



Backing Up the Database

This chapter describes the Cisco Access Registrar shadow backup facility, which ensures a consistent snapshot of Cisco Access Registrar's database for backup purposes.

Because the Cisco Access Registrar's database (called MCD) does a variety of memory caching, and may be active at any time, you cannot simply rely on doing system backups to protect the data in the database. At the time you run a system backup, there may be Cisco Access Registrar operations in progress that cause the data copied to the system backup tape to be inconsistent and unusable as a replacement database.

To ensure a consistent backup, Cisco Access Registrar uses a shadow backup facility. Once a day, at a configurable time, Cisco Access Registrar suspends all activity to the database and takes a snapshot of the critical files. This snapshot is guaranteed to be a consistent view of the database, and it is preserved correctly on a system backup tape.

Configuration

The only configuration for this facility is through a single entry in the system Registry at `$INSTALL/conf/car.conf` is the registry path to this item.

This entry is a string that represents the time-of-day at which the shadow backup is scheduled to occur (in 24 hour HH:MM format). The default is 23:45.

When you remove this entry or set it to an illegal value (for example, anything that does not begin with a digit), backups are suppressed. The server is otherwise unaffected.

Command Line Utility

In addition to being available at a scheduled time of day, you can also force a shadow backup by using the `mcdshadow` utility located in the `$INSTALL/bin` directory. There are no command-line arguments.

This may take a few minutes to complete as a full copy of the database is created.

Recovery

When it is necessary to use the shadow backup to recover data, either because the regular working database has been corrupted by a system crash, or because the disk on which it resides has become corrupted, perform the following:

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- Step 1** Stop all Cisco Access Registrar servers.
- Step 2** Make sure three files (**mcddb.d01**, **mcddb.d02**, and **mcddb.d03**) exist in the **\$INSTALL/data/db.bak** directory.
- Step 3** Copy the files into the **\$INSTALL/data/db** directory. Do not move them because they might be needed again.
- Step 4** Change directory to the **\$INSTALL/data/db** directory.
- ```
cd $INSTALL/data/db
```
- Step 5** Rebuild the key files by typing the command:
- ```
$INSTALL/bin/keybuild mcddb
```
- This might take several minutes.
- Step 6** As a safety check, run **\$INSTALL/bin/dbcheck mcddb** (UNIX) to verify the integrity of the database. Note, you must be user **root** to run **dbcheck**.
- No errors should be detected.

mcdshadow Command Files

The **mcdshadow** command uses the files listed in [Table 14-1](#).

Table 14-1 mcdshadow Files

File	Description
mcddb.dbd	Template file that describes the low-level data schema for the Raima run-time library.
mcddb.k01 mcddb.k02 mcddb.k03	Key files that contain the data that is redundant with the data files. Cisco Access Registrar does not back up these files because they can be completely rebuilt with the keybuild command.
mcddcd.d01 mcddcd.d02 mcddcd.d03	Data files that contain the backup.
mcConfig.txt	Text file from which Cisco Access Registrar configures the initial at-install-time database.
mcdschema.txt	Text file that contains a version number denoting the level of the schema contained in the dbd file. Cisco Access Registrar will not attempt to open the database unless the number in this file matches a constant that is hard-coded in the libraries. If the result of the mcdshadow command (which uses copies of the data files) is divorced from its original mcdschema.txt , you will not be able to run Cisco Access Registrar.
vista.taf vista.tcf vista.tjf	Working files used by the Raima run-time library to ensure transactional integrity.