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Macintosh: Upgrade for drives over 32MB (2 of 2)

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-- Special instructions for disks attached to AppleShare Servers:

Updating a disk over 134 MB attached to an AppleShare file server is a bit more complex because access privilege information will need to be manually restored during the update process. Note that updating requires a file by file backup of and restore onto the hard disk, and that all access privilege information will need to be reset after reformatting and restoration. A note below details the difference between file-by-file and image backup.

There are two alternative approaches to the process: Method A, less a burden for the server administrator, requires coordination with all server users. Method B requires little coordination, but may entail a substantial time commitment from the server administrator.

Method A - User participation.

1. Instruct all users of the file server to make backup copies over the network of the information they own on the affected volume(s) using their own local storage resources and to delete their information and folders from the server volume as they back them up.
2. After all users have completed this process, shut the server down, run AppleShare Admin, and make a complete volume report for each volume over 134 MB and make a floppy backup of the users and groups list.
3. Copy all remaining files and folders on affected volumes that you wish to preserve (perhaps belonging to absent employees) to some other storage device using a file by file technique (like the Finder).
4. Restart the server CPU using a floppy disk containing System 4.1, such as the Macintosh System Tools disk Version 2.0, and reformat the disks over 134 MB.
5. Restore the files and folders that you preserved in step 3, if any, to the reformatted volumes using a file by file restore technique.
6. Insert the AppleShare Server Installer disk and open the Admin Application. Prepare the disk(s) as server volumes. If the program asks for a users and groups file, use the one you preserved on floppy.

7. Once preparation is complete, use Admin to reassign ownership and access privileges to each folder that you restored, if any, to the reformatted volumes using the information in the volume report(s) you created in step 2.
8. Quit Admin, and install system 4.1 in the server folder of the server startup volume, replacing the existing system. Use the installer utility for this purpose.
9. Restart the server, and instruct all users to log on to the server and restore their individually backed up information to the server. Each user must reset access privileges to each folder they own as desired.

Method B - No user participation.

1. Shut the server down, run AppleShare Admin, and make a complete volume report for each volume over 134 MB and make a floppy backup of the users and groups list.
2. Copy all files and folders on affected volumes that you wish to preserve to some other storage device using a file by file technique (like the Finder).
3. Restart the server CPU using a floppy disk containing System 4.1 and reformat the disk(s) over 134 MB.
4. Copy the files and folders that you preserved in step 2 to the reformatted volumes using a file by file restore technique.
5. Insert the AppleShare Server Installer disk and open the Admin Application. Prepare the disk(s) as server volumes. If the program asks for a users and groups file, use the one you preserved on floppy.
6. Using Admin, reassign ownership and access privileges to each folder that you restored to the reformatted volumes using the information in the volume report(s) you created in step 1.
7. Quit Admin, and install System 4.1 in the server folder of the server startup volume.
8. Restart the server.

Note on Backup:

Upgrading Disks over 134 MB which were originally initialized with System 3.3 or earlier requires a file-by-file backup and restore, since the original format was incorrect.

There are basically two kinds of backup: file-by-file and image. File-by-file backup performs its functions through standard file system calls, and backs up a particular file by creating a copy on another storage resource. Only the information in the file is transferred from the original storage device to the backup device. The formatting information on the original device is not transferred to the backup device.

Image backup performs its functions at a much lower level in the system. Image backup backs up a storage device as a series of bits of data, and does not differentiate between data and formatting information on the original storage device. The image backup of a storage device will therefore contain the formatting information of the original, even if it is incorrect. Restoring

from an image backup onto a storage device will replace whatever formatting information is there with the formatting information that was in the image backup.

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