Files In drop down list box

Lists information that you can compare with the backup. You can compare a backup to the original files or to the files in a DOS path you specify.

If you compare files to their original locations, sub-directories are compared automatically. If you define a DOS path for the verification, the files are compared to files on the root of the DOS path by default. You must specify Compare Sub-directories to compare files using their original directory structure.

Compare Sub-directories

Compares the backup to files in the specified DOS path using the original directory structure. This selection box is selected by default.

DOS Path Name text box

Indicates the location of the files with which you want the backup compared. You must select "DOS path name" from the Compare With Files In drop down list box to use the DOS path name text box.

Marking Files and Directories

To backup, restore, or verify data, you mark the information that you want to include in the operation.

When a checkbox displays an "X", all the information in the associated drive, directory, or file is marked. An unmarked checkbox indicates that none of the associated information will be included in the operation.

If the checkbox for a drive or directory is both marked and grayed, only some of the associated information will be included in the operation.

To mark a checkbox

Select the checkbox using the left mouse button until an "X" is displayed.
Or highlight a directory name and select **Tag branch** from the Tree menu.
Or highlight one or more file names and select **Tag Files** from the Tree menu.
Or highlight one or more file names and select the **Tag Files** button from the tool bar.

To unmark a directory

Select the checkbox using the left mouse button the "X" disappears.
Or highlight a directory name and select **Untag branch** from the Tree menu.
Or highlight one or more file names and select **Untag Files** from the Tree menu.
Or highlight one or more file names and select the **Untag Files** button from the tool bar.

‣ When selecting file names, you can use **shift** and **ctrl** to select consecutive and non-consecutive names just as you do in any standard Windows application.

Selecting Criteria

You can specify criteria that overrides the files and directories that you've marked. For example, if you use the criteria to exclude hidden files during a backup, any tagged, hidden files won't be included in the backup.

Using the selection criteria, you can
- include only files with an <u>archive attribute</u> that's turned on
- exclude hidden, archived, read-only, or system files
- specify a date range for which only files modified between the specified dates are included
- include or exclude files by type

To select criteria
1. Select **Select Criteria** from the File menu.
2. Modify the options.

Finding Backups

Eventually, the Backups list box may contain a long list of backups. You can create a short list of backups using the Find Backup command of the File menu. This command lets you scan for all the backups on a particular device instead of searching through the Backups list box.

▶ The Find Backup command is also used for creating <u>catalog files</u>.

To find a backup

1. Select **Find Backup** from the File menu.
2. Select the Tape Drive or Removable Disk radio button, select the drive from the drop down list box, and select the **Find** button.

   Or select the DOS Path radio button and select the **Browse** button to choose a backup.

To display information about a listed backup

Select the **Backup Info** button.

Viewing Backup Information

Before you restore or verify a backup, you can view the following information about the backup:
- the comment you specified for the backup
- the size of the backup file
- the date and time of the backup
- the drives on which the backup files are located
- the media on which backup files are stored and the name of the backup files
- the catalog file names

To view information about a backup

Select **Backup Info** from the File menu when using either the restore or verify window.

Using SY-TOS Tape Cartridges

Backup can read tapes written with SY-TOS. If you want to restore these tapes, you must add the following line to the [CorelSCSI Backup] section of your CRLSCSI.INI file:

bSyTOS=1

If the tapes were written with a version of SY-TOS later than version 1.32, you must also add the following:

bSyTOS_132=0

‣ You must remove these lines from the CRLSCSI.INI file if you want to restore backups created using backup utilities -- CTBACKUP or WTBACKUP -- provided with previous versions of CorelSCSI.

Glossary

archive attribute

backup files

catalog files

log file

media

archive attribute

A toggle used by DOS to indicate changed files. For example, assume that you clear the archive attribute of files you backup. If you then modify a file, DOS turns the archive attribute on.

backup files

One or more backup files are created when you backup data. These files contain the backed up data.

catalog files

Created when you backup data. Do not delete the catalog files. These files store information that's required to restore the files. For example, catalog files include the names of the files backed up and their original location.

log file

A file in which information generated by a backup, restore, or verify operation is recorded.

media

A generic term that refers to all types of disk storage including rewritable, WORM, and tape cartridges, compact disks, and hard drives.

window view

Indicates whether the Backup window shrinks to an icon when backup, restore, and verify operations are in progress.

screen saver

Indicates whether screen savers you're using work when backup, restore, and verify operations are in progress. Using screen savers can slow down these operations.

log file name and location text boxes

Indicate the default name and location of the log file, if it's used. A log file records information generated by Backup. Each time you backup, restore, or verify data, any existing contents of the log file are overwritten. The contents of the log file are intended for use by Corel Technical Support.

catalog file name and location text boxes

Specify the name and location of the catalog files. A catalog is a list of all files and their directory structures in the backup. This catalog file is used to restore files when required.

If you change the location of the catalog files, you must restart the application before the changed setting takes effect.

file restore options

Indicate how you want to handle files when restoring data. Three options are available: Always Replace File, Never Replace File, and Prompt Before Replacing File.

Counter

Indicates how many write requests are performed before the contents of the cache buffers are flushed.

Tolerance

Specifies the maximum number of consecutive bad sectors allowed in the history mark area on a WORM cartridge when it's mounted. If the cartridge contains more consecutive bad sectors than specified by this value, you can't mount the cartridge.

Max Size

Specifies the maximum logical sector size supported by your drives. If you're using drives that support different logical sector sizes, set this value for the largest one. For example, if two drives use a sector size of 1024 bytes and another drive uses a sector size of 2048 bytes, you must set this value to 2048.

The default value for this option is 1024 bytes. Do not change this option unless you're using 2048 bytes cartridges.

Device Size

Indicates the storage capacity of the largest WORM cartridge you plan to use.

Boot Sector Overwrite

Indicates whether the device driver will allow applications to overwrite the boot sector on cartridges.

Verify Method

Indicates the type of data verification performed when information is written to a cartridge. Three methods are available: write verify, verify after write, and disabled.
If you use the write verify method, the device driver always issues a SCSI WRITE VERIFY command when writing data to a cartridge.

▸ Some older drives don't support the WRITE VERIFY command.

If you use the verify after write method, a SCSI WRITE command is followed by a SCSI VERIFY command.

The disabled method writes information to the cartridge without performing any verification. This method is faster than either a write verify or verify after write, but doesn't ensure data integrity.

Timer

Specifies the amount of time that the device driver waits after a write request to flush data from its cache buffers to the cartridge. The default is one-third of a second.

Buffers

Determines the number of cache buffers allocated for write-once drives. If you aren't using write-once drives, set this option to zero to maximize system performance.

Time-Out

Specifies the amount of time that the device driver waits for SCSI commands to complete before failing.

Installed Devices

Lists the drive configurations you've previously added to the device driver.

SCSI ID

Indicates the SCSI ID of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

SCSI LUN

Indicates the SCSI LUN of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

Host Adapter Number

Indicates the number of the host adapter to which the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box is connected.

Number of Volumes

Indicates the number of drive letters that you want the device driver to allocate to the device selected in the Installed Devices list box.

The device driver examines write-once and rewritable cartridges to determine the number of drive letters to allocate to the cartridge. If the drive doesn't contain a cartridge, only one drive letter is allocated.

The device driver allocates, by default, one drive letter for each partition on hard drives.

Number of Buffers

Indicates the number of cache buffers allocated for each drive supported by the device driver. Each buffer uses 512 bytes. If you've loaded the device driver into EMS, 15K is automatically allocated for cache buffers.

Cache Type

Indicates the type of cache used for write-once and rewritable drives. Four cache types are available: read, pass through, default, and enhanced rewritable.

The read cache type uses cache buffers only for reading from the media; data is written directly to the media.

The pass through cache type uses cache buffers for reading and writing data. Data is written to both the cache and the media at the same time, providing a high-level of data security if a system interruption such as a power failure occurs.

The default cache type uses the cache buffers differently for write-once and rewritable drives to provide data security while maximizing performance. Write-once drives use delayed writes; data is written to the cache buffers and then flushed to the cartridge after one-third of a second of inactivity. Rewritable drives use pass through caching. Both write-once and rewritable drives use cache buffers for reading data from the cartridge.

The enhanced rewritable cache type uses delayed writes for both write-once and rewritable drives. This cache type may provide better write performance than the default cache type. However, if a power failure occurs, you may lose all the data in the drive's cache buffers which could cause problems with your disk. For example, when you reboot your system, directories may point to invalid data.

Use Expanded Memory

Specifies whether the device driver is loaded into expanded memory, if it's available.

Pause after loading driver
Determines whether the system boot pauses after loading the device driver.

Output to Screen

Indicates whether the device driver displays configuration information on the screen when loading.

Scan all LUNs

Specifies whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus for LUNs.

Scan in reverse order

Specifies whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus starting from SCSI ID 7 to SCSI ID 0.

Scan the SCSI Bus at boot time

Indicates whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus for write-once and rewritable drives during system boot.

Installed Devices

Lists the drive configurations you've previously added to the device driver.

SCSI ID

Indicates the SCSI ID of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

SCSI LUN

Indicates the SCSI LUN of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

Host Adapter Number

Indicates the number of the host adapter to which the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box is connected.

Output to Screen

Indicates whether the device driver displays configuration information on the screen when loading.

Use Expanded Memory

Specifies whether the device driver is loaded into expanded memory, if it's available.

Pause after loading driver

Determines whether the system boot pauses after loading the device driver.

Disable XA status

Determines whether you can use CDs that use the XA format. If you're using drives that can read XA format CDs without special handling by the device driver, this option doesn't affect those drives.

Disable Multi-Session

Determines whether the device driver is configured for multi-session CDs. If you're using drives that don't support multi-session CDs, this option doesn't affect those drives.

Scan the SCSI Bus at boot time

Indicates whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus for CD-ROM drives during system boot.

Scan in reverse order

Specifies whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus starting from SCSI ID 7 to SCSI ID 0.

Set Volume

Specifies that you want the volume set at the level displayed in the Volume panel. If Set Volume isn't selected, the drive's default volume is used.

Initial Volume Level

Sets the initial volume level from 0 (mute) to 255 (maximum). This panel requires that the Set Volume checkbox is selected.

SCSI Command Timeout

Specifies a time-out value which by default is 15 seconds for SCSI commands. For example, if an attempt to access a CD-ROM drive exceeds 15 seconds, an error message is displayed.

CD-Database Read Only

Indicates whether changes you make, such as defining track and artist titles, will be saved to the database file.

Default CD-ROM

Indicates the letter of the drive from which you want to play CDs by default. This option is useful if you have more than one CD-ROM drive connected to your system. By default, the drive associated with the first available drive letter is used.

CD-ROM Polling Interval

Indicates the interval, in milliseconds, at which status information is updated and the drive is checked for a CD.

track time

Indicates the play time of each track.

number of tracks

Indicates the number of tracks on the CD.

track name

Indicates the name of each track.

Named Devices

Lists the named devices.

Device Type

Specifies the device type of the name selected in the Named Devices list box.

SCSI ID

Displays the SCSI ID of the device selected in the Named Devices list box.

SCSI LUN

Displays the SCSI LUN of the device selected in the Named Devices list box.

Host Adapter Number

Displays the number of the host adapter to which the device selected in the Named Devices list box is connected.

Minimize on use

Indicates whether the Backup window shrinks to an icon during backup and restore operations.

Allow Screen Saver

Indicates whether screen savers work during backup and restore operations. Using screen savers can slow down the performance of these operations.

Use a Log File

Indicates whether information generated by the Backup utility is recorded in a log file. The contents of the log file are intended for use by Corel Technical Support.

Log File Name

Indicates the name and location of the log file if one is used.

Catalog Files Path

Specifies the name and location of the catalog files. A catalog is a list of all files and their directory structures in the backup. This catalog file is used to restore files when required.

If you change the location of the catalog files, you must restart the application before the changed setting takes effect.

File Restore Options

Indicates how you want to handle files when restoring data. Three options are available: Always Replace File, Never Replace File, and Prompt Before Replacing File.

abstract file name

Indicates the name of the file that contains an abstract for the CD if it's available.

active history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you activate a previous history marker using the ACTIVATE command of the Tools　Maintenance menu.

advanced mode

One of two available modes for the Tools utility: normal or advanced.   Normal mode uses all defaults set using the Configuration utility. Advanced mode is intended only for experienced users who want to change defaults such as formatting options while running the Tools utility.

Advanced SCSI Programming Interface (ASPI)

Refers to an ANSI standard interface that configures the SCSI interface card to handle communication between applications on your PC and SCSI devices.

ANSI version

Indicates the SCSI version that the device supports.

Application Mode

Indicates the Tools mode, either   normal or advanced. Normal mode uses the defaults settings defined using the Configuration utility. Advanced mode is intended only for experienced users who want to change defaults such as formatting options while running the Tools utility.

ASPI host

Specifies the host adapter to which the device is connected. Host adapters are numbered starting from zero.

auto reset mode

Indicates that the device driver automatically resets the device after a failed time-out.

bad sector tolerance

Indicates the maximum number of consecutive bad sectors allowed on the WORM cartridge when the history mark area is scanned. If this number is exceeded, the device driver won't mount the cartridge.

bibliographic file name

Indicates the name of the file that contains bibliographic information for the CD, if it's available.

BIOS base address
Indicates the starting address in memory where the BIOS is installed, if it's enabled.

Blank history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you use the Blank command of the Tools History menu. All the existing information on the cartridge is hidden to make the cartridge appear as if all the information has been erased. However, you can still access the information using other types of history markers.

cache buffers

A type of RAM storage used by devices to speed up read and write operations. Information stored in the cache buffers is accessed more quickly than re-reading information from the media.

caching mode

Indicates the caching mode that's specified using the Configuration utility.

caching reads

Indicates that the device driver is using its cache buffers for read operations.

caching writes

Indicates that the device driver is using its cache buffers for write operations.

Capacity test

Determines the physical sector size and the total number of sectors of the media in the drive and compares these values to a list of valid known sector sizes. A failure may indicate communication or hardware problems with the drive.

cluster size

Indicates the number of sectors that DOS allocates for each read or write operation. These sectors are allocated regardless of whether the space is completely used.

command queuing
Indicates that a device can queue multiple SCSI commands.

command status

Indicates a command status code that's issued by devices supported by Corel's device drivers.

compact disc (CD)

A read-only optical disc that contains large quantities of information in either audio or data format. CDs are used in CD-ROM drives.

copyright file name

Indicates the name of the file that contains copyright information for the CD, if it's available.

Corel drive number

Identifies the class, as defined by Corel, to which the drive belongs.

CorelCDX

A Corel CD-ROM extensions program that interprets data stored on compact discs.

Counter history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge after 512 write requests are made to the device driver without a history marker being written to the cartridge. If a system interruption such as a power failure occurs, counter history markers ensure that the amount of data lost is minimized.

CRLSCSI.INI file

A file that's located in the installation directory. This file defines the configuration of the drivers and utilities installed in your system. CRLSCSI.INI is intended for use only by Corel Technical Support. Do not change the information in this file.

current block length

Indicates the size, in bytes, of the current block length.

data cache

Stores the most recently accessed contents of files on the CD. The default buffer size is 1 block (2 sectors).

data cache buffers
Specifies the number of buffers the device driver uses to cache data.

data cache size

Specifies the amount of memory, in bytes, required for rewritable drives.

date formatted

Indicates the date that the cartridge was formatted.

date of the error

Indicates the date that the error occurred.

device

A generic term that refers to any hardware peripheral.

device drivers

Define the configuration of the SCSI devices connected to the system on bootup. Corel's device drivers are available for virtually all SCSI devices approved through the Corel-certified program.
The installation automatically adds device drivers in your system and identifies the location of the device drivers using DEVICE statements in your CONFIG.SYS file. You can think of Corel's device drivers using the following general categories:

·   CD-ROM device driver ⌐ supports SCSI CD-ROM drives.
·   SCSIPRN device driver ⌐ supports SCSI printers.
·   Corel TWAIN device driver ⌐ supports SCSI scanners.
·   Write-Once and Rewritable device driver ⌐ supports many random access SCSI drives such as hard drives, rewritable drives, multi-function drives, WORM drives, and floptical drives.

device information

A section of the Tools utility information panel that displays the icon that represents the device and the logical name of the device, the name of the vendor of the device or the name of the ASPI manager for host adapters, the name of the model of the device, and the device type.

device type
product id

Specifies the peripheral device type as defined by ANSI SCSI standards.

directory cache

Stores information such as the name and location of the files in each sub-directory on the CD.

disconnect enable

Indicates that the drive disconnect option is enabled.

disk eject supported

Indicates that the drive can eject CDs.

DMA channel

Indicates the channel on the DMA chip used by the host adapter for direct memory access.

DMA speed

Indicates the direct memory access transfer rate.

door lock mode

Specifies whether the device supports door locking and whether the device driver can lock the door.

DOS free space

Indicates the amount of physical space that DOS views as available on a WORM cartridge.

DOS volume label

Specifies the cartridge label displayed by DOS.

drive capacity

Indicates the storage capacity of the media in the drive.

drive door locking supported

Indicates whether the drive supports door locking.

drive type

Indicates the type of tape drive you're using such as QIC or DAT.

driver time-out value

Indicates the amount of time that the device driver waits to determine if a SCSI command failed.

driver type

Indicates the version of DOS supported by the device driver. The driver type should always display DOS4+.

ECMD-111 support

Indicates whether the device complies with standards as defined by the European Computer Manufacturers' Association.

error tolerance on mount

Indicates the maximum number of consecutive bad sectors allowed in the history mark area of a WORM cartridge. If this number is exceeded, the device driver won't mount the cartridge.

fast tape erase

A fast tape erase rewinds the cartridge and erases enough information to create a "gap" on the cartridge. Each drive defines its own gap length.

- Some drives support a fast erase but may not create this gap.

FAT Size

Specifies whether media is formatted with a 64K file allocation table or a 128K file allocation table. A 128K FAT provides better performance and is recommended for use with DOS 5.0 and higher.

FAT type

Determines the type of file allocation table. Using the Tools utility, you can use a 12-bit or 16-bit FAT.

file allocation table (FAT)

A file allocation table provides a map of the information layout on a cartridge. A least one FAT is required for each cartridge.

floppy enable

Indicates whether the floppy controller on the host is enabled.

Flush history marker

Before data is written to a cartridge, the device driver buffers may temporarily store information, depending on the cache type you're using. At regular intervals, the data in the buffers is flushed to the cartridge. A Flush history marker is also written when you force the driver to flush its contents using the Flush command of Tools.

flush counter

Indicates the number of write requests made before the device driver automatically flushes its buffers.

flush history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you force the driver to flush its contents using the Flush command of the Tools utility.

flush timer

Indicates the amount of time that the device waits between consecutive write requests before automatically flushing its buffers.

format area

Indicates the format area where you want the device driver to mount the cartridge. Each time you format a WORM cartridge, a format area is created. The format area contains the history markers created after the format. The last format area is 1. This is the format area mounted when you insert the cartridge. The next reformat area is 2, and so on.

history marks

The write-once and rewritable device driver writes history markers to the cartridge to take a "snapshot" of the cartridge information at a specific point in time. History marks help the device driver find information on the cartridge. The Tools utility can examine these "snapshots" of the cartridge once they've been written.

host adapter

A term that refers to the SCSI interface card and its ASPI module.

host adapter id
Specifies SCSI ID assigned to the host adapter.

host adapter number

Specifies the number of the host adapter. Numbers are assigned to each host adapter defined in your CONFIG.SYS file starting from 0.

host name

Specifies the manufacturer of the host adapter.

information panel
A component of the Tools utility window that displays information about the selected device.

Internal diagnostics test

Performs the device's internal diagnostic tests. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive itself.

IRQ level

Indicates the hardware interrupt used by the host adapter.

ISO-9316 support

Indicates whether the device complies with standards as defined by the International Organization for Standardization.

IS0-9660 interleaving supported

Indicates whether the drive supports CDs created according to the IS0 9660 interleaving standard. This standard means that consecutive data isn't written to the CD on consecutive sectors. Interleaving data may improve performance because when data is read from the CD, the laser can read consecutive information without waiting for the disk to complete a revolution.

linked commands

Indicates whether the device can execute multiple commands without arbitrating for control of the SCSI bus between commands.

Log Directory

Specifies the location of the default log file in which information generated by Tools is recorded.

log file

A file in which information generated by a utility is recorded.

Log Name

Specifies the name of the default log file in which information generated by Tools is recorded.

logical device name

A name for the device that's displayed in the information panel of the Tools utility. If the device is associated with a drive letter, the letter is displayed as the logical name; otherwise, the product name is used. For tape drives, you can define name using the Name command of the Tools utility Status menu.

logical sector size

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

long tape erase

A long erase rewinds the cartridge and erases every block of information on the cartridge. A long erase may take significantly longer than a fast erase.

LUN scan enabled

Indicates whether all SCSI IDs and LUNs are scanned during the system boot.

maximum block length

Indicates the size, in bytes, of the maximum allowable block length.

maximum logical block address

Indicates the number of sectors on the cartridge.

maximum logical sector size

Indicates the largest sector size supported by the device driver.

maximum physical sector size

Indicates the largest sector size supported by the device driver.

maximum SCSI transfer size

Indicates the largest block of data that the device driver can transfer with one command.

maximum volumes

Indicates the maximum number of volumes supported on media used in the devices.

media

A generic term that refers to all types of disk storage including rewritable, WORM, and tape cartridges, compact disks, and hard drives.

media capacity

Indicates the available space on a cartridge.

media ejection supported

Indicates whether the drive supports the eject feature.

media removable

Indicates whether you can remove the media from the device.

media type

Indicates the type of cartridge you're using, such as rewritable or WORM.

menu bar

A window component that provides menus you use to work with the selected device. The menus and their commands reflect the type of device selected.

minimum block length

Indicates the size, in bytes, of the minimum allowable block length.

multiple subunits supported

Indicates whether multiple slots are supported on the same SCSI ID.

no auto sense

Prevents the ASPI manager from performing an automatic request sense command when a SCSI error is detected returning the device status.

normal mode

One of two available modes for the Tools utility: normal or advanced.   Normal mode uses all defaults set using the Configuration utility. Advanced mode is intended only for experienced users who want to change defaults, such as cartridge compatibility options, while using Tools.

Number of FATs

Specifies whether one or two file allocation tables are written to the media when it's formatted. Using only one FAT saves space, but may increase the risk of data loss.

optimization mode

Indicates whether the device driver is optimized for speed or space.

other information

A section of the Tools utility information panel that displays the application mode you're using, the name of the log file if you're using one, and the current time and date.

path table cache

Stores information about the name and location of each sub-directory on the CD. Each path table cache buffer accommodates approximately 100 sub-directories.

physical free space

Indicates the available physical space on a WORM cartridge.

physical sector size

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

port address
Indicates the I/O port used by the host adapter.

PREFETCH command supported

Indicates whether the drive supports the SCSI PREFETCH command. In addition to information you request from a CD, the PREFETCH command reads the next consecutive set of information. This read-ahead operation may improve performance.

prevent disconnect

Prevents the host from trying to disconnect from the device.

product identifier

Indicates the model of the device.

R/W subchannel support

Indicates whether R/W subchannels are supported. Standard CDs use subchannels P and Q to store track information. Subchannels W to R are normally left blank.

raw sector reads supported

Indicates whether the drive can read error correction code as well as data.

Read diagnostic test

A diagnostic test that reads and stores information from three or four sectors on the cartridge and then reads and stores the same information. If both sets of information aren't the same, the test fails. If you specify a repetition or continuous loop for the test, the same sectors are read each time the test is run. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive or cartridge.

Read/Write diagnostic test

A diagnostic test that writes to one sector of a formatted WORM cartridge, reads the data back, and compares it to the original data. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive or cartridge. To save space on your WORM cartridge, this test is performed only once, even if you choose multiple or continuous loops.

Redbook addressing supported

Indicates whether the drive supports addressing as defined by the Philips/Sony Redbook standards for CD-ROM.

relative addressing

Indicates whether the last logical block addressed is available for the next command. This option is available only in conjunction with the linked commands option.

removable media

Indicates whether you can remove media from the device.

Repair history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when use the REPAIR command of the Tools utility History menu.

revision level

Indicates the version of the device's firmware.

scan

A function that examines your SCSI bus to determine which devices are connected to your system.

Scan SCSI Bus

Determines whether Tools scans for devices on all SCSI IDs and SCSI LUN 0 or all SCSI IDs and all SCSI LUNs.

SCSI address

A term that refers collectively to the host adapter number of the device, the SCSI ID, and the SCSI LUN.

SCSI bus

A term that refers to the set of devices cabled to your SCSI interface card. Each device is cabled to the next device in the chain. You can include both internal and external devices on the SCSI bus.

SCSI device

A term that indicates that the device conforms to the SCSI standard.

SCSI ID

A SCSI ID is a unique number from 0 to 7 that's assigned to each device on the SCSI bus.

SCSI interface card

A SCSI interface card is a board that you install in an available expansion slot in your computer to let you connect devices to your system. The SCSI interface card provides two connectors: one that you use to daisy-chain internal devices and another that you use to daisy-chain external devices.

SCSI LUN

A SCSI LUN is an optional identifier used to provide a secondary identification number from 0 to 7. For example, if you're using a CD-ROM drive that contains multiple slots, you may want to assign each slot a SCSI LUN.

SCSI manager name

Specifies the name of the ASPI module you're using.

SCSI parity enabled

Indicates whether parity checking on the SCSI bus is enabled.

SCSI WRITE VERIFY command supported

Indicates whether the drive supports the SCSI WRITE VERIFY command.

sector packing

Indicates whether sector packing is supported. Sector packing refers to the data translation made by the device driver between the physical sector size and the DOS requested logical sector size of 512 bytes.

sector size

Indicates the sector size of the media. The sector size must be 2048K to use CorelCDX (or MSCDEX).

sectors lost

Indicates the number of sectors that have been lost on a WORM cartridge.

Seek diagnostic test

Forces the drive to seek to a set of random sector locations. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive or cartridge.

sense code

Indicates a code as defined by the ANSI SCSI-2 standard.

sense key

Indicates a key as defined by the ANSI SCSI-2 standard.

slot

A compartment within a CD-ROM caddie for a compact disk. You may assign a unique LUN to each slot.

slow SCSI transfers

Indicates whether a buffer mode transfer is used instead of a byte-by-byte transfer during a SCSI data phase.

Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI)

An ANSI standard that provides high-speed connectivity among peripheral devices and a PC.

spin up/down supported

Indicates whether the drive supports spin up and spin down commands issued by the device driver during mount and dismount operations.

starting sector number
Determines the sector number where the device driver will start searching for the format area.

status panel
Displays messages about the current operation or the location of your mouse.

synchronous negotiation enabled

Indicates whether SCSI negotiation for synchronous transfer is enabled.

synchronous transfer

Indicates whether the device supports synchronous data transfers; otherwise, the device supports asynchronous data transfers.

system cache buffers

Specifies the number of buffers required for WORM cartridges.

system cache size

Specifies the amount of memory, in bytes, required for WORM drives.

Tape Erase method

Determines the type of erase performed for tape cartridges. A fast tape erase rewinds the cartridge and erases enough information to create a "gap" on the cartridge. Each drive defines its own gap length.

- Some drives support a fast erase but may not create this gap.

A long tape erase rewinds the cartridge and erases every block of information on the cartridge. A long erase may take significantly longer than a fast erase.

termination

Prevents SCSI signals from conflicting with more recent signals. Only the devices at the ends of the SCSI bus must be terminated; other devices must not be terminated.

terminator

A type of resistor used to terminate the SCSI bus. Terminators are supplied with your devices.

time formatted

Indicates the time that the cartridge was formatted.

time of the error

Indicates the time that the error occurred.

Timer history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when data in the device driver buffer is automatically flushed. By default, the unwritten contents of the device driver buffers for a drive are written to the media if the time between consecutive write requests exceeds one-third of a second.

tool bar

A component of most Corel utilities that provides quick access to functions available from the menu.

total clusters

Indicates the number of clusters used on the cartridge.

total logical sectors

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

total physical sectors

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

track information

A term that refers to the information displayed in the Track list box of the CD-Audio utility. By default, this information includes the program number, track play time, track type, and track name.

tray locking supported
Indicates whether you can lock CDs in the drive.

UPC code
Displays the universal product code information if it's available.

User history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you use the USER command of the Tools utility History menu.

variable length blocks

Indicates whether the drive supports variable length blocks. Variable length blocks let you write almost any amount of data to the tape within the specified minimum and maximum block lengths.

vendor name
vendor id
Indicates the name of the manufacturer of the device.

driver version

Indicates the version and revision level of the device driver.

volume capacity

Indicates the cartridge volume. The volume is equal to the sector size multiplied by the number of sectors on the cartridge plus one.

volume name

Specifies the name of the volume on the cartridge.

wide bus (16 bit)

Indicates whether the device supports 16-bit wide data transfers. If the device doesn't support either 16-bit or 32-bit wide data transfers, the default is 8-bit.

wide bus (32 bit)

Indicates whether the device supports 32-bit wide data transfers.

writable CD-ROM drive
Indicates whether the drive supports writable CDs.

write errors

Indicates the number of write errors that have occurred on a WORM cartridge.

write protect status

Indicates whether the cartridge is write-protected.

write verify mode
Indicates whether the device driver supports the WRITE VERIFY.

Zero Media

Specifies whether zeros are written to every sector of the media during the format operation. This operation provides a method of testing every sector. If a bad sector is found, it may be possible to remap it.

Low level

Specifies whether a low-level format must be performed for each format operation.

Corel Media format

Includes reserved system sectors at the beginning of the cartridge. This format is intended only for use with WORM media. Using the Corel Media format may cause problems if used with another vendor's software.

DOS Media format

Uses the same media layout as DOS formatted floppy disks. For removable media, this format is selected by default.

Hard Disk Media format

Uses the same media layout as DOS formatted fixed disks. One partition table is created with one partition. For fixed disks, this format is selected by default.

Active history marker

Written to the cartridge when you activate a previous history marker using the ACTIVATE command of the Tools utility Maintenance menu.

catalog files

Catalog files are created when you backup data. Do not delete the catalog files. These files store information that's required to restore the files. For example, catalog files include the names of the files backed up and their original location.