



CHAPTER 13

Backup and Restore

You should backup the Cisco NAC Guest Server on a regular basis so that in the event of a hardware failure you do not lose critical data. The Cisco NAC Guest Server backup process backs up the system setup, account database, and all audit records, enabling you to recover everything you need in the event of a failure. You can either create a “point-in-time” snapshot, or schedule system backups to be automatically saved to the Cisco NAC Guest Server or a remote FTP server.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Configuring Backup](#)
- [Restoring Backups](#)

Configuring Backup

This section describes the following

- [Saving Backup Settings](#)
- [Taking Snapshots](#)
- [Scheduling Backups](#)

Saving Backup Settings

Step 1 From the administration home page, select **Server > Backup** as shown in [Figure 13-1](#).

Figure 13-1 Backup Settings

The screenshot shows the Cisco NAC Guest Server Administration interface. The top navigation bar includes the Cisco logo, the title "Cisco NAC Guest Server Administration", and user information "admin admin Logout About". A left-hand navigation menu lists various settings categories: Authentication, Guest Policy, Devices, User Interfaces, Hotspot, **Server** (expanded), Network Settings, Date/Time Settings, Access Restrictions, SSL Settings, **Backup** (selected), System Logs, Licensing, Replication Settings, and SNMP. The main content area is titled "Backup" and contains three tabs: "Backup Settings" (selected), "Backup Schedule", and "Restore a Backup File". Under the "Backup Settings" tab, there is a "Settings" section with the following fields: "Remote Server Address:" (text input), "Port:" (text input), "Directory:" (text input), "Username:" (text input), "Password:" (text input), and "Confirm:" (text input). Below these fields is a "Mode is passive:" checkbox which is checked. At the bottom of the settings section are three buttons: "Save Settings", "Cancel", and "Test FTP". Below the settings section is a "Snapshot" section with a "Download:" label and a dropdown menu currently set to "Snapshot". The footer of the page contains the copyright notice "© 2008 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved." and a vertical ID number "273314" on the right side.

Step 2 To perform the backup to a remote FTP server, click the **Backup Settings** tab:

- Enter the **Remote Server Address** for the FTP server.
- Enter the **TCP Port** to be used (usually port 21).
- Enter the **Directory** to store the backup.
- Enter a **Username** and **Password** (confirming the password) that allows access to the FTP server.
- Selecting the **Mode is Passive** box activates **passive** for the FTP Mode. Leaving it unchecked keeps this inactive.

Step 3 Click the **Save** button to save the backup settings.



Note

If you choose to only store backups locally on the Cisco NAC Guest Server, they are placed in the `/guest/backups` directory. Cisco recommends backing up this directory remotely using SFTP and logging in with the root username and password. This ensures that you have an external copy, if there is a hardware failure to the disk in the appliance.

Taking Snapshots

You can save a point-in-time snapshot to allow you to download a backup of the Cisco NAC Guest Server at an exact moment.

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- Step 1** From the administration home page, select **Server > Backup** and select the **Backup Settings** tab as shown in [Figure 13-1](#).
- Step 2** To save a snapshot backup, click the **Snapshot** button at the bottom of the form.
- Step 3** You are prompted by your web browser to save the backup file to disk.
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Scheduling Backups

You can schedule backups to occur every day, week, or month at 1:00 AM. Scheduled backups are stored in either the /guest/backup directory of the Cisco NAC Guest Server or on a remote FTP server.

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- Step 1** From the administration home page, select **Server > Backup** and select the **Backup Schedule** tab as shown in [Figure 13-2](#).

Figure 13-2 Backup Schedule

- Step 2** To perform local backups:
- Enter the **Maximum number of backups** that you want to save. The Cisco NAC Guest Server removes old backups that exceed this amount by discarding the oldest backup when new ones are created.



Note If you do not want to limit the number of files, you can specify a number less than 1, for example, 0 or -1.

- Specify how often you want the Cisco NAC Guest Server to perform backups in the **Frequency** dropdown menu. You can specify **Daily**, **Weekly**, or **Monthly**. If you select **Weekly** you must also specify which day of the week. If you select **Monthly**, you must specify which day of the month.



Note Cisco recommends specifying a date between the 1st and 28th day of the month to ensure that you automatically back up your system *every* month of the year.

Step 3 Click the **Save** button to save settings.

Restoring Backups

You can restore a backup to the Cisco NAC Guest Server from the administration interface.



Note You can only restore a backup to the same version of Cisco NAC Guest Server software with which the backup was performed. If you need to determine which version was used to perform the backup, open the backup archive file directory and view the **version.html** file in the backup archive.

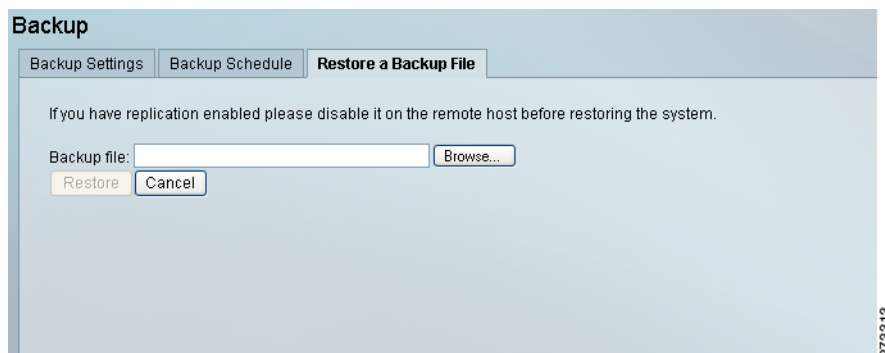


Warning

If you are running a resilient pair of Cisco NAC Guest Servers and want to restore a backup, you must turn off replication on both servers and only restore the backup to one of the servers. Then you must re-synchronize the other server. Failure to follow this procedure may result in data loss on one of the servers. Refer to [Chapter 14, "Replication and High Availability"](#) for details.

Step 1 From the administration home page, select **Server > Backup** and click the **Restore a Backup File** tab as shown in [Figure 13-3](#).

Figure 13-3 Restore Backup



Step 2 Click the **Browse** button and select the backup archive you want to restore.

Step 3 Click the **Restore** button.

Step 4 The backup is uploaded to the Cisco NAC Guest Server and the data is restored. Once the data has been restored, the server will reboot so that the database is correctly loaded.