



Configuring Disk Backups and Disk Mirroring

This module describes the process to configure disk mirroring and create a backup disk of the packages and configurations in Cisco IOS XR software.



Note

The disk backup feature is also known as *Golden Disk*.

For complete descriptions of the commands listed in this module, see [Related Documents](#), on page 18. To locate documentation for other commands that might appear in the course of performing a configuration task, search online in *Cisco IOS XR Commands Master List for the Cisco CRS Router*.

Table 1: Feature History for Disk Backups and Disk Mirroring for Cisco IOS XR Software

| Release | Modification |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Release 3.4.0 | Backup disk creation was introduced. |
| Release 3.6.0 | Disk mirroring was introduced. |

This module contains the following topics:

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Disk Backup Prerequisites

Before performing a system backup, the following conditions must be met:

- You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
- Local storage device specified for the backup must be installed. The supported storage devices are disk0: and disk1: (if installed).
- Disk mirroring must not be enabled.

Disk Mirroring Prerequisites

Before enabling disk mirroring, the following conditions must be met:

- You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
- The secondary storage device specified for the mirroring must be installed in the same node as the primary boot device. The supported storage devices are disk0: and disk1:.
- The secondary storage device must be the same size or larger than the designated primary storage device.
- The secondary storage device must be partitioned.
- After disk mirroring is enabled, you cannot configure the backup disk feature.

**Note**

The primary partition on the secondary storage device must be large enough to contain all data on the primary boot device. This can be an issue if the primary boot device has not yet been partitioned. For example, in the situation where both the primary boot device and the secondary storage device are 1 GB in size, the primary boot device contains 950 MB of data, and the secondary storage device is already partitioned to 800 MB in the primary partition and 200 MB in the secondary partition. In such a case, the 950 MB of data from the primary boot device does not fit on the secondary storage device because of the partition. Such a configuration is rejected and an error is displayed. You need to replace the secondary storage device with a higher capacity device. For information about disk partition sizes, see *Related Topics*.

**Note**

Although compactflash: can be used as the secondary device on a Performance Route Processor (PRP-2), there is an issue with the ROM Monitor not being able to boot the minimum boot image (MBI) from the secondary device if the device is not disk0: or disk1:. In such a situation, you would need to go into ROMMON mode and boot the PRP-2 manually using the MBI on the compactflash:.

Information About the Backup Disk

A system backup disk is created when you back up the system files to a local storage device for the first time. This process formats the selected device, and copies the software packages and system configurations to that device. If the backup operation is performed from EXEC mode, then the files from that specific secure domain router (SDR) are backed up. If the backup operation is performed from administration EXEC mode, then the files from the administration plane and from all SDRs are backed up .

Before you create a backup disk of the Cisco IOS XR software packages and configurations, you need to determine which device is being used as the primary boot device. The boot device is displayed using the following commands:

- **show version**
- **show install active**
- **show install committed**

See *Cisco IOS XR System Management Command Reference for the Cisco CRS Router* for information on using the commands to determine the boot device.

Information About Disk Mirroring

The route processor (RP) card has a primary storage device that is used to store installation packages and configuration files. This primary storage device is referred to as the *primary boot device* and is essential for booting the RP and its normal operation.

Disk mirroring replicates the critical data on the primary boot device onto another storage device on the same RP, henceforth referred to as the secondary device. If the primary boot device fails, applications continue to be serviced transparently by the secondary device, thereby avoiding a switchover to the standby RP. The failed primary storage device can be replaced or repaired without disruption of service.

Disk mirroring should only mirror critical data on the primary boot device onto a secondary storage device and not any noncritical data such as logging data. To separate critical data from noncritical data, the disk devices need to be partitioned. Disk0: is partitioned to disk0: and disk0a.; disk1: is partitioned to disk1: and disk1a:. Disk0: and disk1: are used for critical data, whereas disk0a: and disk1a: are used for logging data and other noncritical data. Before you can configure disk mirroring on the RP, you must have partitioned the secondary storage device. The sizes of disk partitions are related to the total disk size, and are provided in [Table 2: Size of Disk Partitions in Relation to Size of Disk, on page 3](#).

Table 2: Size of Disk Partitions in Relation to Size of Disk

| Size of Disk | Primary Partition Percentage | Secondary Partition Percentage |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| less than 900 MB | Partitioning not supported | Partitioning not supported |
| 900 MB to 1.5 GB | 80% | 20% |
| 1.5 GB to 3 GB | 60% | 40% |
| more than 3 GB | 50% | 50% |

How to Create a Backup Disk

Creating a New or Revised Backup Disk

Complete the following instructions to create a new backup disk, or to back up the most recent software and configuration files onto an existing backup disk.



Note

If disk mirroring is enabled, you will not be able to configure a backup disk.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **admin**
2. (Optional) **showsystem backup** [*target-dev*] [**details** | **diff**] [**verify**] [**location** {**all** | *node-id*}]
3. (Optional) **system boot-sequence** *primary-device* [*secondary-device*] [**location** {**all** | *node-id*}]
4. **system backup** [*target-dev*] [**format**] [**location** {**all** | *node-id*}] [**synchronous** | **asynchronous**]
5. (Optional) **show system backup** [*target-dev*] [**details** | **diff**] [**verify**] [**location** {**all** | *node-id*}]

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|--|--|
| Step 1 | admin Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin | Enters administration EXEC mode. |
| Step 2 | showsystem backup [<i>target-dev</i>] [details diff] [verify] [location { all <i>node-id</i> }] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show system backup disk1: | (Optional) Displays information for the backup performed on the active RP where you are logged in, including the date, time, and status of the last backup. Use this information to determine if a backup is required. The following options display specific information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • target-dev—Displays backup information for a specified RP node. • details—Lists information about the software packages and configuration files stored on the backup device. • diff—Displays the differences between the software and configurations on the backup device and the software and configurations on the currently active boot disk. • location node-id—Displays information for a backup on a specific node. Use the location all keywords to display information for backups on all nodes in the system. If no backup exists, an error message is displayed. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|--|--|
| Step 3 | <p>system boot-sequence <i>primary-device</i> [<i>secondary-device</i>] [location {all <i>node-id</i>}]</p> <p>Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# system boot-sequence disk0: disk1:</p> | <p>(Optional) Defines the order of local storage devices used to boot a router. Enter a value for the secondary device field to define the default location for system backups. If this field is left blank, the backup device can be defined with the system backup command, as shown in the next step.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boot devices specified in this command must be installed in the card, or the command will fail. • <i>primary-device</i>—Defines the default device where software packages are installed and run. This device is also the default location for router configurations. We recommend disk0: as the primary boot device in the boot sequence. • <i>secondary-device</i>—Defines the device used by the system backup command to back up system software and configurations. The value of the <i>secondary-device</i> argument must be different from the value of the <i>primary-device</i> argument. We recommend disk1: as the secondary boot device in the boot sequence. This field is optional. • location node-id—Defines the boot sequence for a specific RP. • location all—Defines the boot sequence for all RPs in the SDR. Use this command in administration EXEC mode to define the boot sequence for all RPs in all SDRs. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. |
| Step 4 | <p>system backup [<i>target-dev</i>] [format] [location {all <i>node-id</i>}] [synchronous asynchronous]</p> <p>Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# system backup disk0: disk1:</p> | <p>Backs up the system software and configurations to a backup disk. Use the system backup command without keywords or arguments to back up the system software and configurations on the target device for the designated secure domain router shelf controller (DSDRSC) where you are logged in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By default, the backup disk is the secondary device defined with the system boot-sequence command in Step 3, on page 5. • To define a backup device for the current backup operation only, use the system backup command with the <i>target-dev</i> argument. • If a target device is not specified with either the system backup target-dev command or the system boot-sequence command, then the backup operation is not allowed. <p>Note The <i>target-dev</i> argument can be any local storage device except the current boot device, and must be large enough to store the current software set and configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location node-id—Specifies an alternate node for the system backup, such as the standby DSDRSC . • location all—Performs the backup on all RPs installed in a specific SDR, when used in EXEC mode; performs the backup on all RPs in all SDRs installed in the system, when used in administration EXEC mode. • Default is synchronous. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|---|
| Step 5 | <p>show system backup [<i>target-dev</i>] [details diff] [verify] [location {all <i>node-id</i>}]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show system backup disk1:</pre> | <p>(Optional)</p> <p>Displays information for the backup performed on the active RP where you are logged in, including the date, time, and status of the last backup. Use this information to determine if a backup is required. The following options display specific information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>target-dev</i>—Displays backup information for a specified RP node. • details—Lists information about the software packages and configuration files stored on the backup device. • diff—Displays the differences between the software and configurations on the backup device and the software and configurations on the currently active boot disk. • location <i>node-id</i>—Displays information for a backup on a specific node. Use the location all keywords to display information for backups on all nodes in the system. <p>If no backup exists, an error message is displayed.</p> |

Using the Backup Disk to Boot a Router

Complete the following instructions to use the backup disk to boot a router.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Enter ROM Monitor mode.
2. **dir disk1:**
3. Locate the hfr-os-mpi-X.Y.Z directory.
4. **dir disk1: hfr -os-mpi- X . Y . Z**
5. Locate the mbihfr-xx .vm file.
6. **unset BOOT**
7. **sync**
8. **confreg 0x102**
9. **boot disk1: hfr -os-mpi- X . Y . Z /mbi hfr hfr**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| Step 1 | Enter ROM Monitor mode. | See <i>Cisco IOS XR ROM Monitor Guide for the Cisco CRS Router</i> for information on entering ROM Monitor mode. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|---|
| Step 2 | dir disk1: Example: rommon1> dir disk1: | Displays the files on the disk1: storage device. |
| Step 3 | Locate the hfr-os-mpi-X.Y.Z directory. | Identifies the directory on the disk1: storage device. |
| Step 4 | dir disk1: hfr -os-mpi- X . Y . Z Example: rommon2> dir disk1:hfr -os-mpi-3.8.0 | Displays the files in the hfr-os-mpi-X.Y.Z directory. |
| Step 5 | Locate the mpihfr-xx .vm file. | Identifies the file in the hfr-os-mpi-X.Y.Z directory. Note On the RP, xx = rp ; on the DRP, xx = drp . |
| Step 6 | unset BOOT Example: rommon3> unset BOOT | Clears the setting for the BOOT variable. |
| Step 7 | sync Example: rommon4> sync | Saves the new ROM Monitor variable settings. |
| Step 8 | confreg 0x102 Example: rommon5> confreg 0x102 | Sets the configuration register to 0x102. |
| Step 9 | boot disk1: hfr -os-mpi- X . Y . Z /mpi hfr hfr Example: rommon6> boot disk1:hfr-os-mpi-3.8.0/mpihfr-rp.vm | Retrieves the file and installs it on the boot device. Note On the RP, xx = rp ; on the DRP, xx = drp . |

How to Enable Disk Mirroring

The tasks in this section describe how to enable and manage disk mirroring.

Enabling Disk Mirroring

Complete the following instructions to enable disk mirroring. After disk mirroring is configured, if there is a fault on the primary boot drive or it cannot be accessed for any reason, control is automatically transferred to the secondary storage device.



Note Disk mirroring overrides any existing disk backup configuration (Golden Disk), and subsequent disk backups fail.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **format** *secondary-device* **partition** [**location** *node-id*]
2. Remove any noncritical data from the primary boot device.
3. **configure**
4. **mirror** **location** *node-id* *Primary-device* *Secondary-device*
5. **commit**
6. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]
7. **mirror verify** **location** *node-id*

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|---|
| Step 1 | format <i>secondary-device</i> partition [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# format disk1:partition | Partitions the secondary storage device into two partitions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the device is already partitioned, you do not need to perform this step. • On multishelf systems, specify the node of the primary boot device with the location keyword. Note When you partition a FAT16 disk, the file system changes to FAT32. If you might need to downgrade to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 3.7.0 or earlier, consider carefully before partitioning the disk. Software downgrades to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 3.7.0 or earlier are not supported for FAT32 disks. The procedure for converting a FAT32 disk to FAT16 is complex and requires the assistance of Cisco technical support. |
| Step 2 | Remove any noncritical data from the primary boot device. | The primary boot device should contain installation packages and configuration files only. Log files can be copied to the “a” partition of the secondary device, for example disk1a: . |
| Step 3 | configure | |
| Step 4 | mirror location <i>node-id</i> <i>Primary-device</i> <i>Secondary-device</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# mirror location 0/rp 0/cpu0 disk0:disk1: | Enables disk mirroring of the <i>primary-device</i> to the <i>secondary-device</i> . On multishelf systems, specify the node of the primary boot device with the location keyword. If the primary boot device is not partitioned, the following occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contents of the primary device are replicated to the secondary device • Control of the mirroring server switches to the secondary storage device. • The primary device is partitioned. • Data is replicated back to the primary boot device. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|--|
| Step 5 | commit | |
| Step 6 | show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror location 0/rp 0/cpu0 | Displays disk mirroring information for an RP node. It also provides the status of the synchronization between the primary and secondary devices. Use the location <i>node-id</i> keyword and argument to view the mirror status on other line card and fabric card chassis. The default display is the mirror status of the card to which the console is connected. |
| Step 7 | mirror verify <i>location node-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror verify location 0/rp 0/cpu0 | Verifies disk synchronization for disk mirroring on an RP node. |

Replacing the Secondary Mirroring Device

Follow this procedure if you need to replace the secondary boot device used in the disk mirroring process.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]
2. **mirror pause** [**location** *node-id*]
3. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]
4. **unmount** *secondary-device* [**location** *node-id*]
5. Remove the device and insert a new device.
6. **format** *secondary-device* **partition** [**location** *node-id*]
7. **show media** [**location** *node-id*]
8. **mirror resume** [**location** *node-id*]
9. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|--|--|
| Step 1 | show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror | Verifies that mirroring is active. In the output, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be redundant. Use the location <i>node-id</i> keyword and argument to view the mirror status on other line card and fabric card chassis. The default display is the mirror status of the card to which the console is connected. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|--|--|
| Step 2 | mirror pause [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror pause | Temporarily pauses disk mirroring. |
| Step 3 | show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror | Verifies that mirroring has paused. In the output, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be paused. |
| Step 4 | unmount secondary-device [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# unmount disk1: | Unmounts the secondary device. |
| Step 5 | Remove the device and insert a new device. | |
| Step 6 | format secondary-device partition [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# format disk1: partition | Formats the device. |
| Step 7 | show media [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show media | Verifies that the device is formatted. The output should display the device that you formatted. |
| Step 8 | mirror resume [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror resume | Resumes mirroring. |
| Step 9 | show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror | Verifies that mirroring has restarted. In the output, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be Syncing. It can take 15 to 30 minutes for the mirroring process to complete. The exact time depends on the number of packages or files on the boot device. When the mirroring is complete, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be Redundant. |

Replacing the Primary Mirroring Device

In the event that your primary boot disk is defective and you need to replace it while disk mirroring is enabled, perform this task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]
2. **configure**
3. **mirror location** *node-id* *Primary-device* *Secondary-device*
4. **commit**
5. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]
6. **mirror pause** [**location** *node-id*]
7. **show mirror**
8. **unmount** *secondary-device* [**location** *node-id*]
9. Remove the device and insert a new device.
10. **show media** [**location** *node-id*]
11. (Optional) **format** *secondary-device* **partition** [**location** *node-id*]
12. **mirror resume** [**location** *node-id*]
13. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]
14. **configure**
15. **mirror location** *node-id* *Primary-device* *Secondary-device*
16. **show mirror** [**location** *node-id*]

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|--|
| Step 1 | show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror | Verifies that mirroring is in the redundant state. In the output, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be redundant. If mirroring is not in the redundant state, you cannot proceed with the procedure. You must wait until mirroring is in the redundant state. Use the location <i>node-id</i> keyword and argument to view the mirror status on other line card and fabric card chassis. The default display is the mirror status of the card to which the console is connected. |
| Step 2 | configure | |
| Step 3 | mirror location <i>node-id</i> <i>Primary-device</i> <i>Secondary-device</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# mirror location 0/ RP0 / CPU0 disk1:disk0: | Swaps the device roles such that the primary mirroring device now becomes the secondary device and the secondary mirroring device becomes the primary device. |
| Step 4 | commit | |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------|---|--|
| Step 5 | <p>show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror</pre> | Verifies that the primary device is now the secondary device and vice versa. In the output, if disk0: was the primary disk that you want to replace, it should now be listed as the secondary device. |
| Step 6 | <p>mirror pause [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror pause</pre> | Temporarily pauses disk mirroring. |
| Step 7 | <p>show mirror</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror</pre> | Verifies that mirroring has paused. In the output, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be paused. |
| Step 8 | <p>unmount <i>secondary-device</i> [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# unmount disk1:</pre> | Unmounts the secondary device which is the device that you want to replace. Initially, this was the primary device. |
| Step 9 | Remove the device and insert a new device. | |
| Step 10 | <p>show media [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show media</pre> | Verifies that the new disk is partitioned. You should see that the new device is mounted. If the new device is not partitioned, format the device as indicated in the next step. |
| Step 11 | <p>format <i>secondary-device</i> partition [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# format disk1: partition</pre> | (Optional) Formats the device. You only need to perform this step if the new device is not partitioned. |
| Step 12 | <p>mirror resume [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror resume</pre> | Resumes mirroring. |
| Step 13 | <p>show mirror [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror</pre> | Verifies that mirroring has restarted. In the output, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be Syncing. It can take 15 to 30 minutes for the mirroring process to complete. The exact time depends on the number of packages or files on the boot device. When the mirroring is complete, the <i>Current Mirroring State</i> should be Redundant. |
| Step 14 | configure | |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------|---|---|
| Step 15 | mirror location <i>node-id</i> <i>Primary-device</i> <i>Secondary-device</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# mirror location 0/ RP0 / CPU0 disk0:disk1: | Swaps the device roles back so that the newly inserted device becomes the primary device. |
| Step 16 | show mirror [<i>location node-id</i>] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror | Verifies that the new device is now the primary device. |

Configuration Examples for Creating a Backup Disk

Defining the Boot Disk Sequence: Example

The following example shows how to define the primary and secondary boot device for the active RP (or DSC). The secondary device is also the default location for system backups. In this example, the default location for software and configurations is disk0:. The location for backups of software and configurations is disk1:.

```
admin
system boot-sequence disk0: disk1:
Info: node0_0_CPU0: command succeeded.
```

Creating a Backup Disk for All SDRs : Example

The following example shows how to back up the software and configuration files:

- The command is run in administration EXEC mode, which backs up both the administration and SDR configurations.
- The target device is defined by the value entered with the **system boot-sequence** command, as shown in [Defining the Boot Disk Sequence: Example, on page 13](#).
- Because this is the first backup on the device, the disk is formatted.

```
admin
system backup location all

Info: node0_0_CPU0: formatting target device
Info: node0_1_CPU0: formatting target device
```

```

Info: node0_3_CPU0: formatting target device
Info: node0_0_CPU0: copying admin configuration
Info: node0_1_CPU0: copying admin configuration
Info: node0_3_CPU0: copying SDR configuration
Info: node0_0_CPU0: copying SDR configuration
Info: node0_3_CPU0: copying installed software
Info: node0_1_CPU0: copying SDR configuration
Info: node0_0_CPU0: copying installed software
Info: node0_1_CPU0: copying installed software
Info: node0_0_CPU0: backup complete.
Info: node0_3_CPU0: backup complete.
Info: node0_1_CPU0: backup complete.
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verifying admin configuration
Info: node0_1_CPU0: verifying admin configuration
Info: node0_3_CPU0: verifying SDR configuration
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verifying SDR configuration
Info: node0_1_CPU0: verifying SDR configuration
Info: node0_3_CPU0: verifying installed software
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verifying installed software
Info: node0_1_CPU0: verifying installed software
Info: node0_3_CPU0: verify complete.
Info: node0_3_CPU0: command succeeded.
Info: node0_1_CPU0: verify complete.
Info: node0_1_CPU0: command succeeded.
Info: node0_0_CPU0: verify complete.
Info: node0_0_CPU0: command succeeded.

```

Creating a Backup Disk for a Single SDR: Example

In the following example, the backup disk is created for a non-owner SDR.

- The command is run in EXEC mode, which backs up only the current SDR files and configuration.
- The target device is defined as disk1:.
- Because this is the first backup on the device, the disk is formatted.

```

system backup disk1:

Info: node0_3_CPU0: formatting target device
Info: node0_3_CPU0: copying SDR configuration
Info: node0_3_CPU0: copying installed software
Info: node0_3_CPU0: backup complete.
Info: node0_3_CPU0: verifying SDR configuration
Info: node0_3_CPU0: verifying installed software
Info: node0_3_CPU0: verify complete.
Info: node0_3_CPU0: command succeeded.

```

Showing the Backup Information: Examples

In the following example, the **show system backup** command displays the status of the last system backup:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# admin
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show system backup

System Backup information for node0_0_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 12:22:10 2009
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:42:11 2009
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 12:42:12 2009
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:48:47 2009
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0;;disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0;;disk1:

```

In the following example, the **show system backup** command is entered with the **details** keyword to display additional information on the configuration and software package files stored on the backup device. Because this command is entered in administration EXEC mode, the backup information for both the administration and SDR configurations is displayed.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show system backup details

System Backup information for node0_0_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 12:22:10 2009
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:42:11 2009
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 12:42:12 2009
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:48:47 2009
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0::disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0::disk1:
Admin configuration last commit record on disk1:
  Device          Commitid      Time Stamp
disk1:           2000000010   23:07:59 UTC Fri Jun 09 2009

SDR configuration last commit record on disk1:
  Device          Commitid      Time Stamp
disk1:           1000000030   11:56:43 UTC Thu Jun 22 2006

Active software packages on disk1:
hfr-os-mbi-3.7.2
hfr-base-3.7.2
hfr-admin-3.7.2
hfr-fwdg-3.7.2
hfr-lc-3.7.2
hfr-rout-3.7.2
hfr-diags-3.7.2
hfr-k9sec-3.7.2
hfr-mcast-3.7.2
hfr-mgbl-3.7.2
hfr-mpls-3.7.2
No Inactive software packages on disk1:
```

In the following example, backup information is displayed for backups located on disk1: in all RPs in the system. In this example, a separate backup was created on disk1: of node 0/3/CPU0 for a non-owner SDR.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show system backup disk1: location all

System Backup information for node0_0_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 12:22:10 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:42:11 2006
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 12:42:12 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 12:48:47 2006
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0::disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0::disk1:

System Backup information for node0_3_CPU0 on disk1:
=====
Last Backup Successful
Backup started at Sat Jun 24 13:02:23 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 13:21:30 2006
Verify started at Sat Jun 24 13:21:30 2006
  ended at Sat Jun 24 13:27:55 2006
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF=disk0::disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER=disk0::disk1:
```

Configuration Examples for Enabling Disk Mirroring

Enabling Disk Mirroring: Example

In the following example, disk mirroring is enabled on a router:

```
format disk1: partition

This operation will destroy all data on "disk1:" and partition device.
Continue? [confirm] y

Device partition disk1: is now formatted and is available for use.

configure
 mirror location 0/0/cpu0 disk0:disk1:
 commit
```

show mirror Command Output: Example

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror location all

Tue Dec  7 05:58:11.187 PST

Mirror Information for 0/4/CPU0.
=====
Mirroring Enabled
  Configured Primary:      disk0:
  Configured Secondary:   disk1:

Current Mirroring State:  Redundant
  Current Physical Primary: disk0:
  Current Physical Secondary: disk1:

Mirroring Logical Device:  disk0:
Mirroring Logical Device2: disk1:

Physical Device      State      Flags
-----
  disk0:              Available  Enabled
  disk1:              Available  Enabled
  compactflash:      Not Present
  harddiska:         Not Present
  disk0a:             Available
  disk1a:             Available
  compactflasha:     Not Present
  harddisk:          Available

Mirroring Rommon Variable
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF = disk0;;disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER = disk0;;disk1:
MIRROR_ENABLE = Y

Mirror Information for 0/4/CPU1.
=====
Mirroring Enabled
  Configured Primary:      disk0:
  Configured Secondary:   disk1:

Current Mirroring State:  Redundant
  Current Physical Primary: disk0:
  Current Physical Secondary: disk1:

Mirroring Logical Device:  disk0:
Mirroring Logical Device2: disk1:
```

| Physical Device | State | Flags |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| disk0: | Available | Enabled |
| disk1: | Available | Enabled |
| compactflash: | Not Present | |
| harddiska: | Not Present | |
| disk0a: | Available | |
| disk1a: | Available | |
| compactflasha: | Not Present | |
| harddisk: | Available | |

Mirroring Rommon Variable
 BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF = disk0::disk1:
 BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER = disk0::disk1:
 MIRROR_ENABLE = Y

Mirror Information for 0/RP0/CPU0.
 =====

Mirroring Enabled
 Configured Primary: disk0:
 Configured Secondary: disk1:

Current Mirroring State: Redundant
 Current Physical Primary: disk0:
 Current Physical Secondary: disk1:

Mirroring Logical Device: disk0:
 Mirroring Logical Device2: disk1:

| Physical Device | State | Flags |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| disk0: | Available | Enabled |
| disk1: | Available | Enabled |
| compactflash: | Not Present | |
| harddiska: | Not Present | |
| disk0a: | Available | |
| disk1a: | Available | |
| compactflasha: | Not Present | |
| harddisk: | Available | |

Mirroring Rommon Variable
 BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF = disk0::disk1:
 BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER = disk0::disk1:
 MIRROR_ENABLE = Y

Mirror Information for 0/RP1/CPU0.
 =====

Mirroring Enabled
 Configured Primary: disk0:
 Configured Secondary: disk1:

Current Mirroring State: Redundant
 Current Physical Primary: disk0:
 Current Physical Secondary: disk1:

Mirroring Logical Device: disk0:
 Mirroring Logical Device2: disk1:

| Physical Device | State | Flags |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| disk0: | Available | Enabled |
| disk1: | Available | Enabled |
| compactflash: | Not Present | |
| harddiska: | Not Present | |
| disk0a: | Available | |
| disk1a: | Available | |
| compactflasha: | Not Present | |
| harddisk: | Available | |

Mirroring Rommon Variable

```

BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF = disk0;;disk1:
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER = disk0;;disk1:
MIRROR_ENABLE = Y

```

show mirror Command Output on a Multishelf System: Example

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(admin)# show mirror location F0/SC0/CPU0
```

```
Mirror Information for F0/SC0/CPU0.
```

```
=====
Mirroring Disabled
```

```
Current Mirroring State:      Not Configured
Current Physical Primary:    disk0:
Current Physical Secondary:  Not Set
```

```
Mirroring Logical Device:    disk0:
```

```
Physical Device      State      Flags
-----
disk0:               Available  Enabled
disk1:               Available  Formatted
compactflash:       Not Present
disk0a:              Available
disk1a:              Available  Formatted
compactflasha:      Not Present
```

```
Mirroring Rommon Variable
```

```
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_CONF =
BOOT_DEV_SEQ_OPER =
MIRROR_ENABLE =
```

mirror verify Command Output: Example

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# mirror verify
```

```
Mirror Verify Information for 0/0/CPU0.
```

```
=====
Primary device and secondary device are fully synchronized.
```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to disk backup and disk mirroring configuration.

Related Documents

| Related Topic | Document Title |
|--|--|
| Initial system bootup and configuration information for a router using the Cisco IOS XR software | <i>Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco CRS Router</i> |
| Information about user groups and task IDs | <i>Configuring AAA Services on the Cisco IOS XR Software module of Cisco IOS XR System Security Configuration Guide for the Cisco CRS Router</i> |
| Cisco IOS XR command master list | <i>Cisco IOS XR Commands Master List for the Cisco CRS Router</i> |

| Related Topic | Document Title |
|----------------------------|---|
| Cisco IOS XR boot commands | <i>Boot Commands on the Cisco IOS XR Software module of Cisco IOS XR System Management Command Reference for the Cisco CRS Router</i> |

Standards

| Standards | Title |
|---|-------|
| No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature. | — |

MIBs

| MIBs | MIBs Link |
|------|---|
| — | To locate and download MIBs using Cisco IOS XR software, use the Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL and choose a platform under the Cisco Access Products menu: http://cisco.com/public/sw-center/netmgmt/cmtk/mibs.shtml |

RFCs

| RFCs | Title |
|---|-------|
| No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature. | — |

Technical Assistance

| Description | Link |
|---|---|
| The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content. | http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html |

