

Online-Backup.dk Manager v9

MariaDB Database Backup and Restore for Windows

Ahsay Systems Corporation Limited

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Revision History

Date	Descriptions	Version
28 January 2022	▪ Ch. 5 – added migrate data	9.1.0.0

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1 Overview

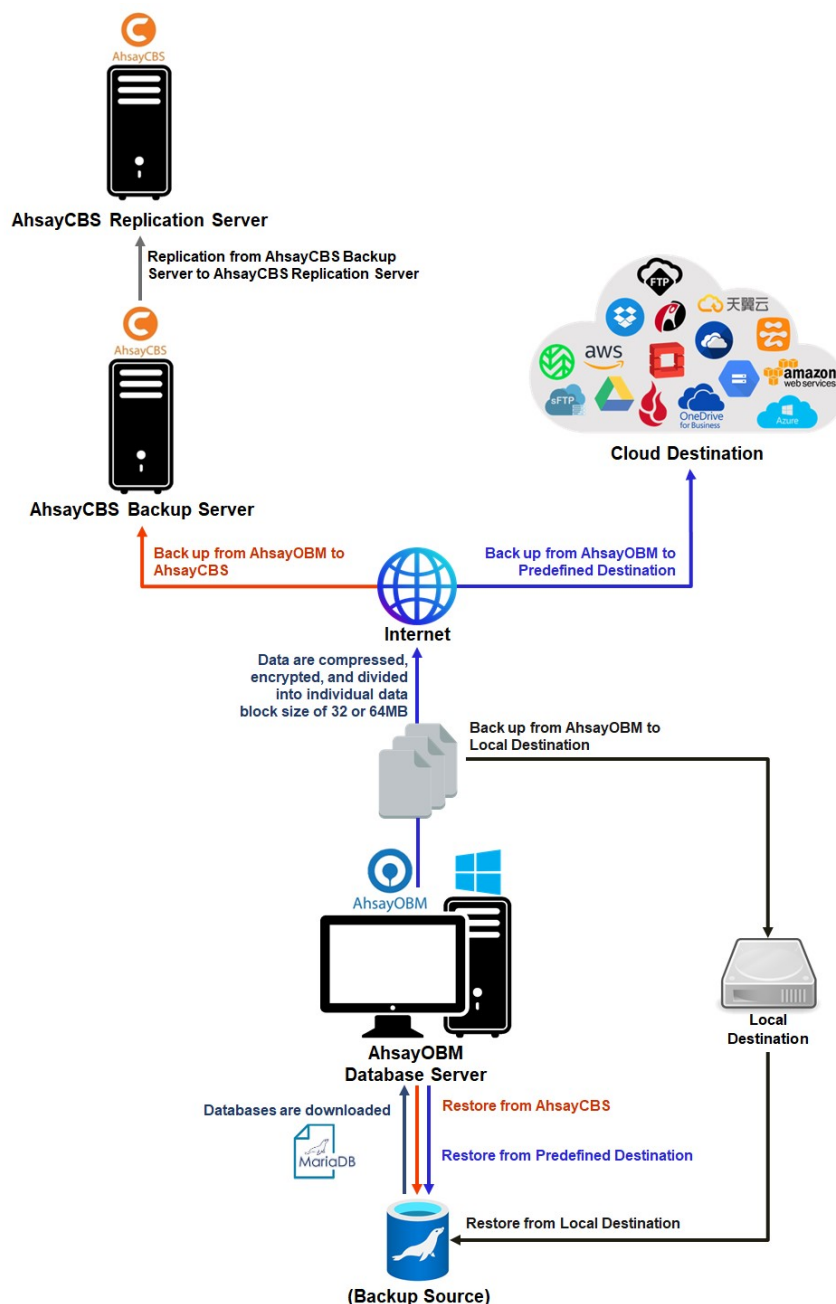
1.1 What is this software?

Ahsay brings you specialized client backup software, namely AhsayOBM, to provide a set of tools to protect your MariaDB Database Server.

1.2 System Architecture?

Below is the system architecture diagram illustrating the major elements involved in the backup and restore process among the MariaDB Database Server, AhsayOBM and AhsayCBS.

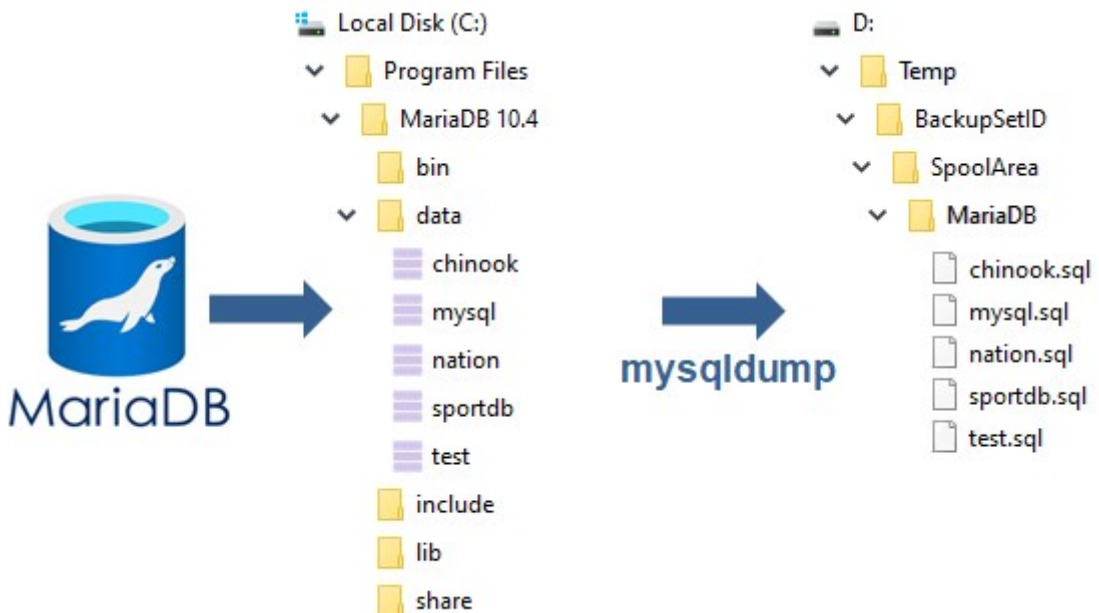
In this user guide, we will focus on the end-to-end backup and restore process using AhsayOBM as a client backup software.



1.3 MariaDB Database Backup Method

AhsayOBM MariaDB Database backup uses a spooling method to make a consistent snapshot of the database(s) for backup.

For each database backup job AhsayOBM will trigger MariaDB to spool or make a copy of the database (.sql) file to the temporary folder using the mysqldump utility.



1.4 Mysqldump Parameters

Here is the mysqldump parameter list used for generating the spooled dump file:

- --databases
- --password
- --result-file
- --port
- --user
- --host
- --opt
- --quote-names
- --allow-keywords
- --triggers

Example:

For the spooling of the “nation” database to D:\Temp folder, the following parameters will be used:

```
Mysqldump --databases nation --user=user1 --password=qwerty --host=localhost --port=3306 --opt --quote-names --allow-keywords --triggers --result-file=D:\Temp\nation.sql
```

For details on mysqldump parameters please refer to

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/mysqldump.html>

2 Preparing for Backup and Restore

2.1 Hardware Requirement

To achieve the optimal performance when AhsayOBM is running on your machine, refer to the following article for the list of hardware requirements.

[FAQ: Ahsay Hardware Requirement List \(HRL\) for version 9.1 or above](#)

2.2 Software Requirement

Make sure the operating system where you have the MariaDB Database Server installed is compatible with the AhsayOBM. Refer to the following article for the list of compatible operating systems and application versions.

[FAQ: Ahsay Software Compatibility List \(SCL\) for version 9.1 or above](#)

2.3 Antivirus Exclusion

To optimize performance of AhsayOBM on Windows, and to avoid conflict with your antivirus software, refer to the following Wiki article the list of processes and directory paths that should be added to all antivirus software white-list / exclusion list:

[FAQ: Suggestion on antivirus exclusions to improve performance of Ahsay software on Windows](#)

2.4 AhsayOBM Installation

Make sure that the latest version of AhsayOBM is installed directly on the machine where the MariaDB database(s) are hosted.

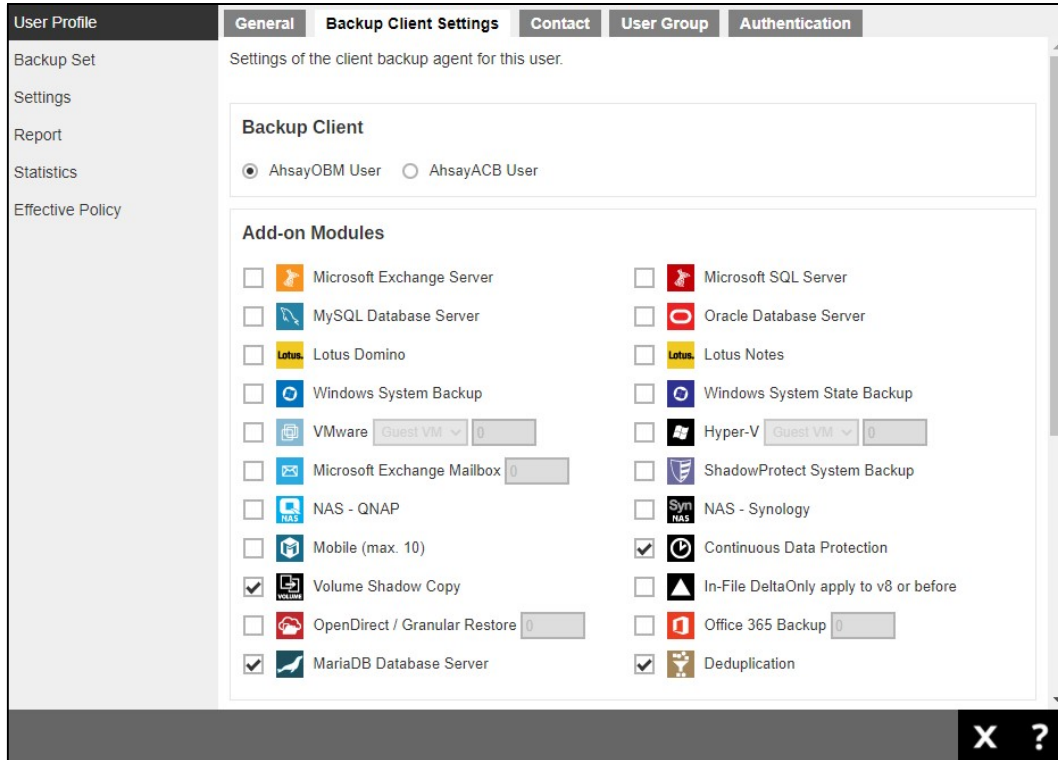
NOTE

Backup and restore of MariaDB database(s) running on a remote machine is not supported.

2.5 Add-on Module Requirement

Make sure the MariaDB Database Server add-on module has been enabled in your AhsayOBM user account.

Please contact your backup service provider for more details.



2.5.1 Backup Quota Requirement

Make sure that your AhsayOBM user account has sufficient quota assigned to accommodate the storage of MariaDB Database Server backup set and retention policy.

Please contact your backup service provider for more details.

2.5.2 Java Heap Size

The default Java heap size setting on AhsayOBM is 2048MB. It is highly recommended to increase the Java heap size setting to be at least 4096MB to improve backup and restore performance. The actual heap size is dependent on amount of free memory available on your MariaDB Database Server.

2.5.3 Network Drive

The login accounts for network drives must have read and write access permission to ensure that backup and restore would be successful.

2.6 MariaDB Database Server Requirements

Please ensure that the following requirements and conditions are met on the MariaDB database server.

2.6.1 MariaDB Version

AhsayOBM support MariaDB version 10.0 or above. For details of all supported MariaDB versions please refer to [FAQ: Ahsay Software Compatibility List \(SCL\) for version 9.1 or above](#).

To verify the MariaDB database version you can run the following query:

Example: MariaDB database version 10.4.12

```
MariaDB [(none)]> select version();
+-----+
| version() |
+-----+
| 10.4.12-MariaDB |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

For some older MariaDB database versions, to connect to MariaDB database use the `mysql -u root -p` command

Example: MariaDB database version 10.1.22

```
>mysql -u root -p
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 17
Server version: 10.1.22-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

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others.

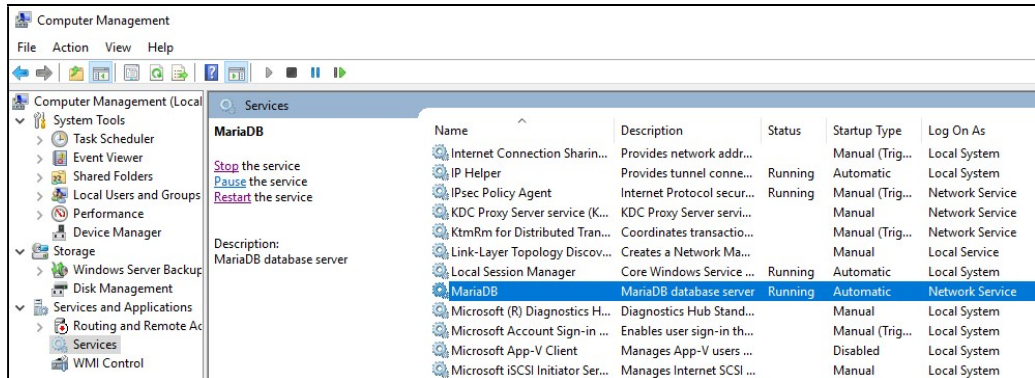
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current
input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> select version();
+-----+
| version() |
+-----+
| 10.1.22-MariaDB |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.6.2 MariaDB Database Status

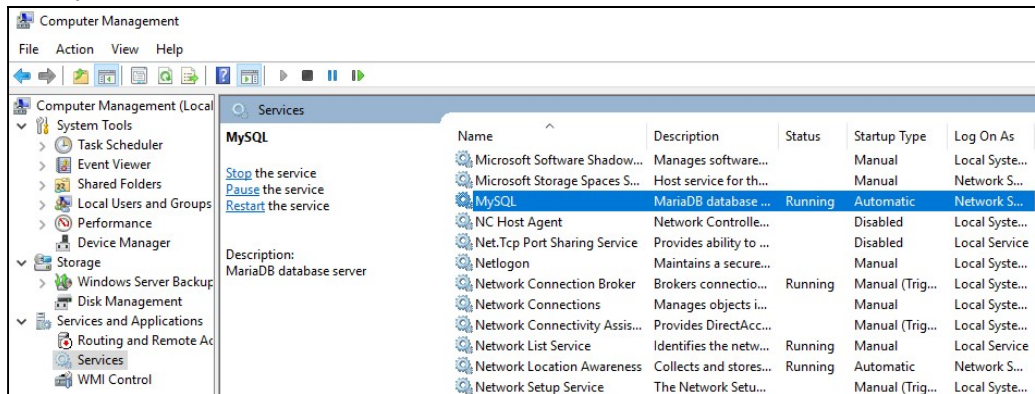
The MariaDB database instance is online.

Example: MariaDB database version 10.4.12



For some older MariaDB database versions check the MySQL, which is the MariaDB database, instance is online.

Example: MariaDB database version 10.1.22



2.6.3 TCP/IP Port

Check the listening port of the MariaDB database instance (default is 3306) using the command `netstat -an`.

```
C:\>netstat -an

Active Connections

    Proto Local Address           Foreign Address         State
    TCP    0.0.0.0:135              0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:445              0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:2179             0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:3306            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:3389             0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:5985             0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:47001            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:49664            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:49665            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:49666            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:49668            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:49669            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
    TCP    0.0.0.0:49670            0.0.0.0:0               LISTENING
```

TCP	0.0.0.0:49671	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:50000	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	10.16.10.88:139	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING

2.6.4 Mysqldump Utility

The mysqldump utility is installed on the MariaDB database server.

Example: The default location for the mysqldump utility for MariaDB v10.4 is located in the following folder **C:\Program Files\MariaDB 10.4\bin**

2.6.5 Mysqldump Utility Version

The mysqldump utility is the same version as the MariaDB database.

To check the mysqldump version use the **mysqldump --version** command.

```
C:\Program Files\MariaDB 10.4\bin>mysqldump --version
mysqldump Ver 10.17 Distrib 10.4.12-MariaDB, for Win64 (AMD64)

C:\Program Files\MariaDB 10.4\bin>
```

2.6.6 User Account Privileges

A MariaDB database user account with the following privileges must be setup for the backup operation.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO
"username"@"localhost" IDENTIFIED BY "password";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO
"username"@"localhost.localdomain" IDENTIFIED BY "password";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

2.6.7 Localhost

Verify that 'localhost' on the MariaDB database server is resolvable using the **ping localhost** command.

```
C:\>ping localhost

Pinging w2k16-std [::1] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from ::1: time<1ms
Reply from ::1: time<1ms
Reply from ::1: time<1ms
Reply from ::1: time<1ms

Ping statistics for ::1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

'localhost' is allowed to access the MariaDB database instance on the MariaDB service listening port (default 3306) using the command `telnet localhost 3306`.

```
# telnet localhost 3306
Y
5.5.5-10.4.12-MariaDB7Ip{8E1e,
~! /G,X[>cWm=&Fmysql_native_password
```

NOTE

The telnet utility is not installed by default on some Windows versions.

2.6.8 MariaDB Virtual System Databases

The 'information_schema' and 'performance_schema' databases are MariaDB virtual system databases, which contains information about the user databases on the MariaDB instance are automatically excluded from the backup source. They are read-only and cannot be backed up.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| chinook           |
| information_schema|
| mysql             |
| nation            |
| performance_schema|
| sportdb           |
| test              |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.002 sec)
```

2.6.9 Temporary Directory

The databases selected for backup will be temporarily spooled to a temporary directory before being uploaded to the backup server or destination storage.

Ensure that the temporary directory configured for the MariaDB database backup:

- Is not located on the Windows System C:\ drive
- Has sufficient disk space for the backup operation, the free space on the temporary directory drive should be at least 150% of the database size. As the temporary directory is also used for storing index files and any incremental or differential delta files generated during the backup job before they are uploaded to the backup destination.

For example:

If the default setting for Delta ratio is 50% for in-file delta, if the total MariaDB database size is 100GB and there is only one backup destination, the minimum free space needed on the drive where the temporary directory folder is located = 150GB

100GB = Total MariaDB database size

50GB = Total maximum size of incremental or differential delta files generated

Please bear in mind the size of the databases may grow over time and you may need to review the temporary directory free space requirements on a regular basis.

To calculate for the size of your databases run the command below.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT
  -> table_schema 'Database Name',
  -> ROUND(SUM(data_length + index_length) / 1024 / 1024, 2)
  'Size in MB'
  -> FROM information_schema.tables
  -> GROUP by table_schema;
```

Database	Size in (MB)
chinook	1.83
information_schema	0.19
mysql	2.17
nation	3.55
performance_schema	0.00
sportdb	2.89
test	0.77

```
7 rows in set (0.378 sec)
```

2.7 Limitations

1. Backup and restore must be to the same MariaDB database version.
2. When restoring MariaDB databases to an alternate location only one database can be selected and restored at any one time.
3. Restoring databases to another machine can only be done using the **Restore raw file** option.

2.8 Best Practices and Recommendations

2.8.1 Temporary Directory

To ensure an optimal backup/restoration performance, it is highly recommended to set the temporary directory folder to a location with sufficient free disk space. It must be on another location other than Drive C: (e.g. Drive E:).

2.8.2 Periodic Backup Schedule

The periodic backup schedule should be reviewed regularly to ensure that the interval is sufficient to handle the data volume on the machine. Over time, data usage pattern may change on a production server, i.e. the number of new files created, the number of files which are updated/deleted, and new users may be added etc.

Consider the following key points to efficiently handle backup sets with periodic backup schedule.

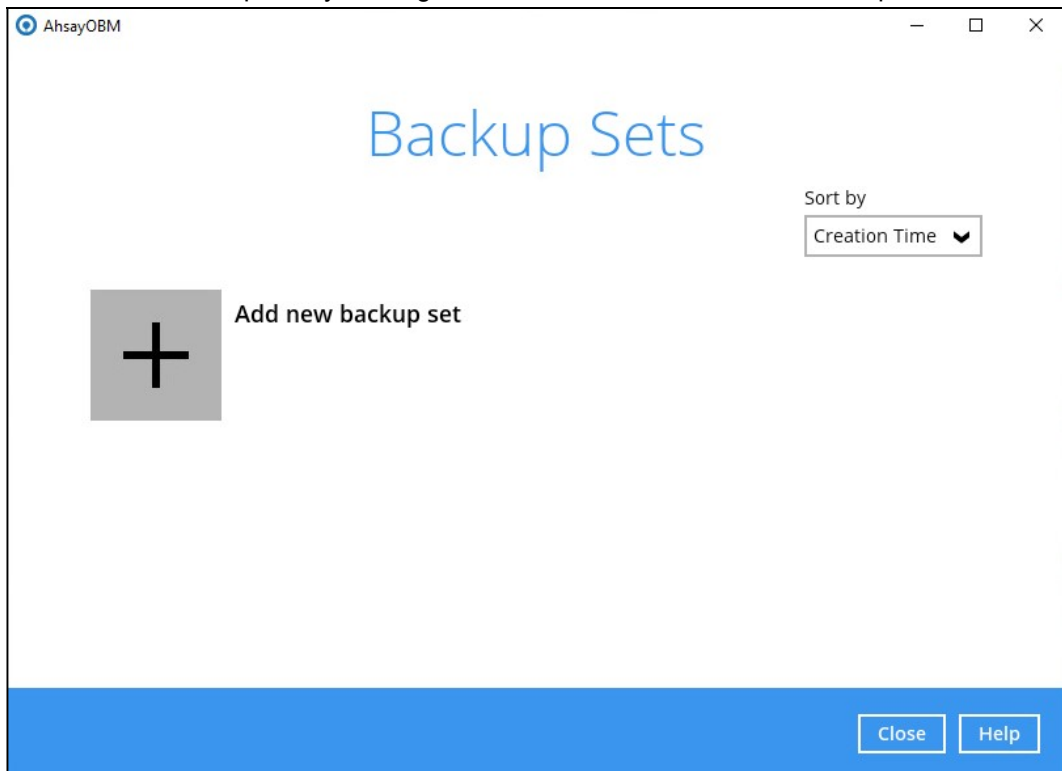
- ◉ Hardware – to achieve optimal performance, compatible hardware requirements is a must. Ensure you have the backup machine's appropriate hardware specifications to accommodate frequency of backups,
 - so that the data is always backed up within the periodic backup interval
 - so that the backup frequency does not affect the performance of the production server
- ◉ Network – make sure to have enough network bandwidth to accommodate the volume of data within the backup interval.
- ◉ Retention Policy - also make sure to consider the retention policy settings and retention area storage management which can grow because of the changes in the backup data for each backup job.

3 Creating a MariaDB Database Backup Set

1. Click the Backup Sets icon on the main interface of AhsayOBM.



2. Create a new backup set by clicking the **Add** button to create a new backup set.



3. Select the **Backup set type** and name your new backup set and enter the login information for the MariaDB server then click **Next** to proceed.

AhsayOBM

Create Backup Set

Name
MariaDB Database Backup

Backup set type
MariaDB Backup

Login ID
root

Password
•••••

Host Port
localhost 3306

Path to mysqldump
C:\Program Files\MariaDB 10.4\bin\mysqldump.exe Change

Next Cancel Help

4. In the Backup Source menu, select the MariaDB databases you would like to backup. Click **Next** to proceed.

AhsayOBM

Backup Source

MariaDB

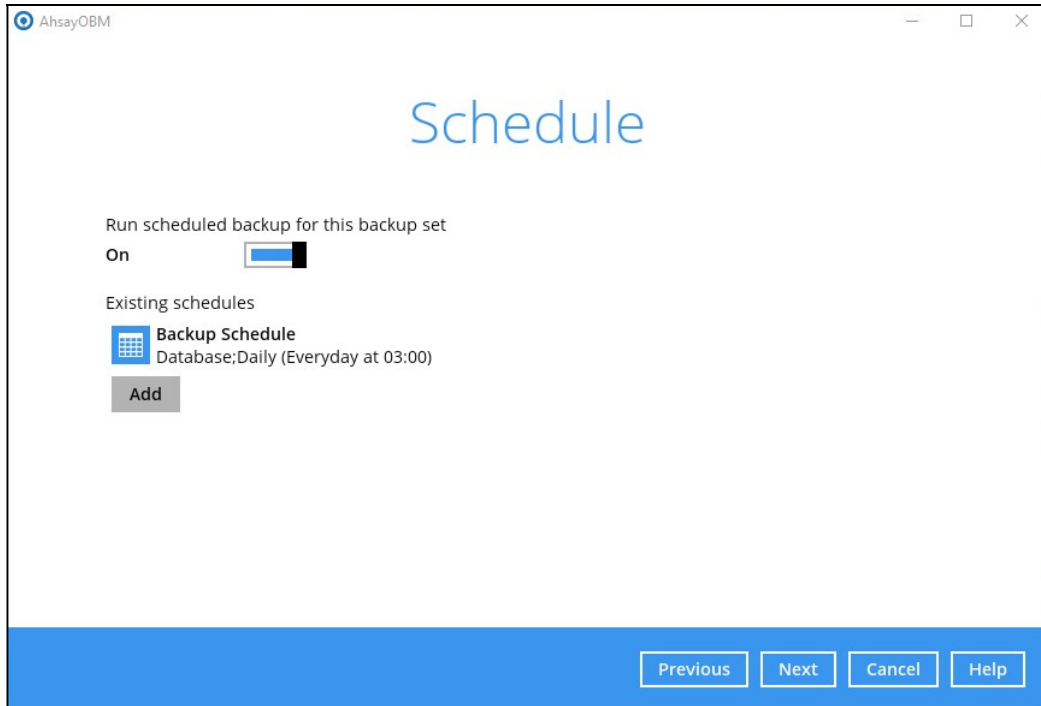
- information_schema
- mysql
- mysql-1
- performance_schema
- test

Previous Next Cancel Help

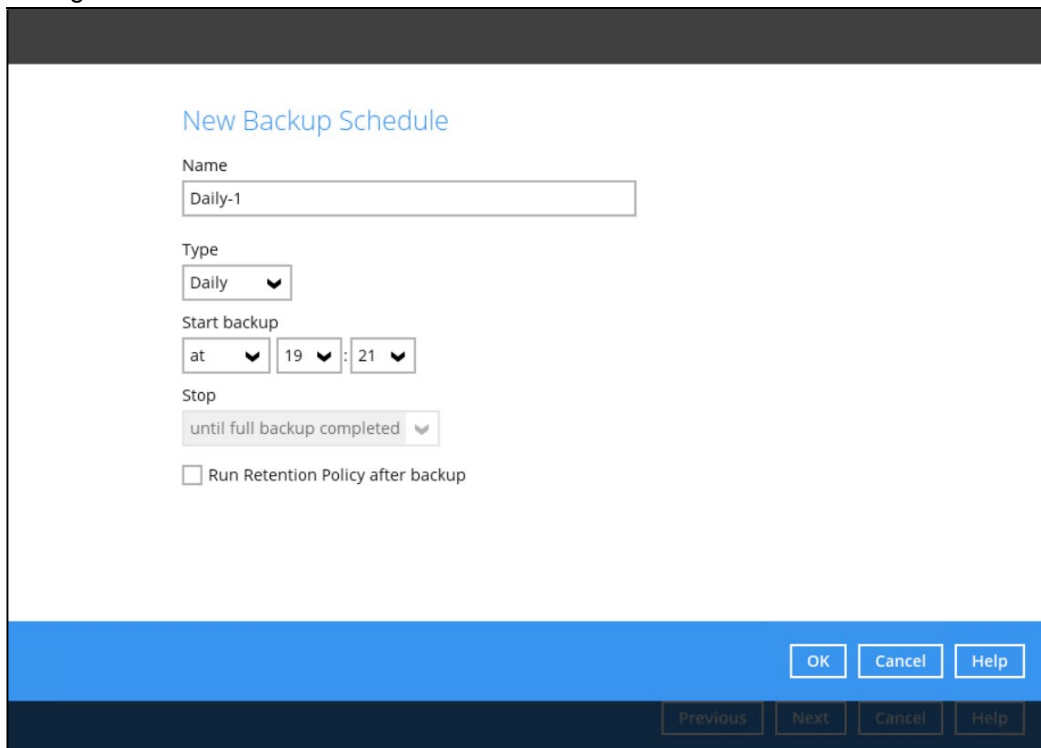
NOTE

The 'information_schema' and 'performance_schema' databases are MariaDB virtual system databases, which contains information about the user databases on the MariaDB instance, are automatically excluded from the backup source. They are read-only and cannot be backed up, therefore they are grayed out and cannot be selected. .

- 5. In the Schedule menu, you can configure a backup schedule for backup job to run automatically at your specified time interval.



Click **Add** to add a new schedule or double click on the existing schedule to change the values. Click **OK** then **Next** to proceed when you are done setting.



NOTE

The default backup schedule is daily backup at 3:00 where the backup job will run until completion and the retention policy job will be run immediately after the backup job.

6. Select a backup mode and click the “+” sign to select a backup storage destination.

AhsayOBM

Destination

Backup mode
Sequential

Existing storage destinations
+ Add new storage destination / destination pool
^ v

Previous Next Cancel Help

7. Select the backup storage destination. Click on **OK** to proceed.

Example: AhsayCBS server

AhsayOBM

New Storage Destination / Destination Pool

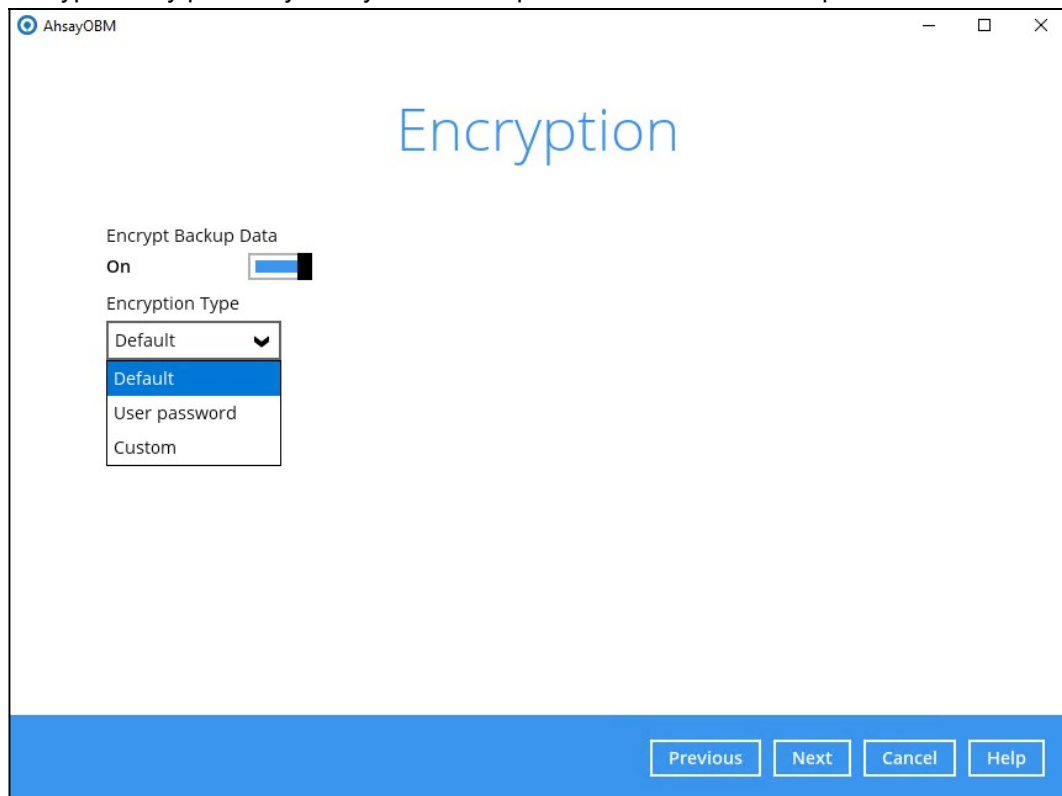
Name
AhsayCBS

Destination storage
AhsayCBS

OK Cancel Help

Previous Next Cancel Help

8. In the Encryption window, the default **Encrypt Backup Data** option is enabled with an encryption key preset by the system which provides the most secure protection.



You can choose from one of the following three Encryption Type options:

- **Default** – an encryption key with 44 alpha numeric characters will be randomly generated by the system.
- **User password** – the encryption key will be the same as the login password of your AhsayOBM at the time when this backup set is created. Please be reminded that if you change the AhsayOBM login password later, the encryption keys of the backup sets previously created with this encryption type will remain unchanged.
- **Custom** – you can customize your encryption key, where you can set your own algorithm, encryption key, method, and key length.

AhsayOBM

Encryption

Encrypt Backup Data
On

Encryption Type
Custom

Algorithm
AES

Encryption key
••••••

Re-enter encryption key
••••••

Method
 ECB CBC

Key length
 128-bit 256-bit

Previous Next Cancel Help

NOTE

For best practice on managing your encryption key, refer to the following wiki article.

[FAQ: Best practices for managing encryption key on AhsayOBM or AhsayACB?](#)

Click **Next** when you are done setting.

9. If you have enabled the Encryption Key feature in the previous step, the following pop-up window shows, no matter which encryption type you have selected.

AhsayOBM

Encryption

Encrypt Backup Data
On

You are advised to write this encryption key down on paper and keep it in a safe place. You will need it when you need to restore your files later. Please confirm that you have done so.

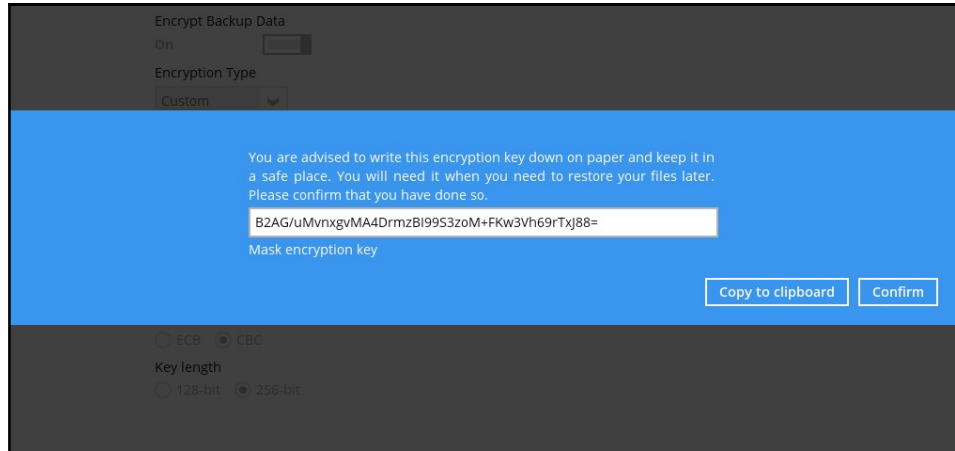
••••••
Unmask encryption key

Copy to clipboard Confirm

Previous Next Cancel Help

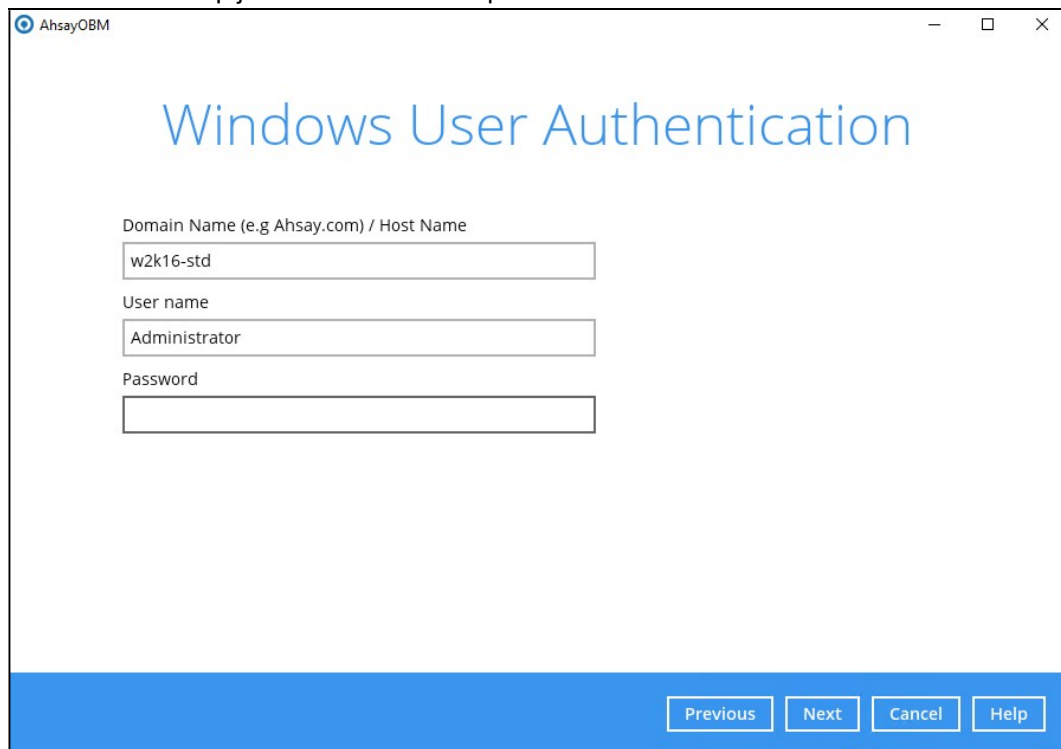
The pop-up window has the following three options to choose from:

- **Unmask encryption key** – The encryption key is masked by default. Click this option to show the encryption key.



- **Copy to clipboard** – Click to copy the encryption key, then you can paste it in another location of your choice.
- **Confirm** – Click to exit this pop-up window and proceed to the next step.

10. Enter the Windows login credentials used by AhsayOBM to authenticate the scheduled or continuous backup job and click **Next** to proceed.

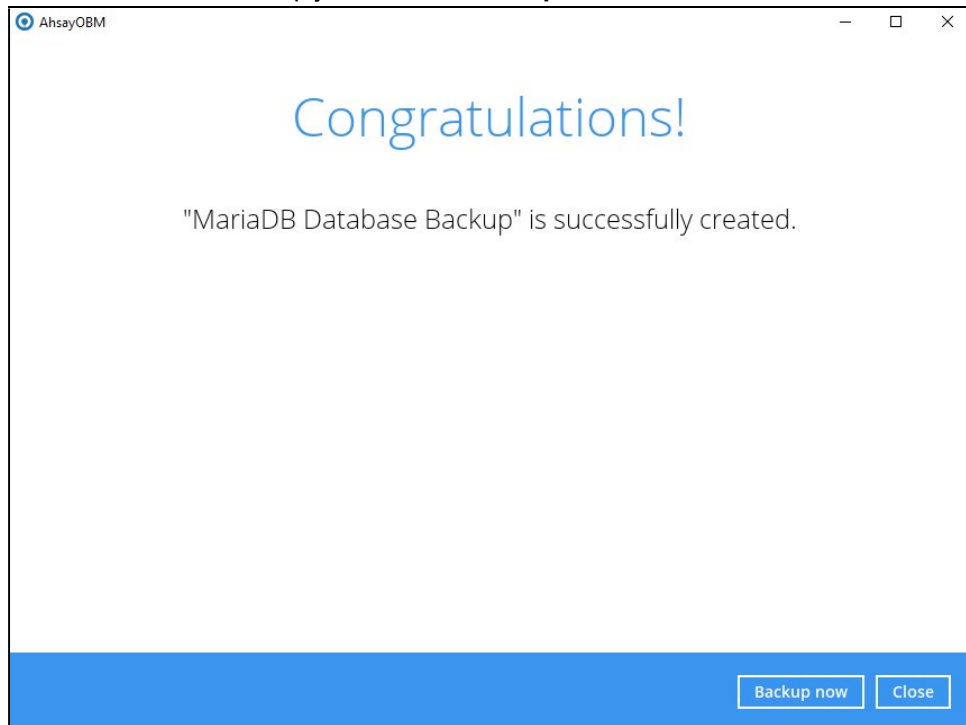


NOTE

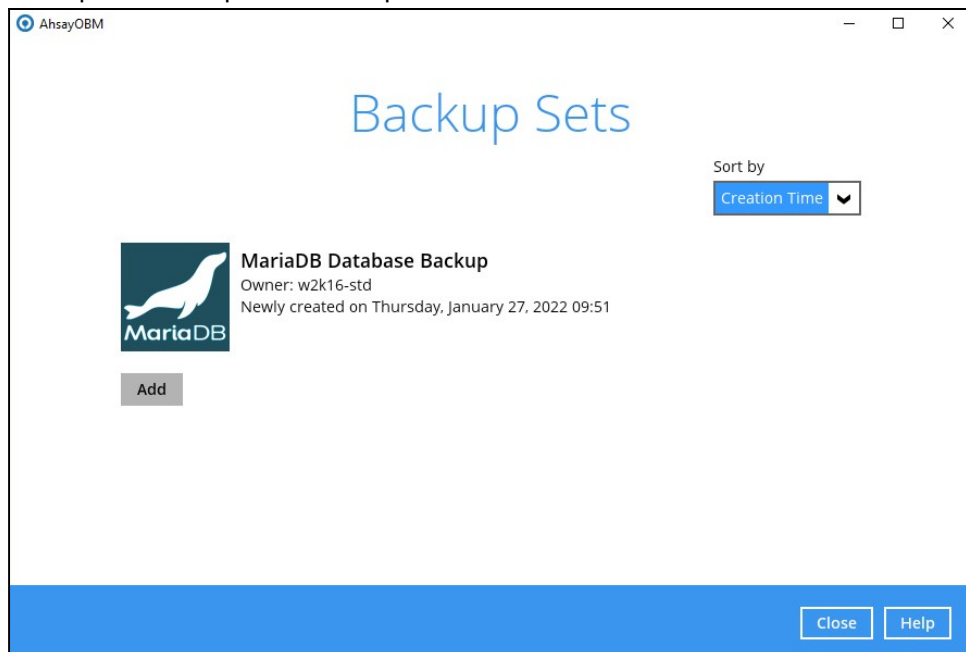
If the backup schedule is turned off and the selected destination storage is not a network shared drive, the Windows User Authentication screen will be automatically skipped. The Windows User Authentication login credentials can be added or updated post backup set creation.

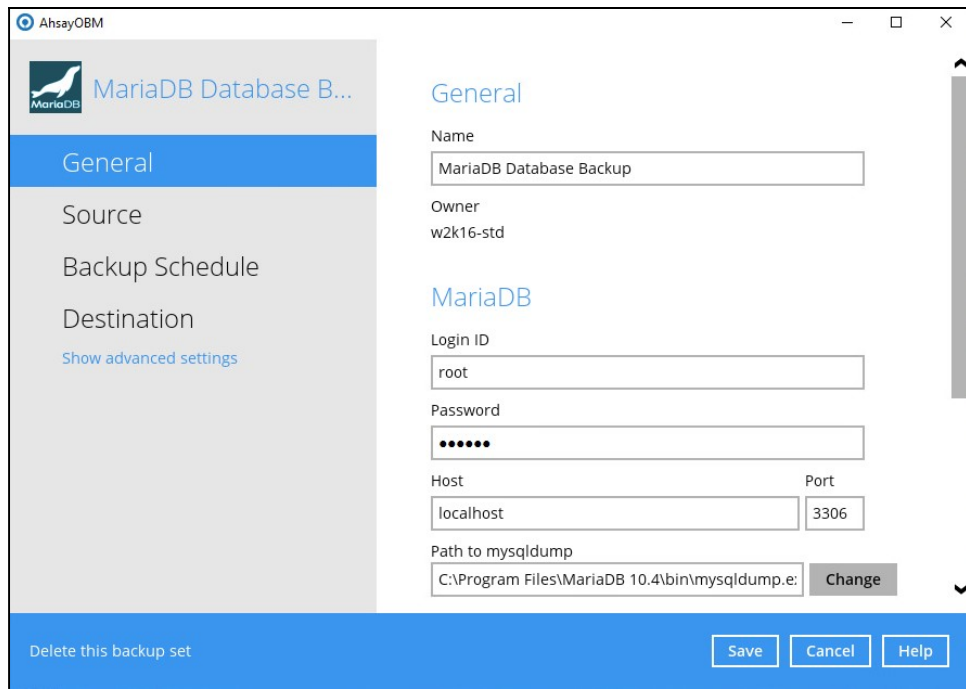
11. Backup set created.

i. To start a manual backup job, click on **Backup now**.



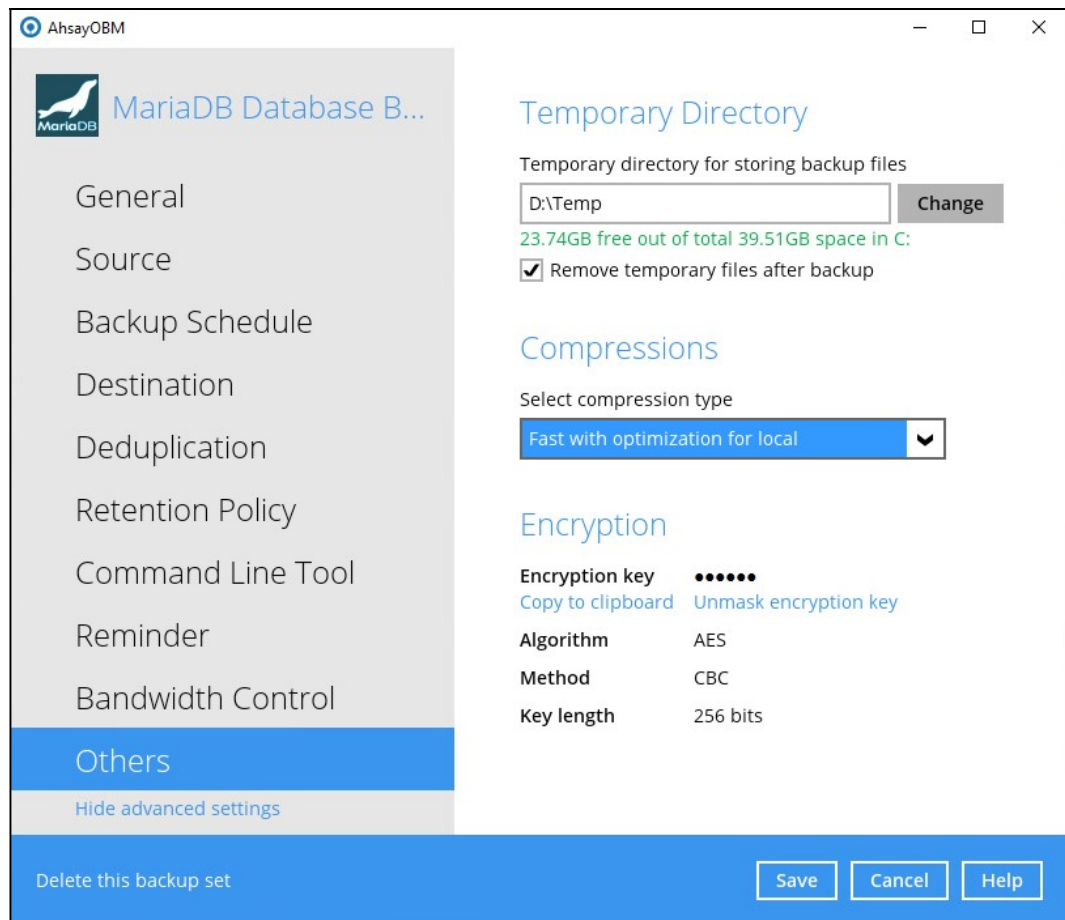
ii. To verify the backup set settings, click on **Close** and then click on the MariaDB backup set to complete the setup.





- It is highly recommended to change the Temporary Directory. Select another location with sufficient free disk space other than Drive C:\Users\Administrator\temp.

Go to **Others > Temporary Directory**. Click Change to browse for another location.

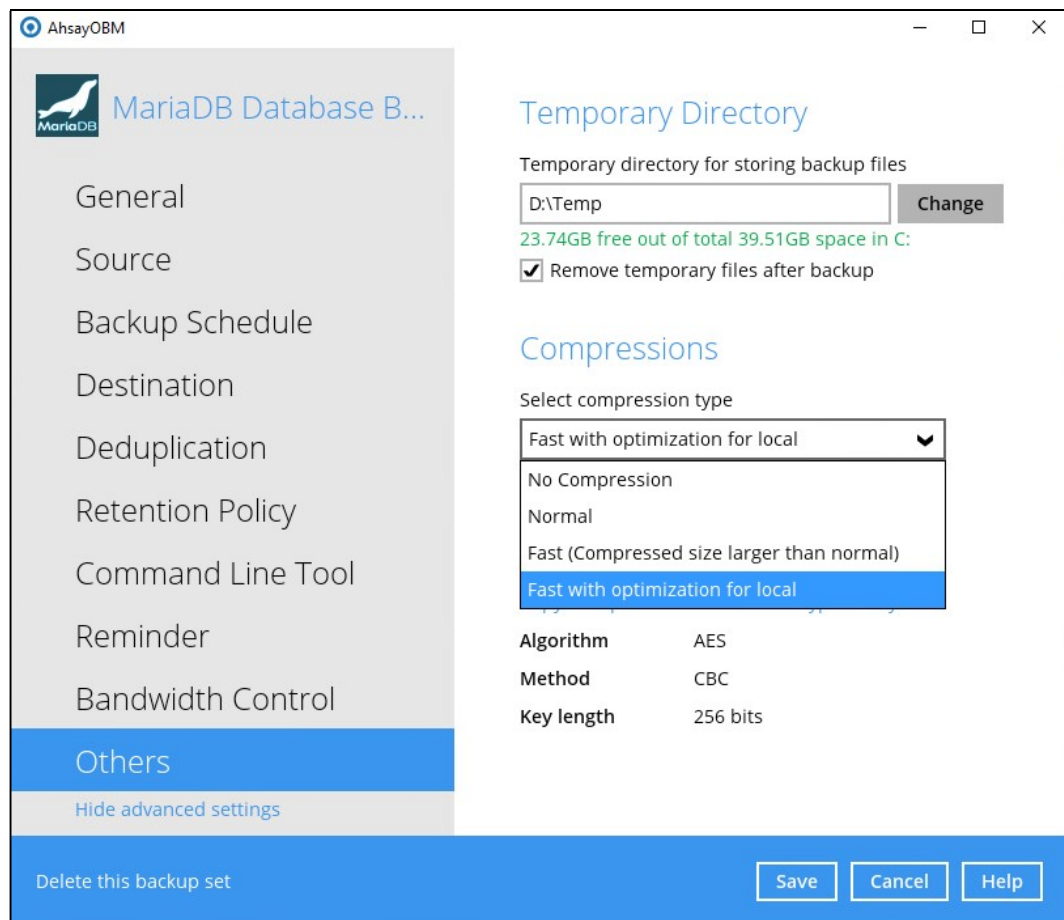


It is recommended to check the **Remove temporary files after backup** to make sure the spooled database files are cleaned up after each backup job to free up space on the temporary drive. Otherwise, if the temporary drive runs out of space the database backup job will not run.

13. **Optional:** Select your preferred **Compression** type. By default, the compression is Fast with optimization for local.

Go to Others > Compressions. Select from the following list:

- No Compression
- Normal
- Fast (Compressed size larger than normal)
- Fast with optimization for local



4 Overview on the Backup Process

The following steps are performed during a backup job. For an overview of the detailed process for Steps 3, 5, 11, and 13, please refer to Chapter 12 of the [AhsayOBM v9 Quick Start Guide for Windows](#).

- ▶ Periodic Data Integrity Check (PDIC) Process (**Step 3**)
- ▶ Backup Set Index Handling Process
 - ◉ Start Backup Job (**Step 5**)
 - ◉ Completed Backup Job (**Step 13**)
- ▶ Data Validation Check Process (**Step 11**)



5 Running Backup Jobs

5.1 Log in to AhsayOBM

Log in to AhsayOBM.

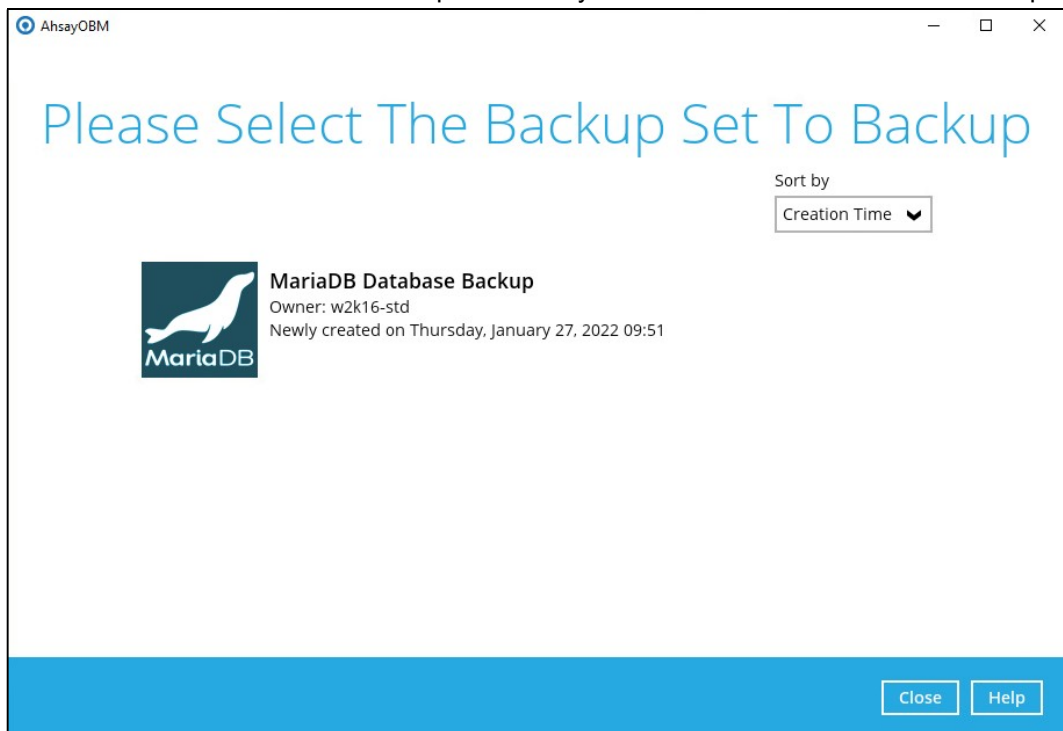
For instructions on how to do this please refer to [Chapter 8](#) of the AhsayOBM v9 Quick Start Guide for Windows.

5.2 Start a Manual Backup

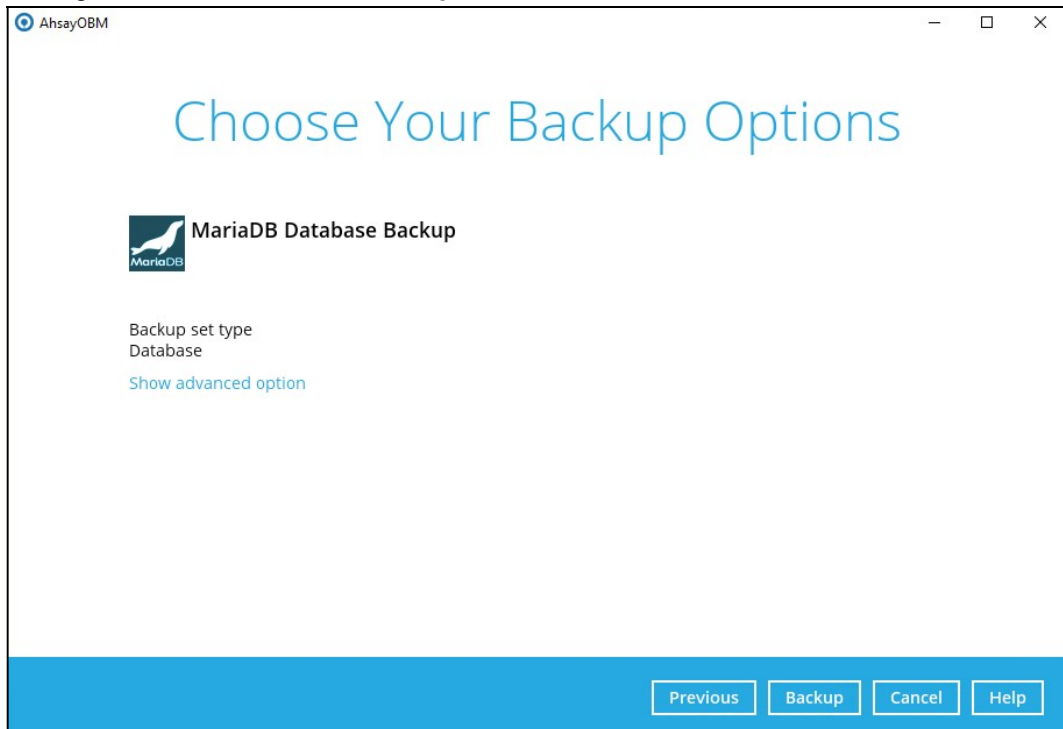
1. Click the Backup icon on the main interface of AhsayOBM.



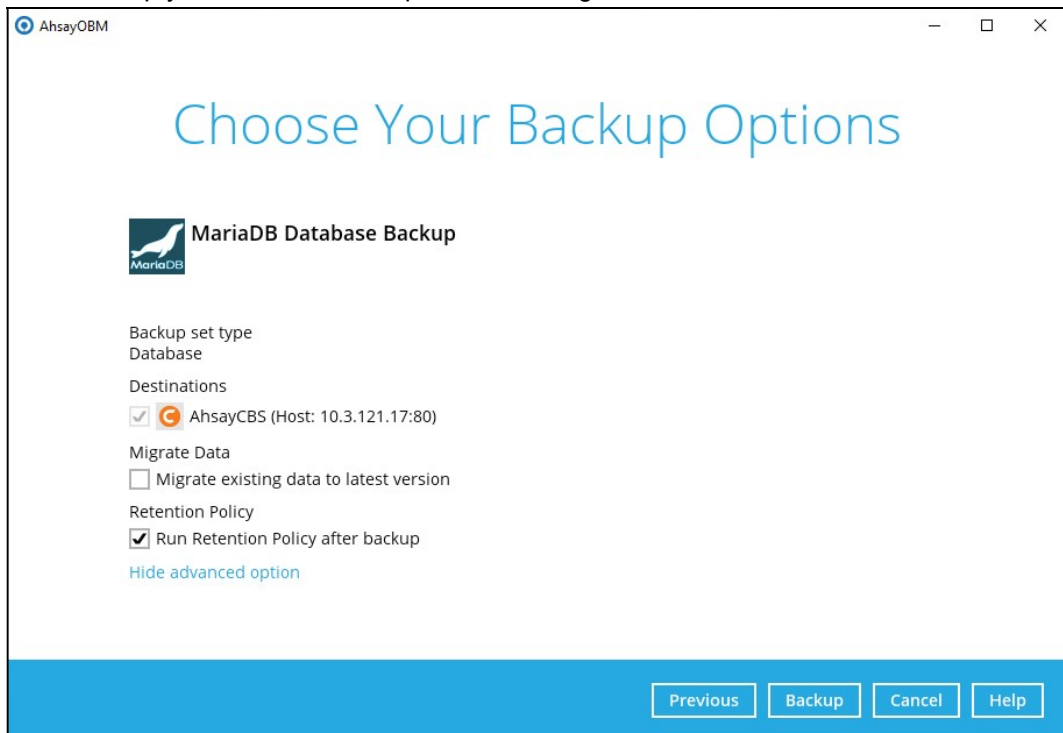
2. Select the MariaDB Database backup set which you would like to start a manual backup.



3. If you would like to modify the Destinations, Migrate Data or Run Retention Policy Settings, click on **Show advanced option**.



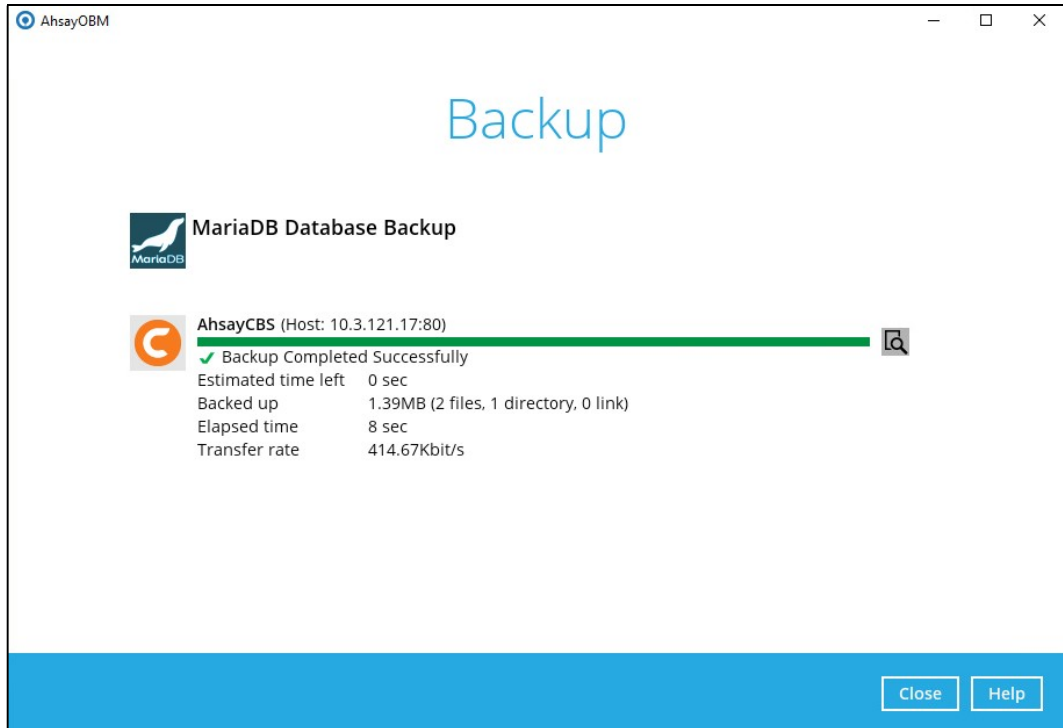
4. When advanced options are shown, it is recommended that you tick the checkbox next to **Run Retention Policy after backup** in the Retention Policy section at the bottom. This will help you save hard disk quota in the long run.




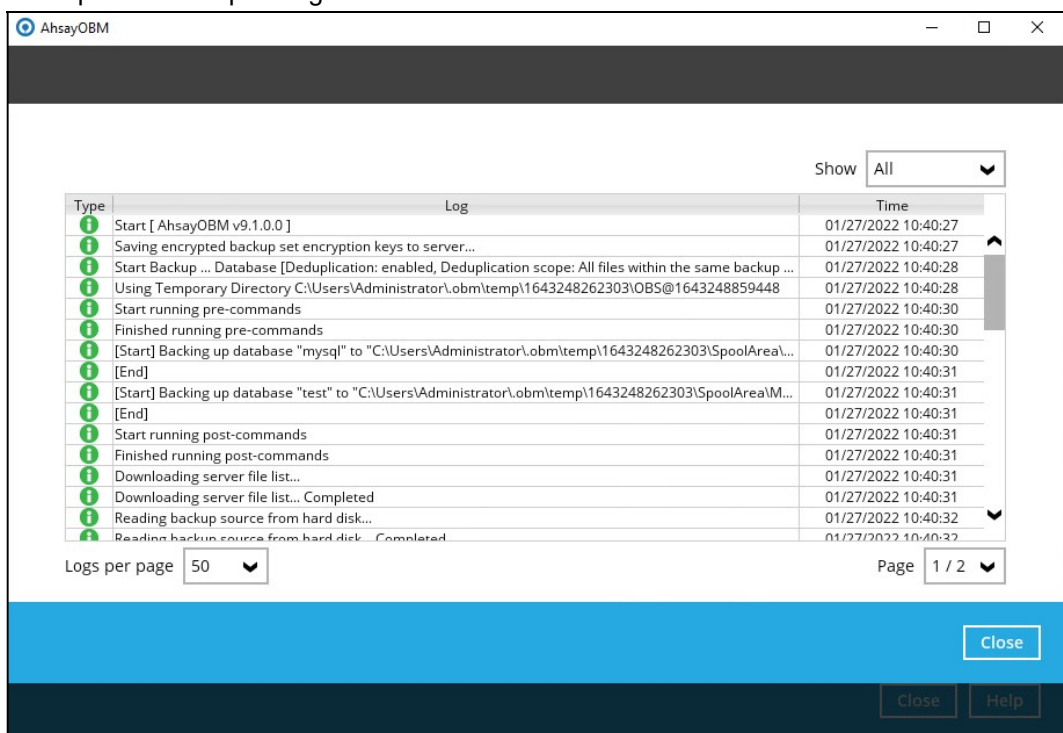
NOTE

The Migrate Data option will only be displayed if Deduplication is enabled for the backup set. When the Migrate Data option is enabled, the existing data will be migrated to the latest version during a backup job. Backup job(s) for backup sets with Migrate Data enabled may take longer to finish. For more information about this feature, refer to [AhsayCBS v9 New Features Datasheet](#).

- Click on **Backup** to start the backup process and wait until the backup is finished.



To check the log of your backup, click this icon . It will show you the log of your backup with corresponding date and time.

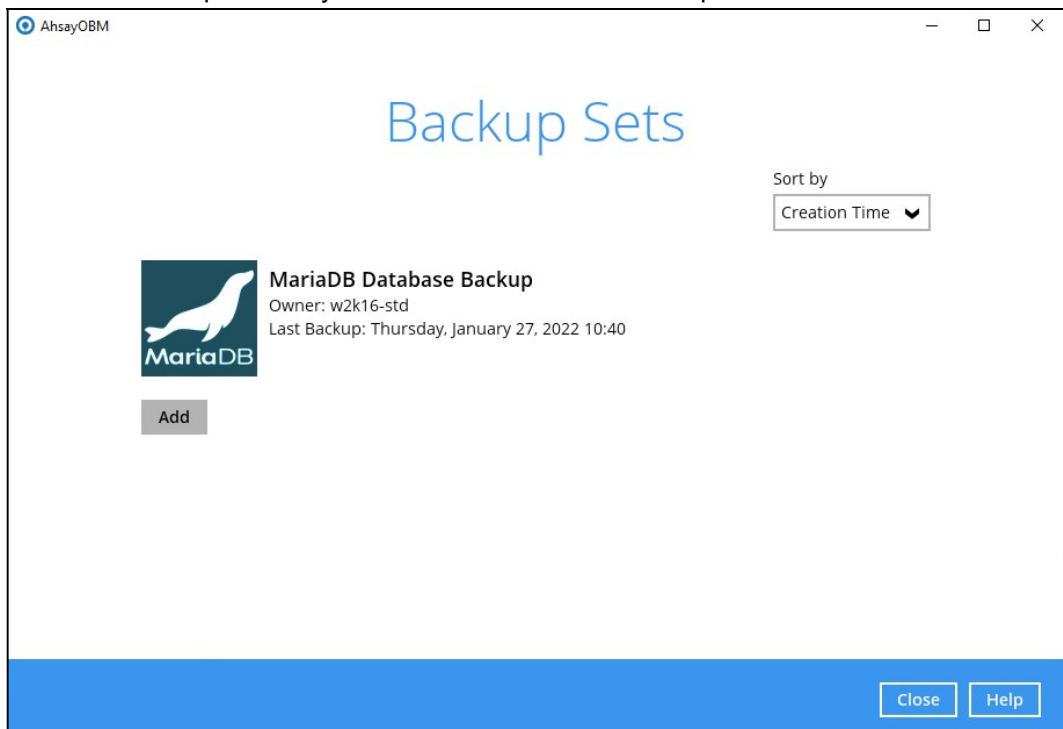


5.3 Configure Backup Schedule for Automated Backup

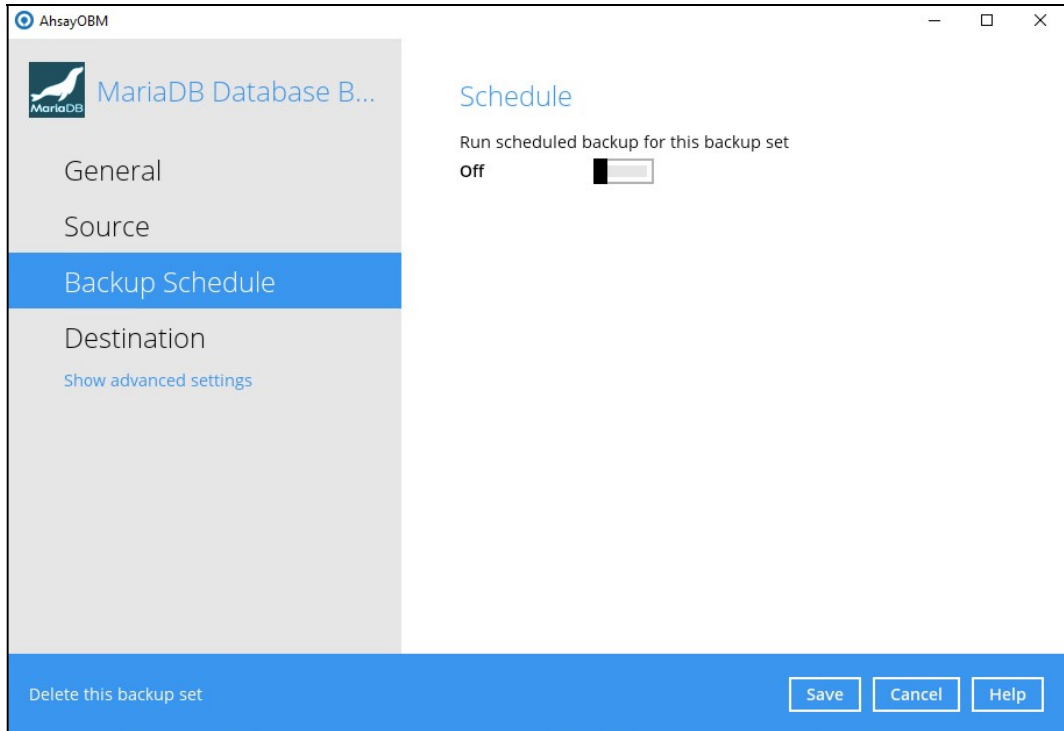
1. Click on the **Backup Sets** icon on the AhsayOBM main interface.



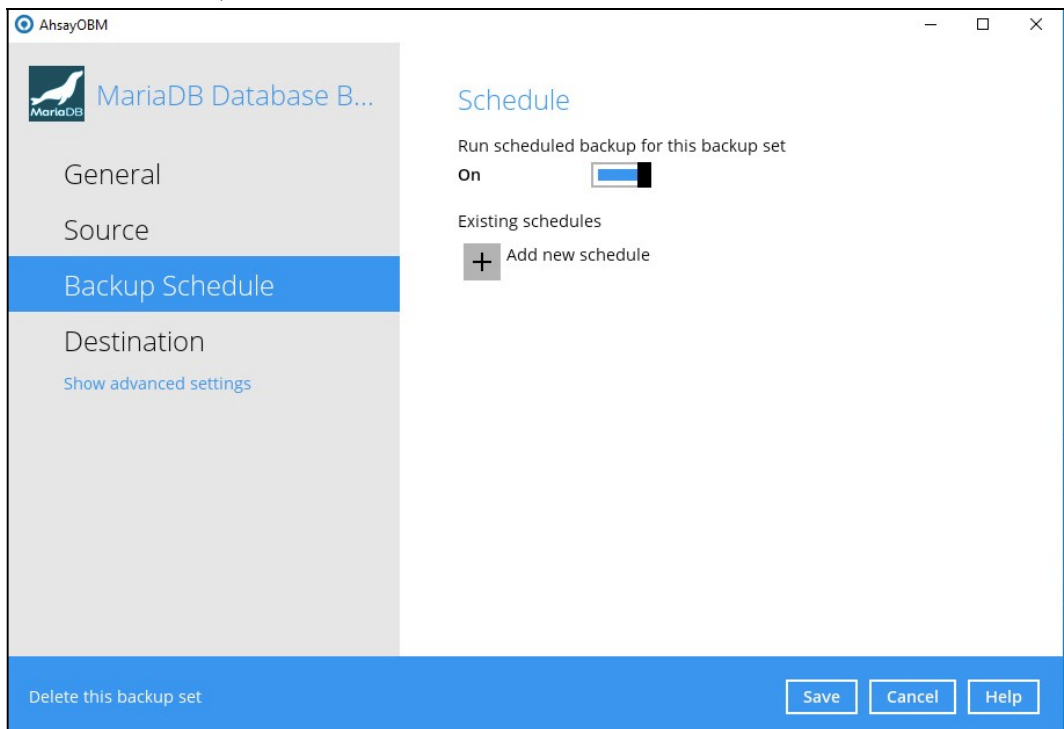
2. Select the backup set that you would like to create a backup schedule for.



3. Click Backup Schedule.



4. Turn on the backup schedule by switching the “Run scheduled backup for this backup set” feature to **On**, then click the **+** icon next to **Add new schedule**.



5. The New Backup Schedule window will appear.

The screenshot shows the 'New Backup Schedule' window. The title is 'New Backup Schedule'. Below the title, there are several fields and controls:

- Name:** A text input field containing 'Daily-1'.
- Type:** A dropdown menu with 'Daily' selected.
- Start backup:** A time selection area with 'at' selected, '13' in the hour field, and '00' in the minute field.
- Stop:** A dropdown menu with 'until full backup completed' selected.
- Run Retention Policy after backup:** An unchecked checkbox.

In the New Backup Schedule window, configure the following backup schedule settings.

- **Name** – the name of the backup schedule.
- **Type** – the type of backup schedule. There are four (4) different types of backup schedule: Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Custom.
 - **Daily** – the time of the day or interval in minutes/hours which the backup job will run.

The screenshot shows the 'New Backup Schedule' window with updated settings:

- Name:** 'Daily-1' (unchanged).
- Type:** 'Daily' (unchanged).
- Start backup:** 'at 15:41' (changed from 13:00).
- Stop:** 'until full backup completed' (unchanged).
- Run Retention Policy after backup:** A checked checkbox.

- **Weekly** – the day of the week and the time of the day or interval in minutes/hours which the backup job will run.

New Backup Schedule

Name
Weekly-1

Type
Weekly

Backup on these days of the week
 Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Start backup
at 23 : 00

Stop
until full backup completed

Run Retention Policy after backup

- **Monthly** - the day of the month and the time of that day which the backup job will run.

New Backup Schedule

Name
Monthly-1

Type
Monthly

Backup on the following day every month
 Day Last
 First Sunday

Start backup at
23 : 00 on the selected days

Stop
until full backup completed

Run Retention Policy after backup

- **Custom** – a specific date and the time of that date which the backup job will run.

New Backup Schedule

Name
Custom-1

Type
Custom

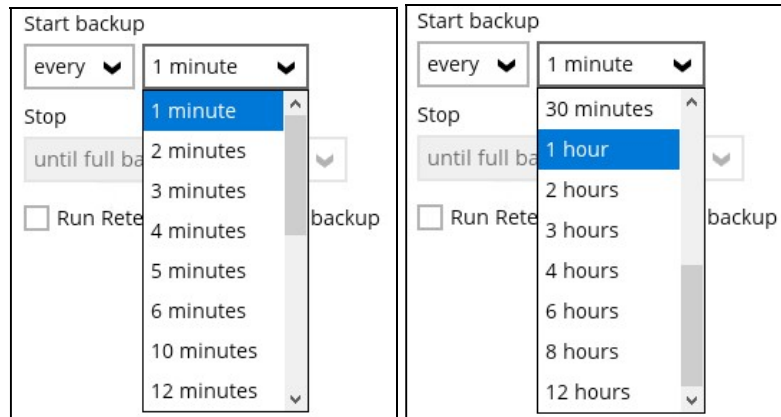
Backup on the following day once
2022 December 31

Start backup at
23 : 59

Stop
until full backup completed

Run Retention Policy after backup

- ▶ **Start backup** – the start time of the backup job.
 - at** – this option will start a backup job at a specific time.
 - every** – this option will start a backup job in intervals of minutes or hours.



Here is an example of a backup set that has a periodic and normal backup schedule.

New Backup Schedule

Name: Weekly-1

Type: Weekly

Backup on these days of the week: Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Start backup: every 4 hours

Stop: until full backup completed

Run Retention Policy after backup

Figure 1.1

New Backup Schedule

Name: Weekly-2

Type: Weekly

Backup on these days of the week: Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Start backup: at 21:00

Stop: until full backup completed

Run Retention Policy after backup

Figure 1.2

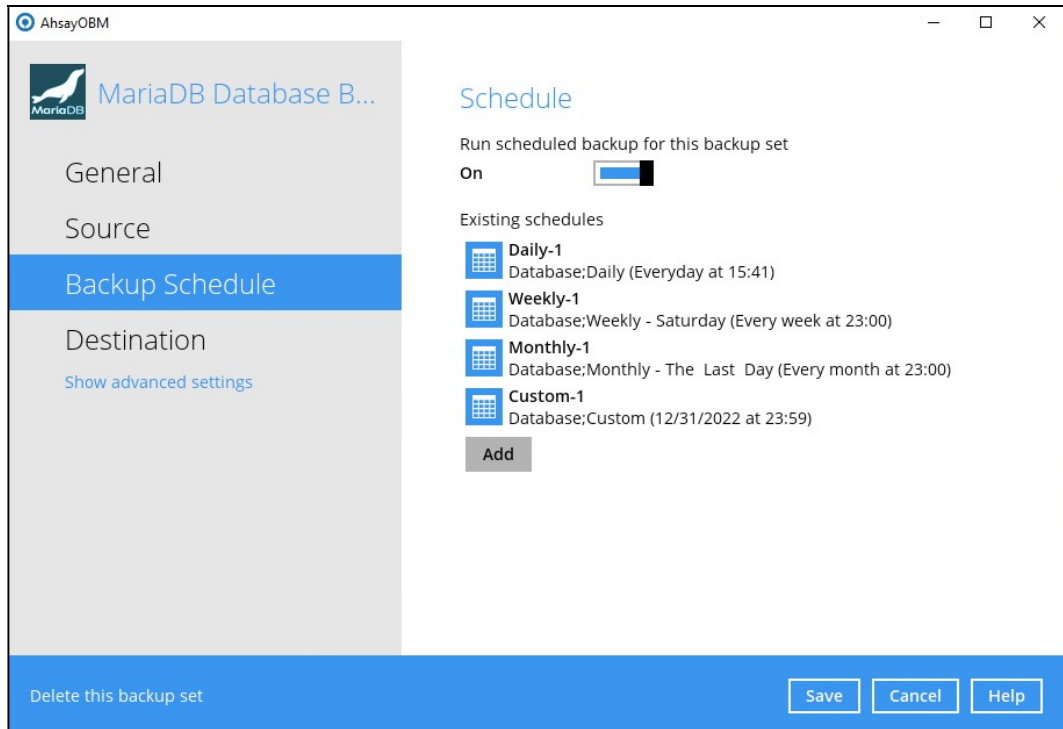
Figure 1.1 – Periodic backup schedule runs every 4 hours from Monday – Friday during business hours

Figure 1.2 – Normal backup schedule runs at 21:00 or 9:00 PM on Saturday and Sunday on weekend non-business hours

- ▶ **Stop** – the stop time of the backup job. This only applies to schedules with start backup “at” and is not supported for periodic backup schedule (start backup “every”)
 - until full backup completed** – this option will stop a backup job once it is complete. This is the configured stop time of the backup job by default.
 - after (defined no. of hrs.)** – this option will stop a backup job after a certain number of hours regardless of whether the backup job has completed or not. This can range from 1 to 24 hrs.

- **Run Retention Policy after backup** – if enabled, the AhsayOBM will run a retention policy job to remove files from the backup destination(s) which have exceeded the retention policy after performing a backup job. To save hard disk quote in the long run, it is recommended to enable this option.

As an example, the four types of backup schedules may look like the following:



6. Click **Save** to confirm your settings once done.

6 Restoring Data

The restore options available:

- i. **Original location** – AhsayOBM will restore the database(s) from the backup destination and apply them to the original production MariaDB instance.
- ii. **Alternate location** – AhsayOBM will restore the database(s) from the backup destination and apply them to either the original MariaDB instance or another MariaDB instance on the production machine. This option can also be used to clone a database by changing the database name.
- iii. **Restore raw file** – AhsayOBM will restore the database *.sql files to a location on the local machine. Which then can be copied to another MariaDB server on another machine for manual recovery.

6.1 Log in to AhsayOBM

Log in to AhsayOBM.

For instructions on how to do this please refer to [Chapter 8](#) of the AhsayOBM v9 Quick Start Guide for Windows.

6.2 Automatic MariaDB Database Restore

Restore files from your backup destination and automatically apply them to the MariaDB database server in the original location or alternate location.

1. Log in to MariaDB Server using MariaDB Command Line Client and verify the database instance is running.

```
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 76
Server version: 10.4.12-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

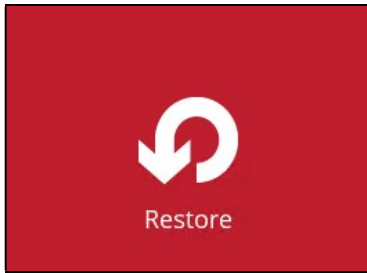
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input
statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;

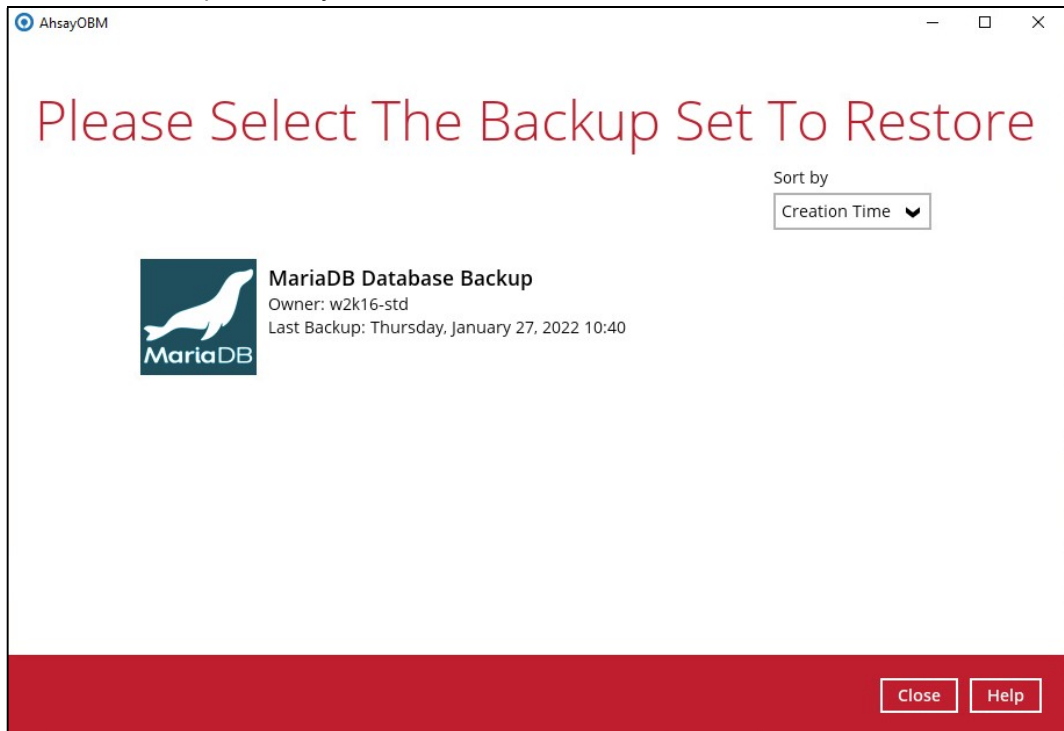
+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql             |
| mysql-1           |
| performance_schema |
| test              |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

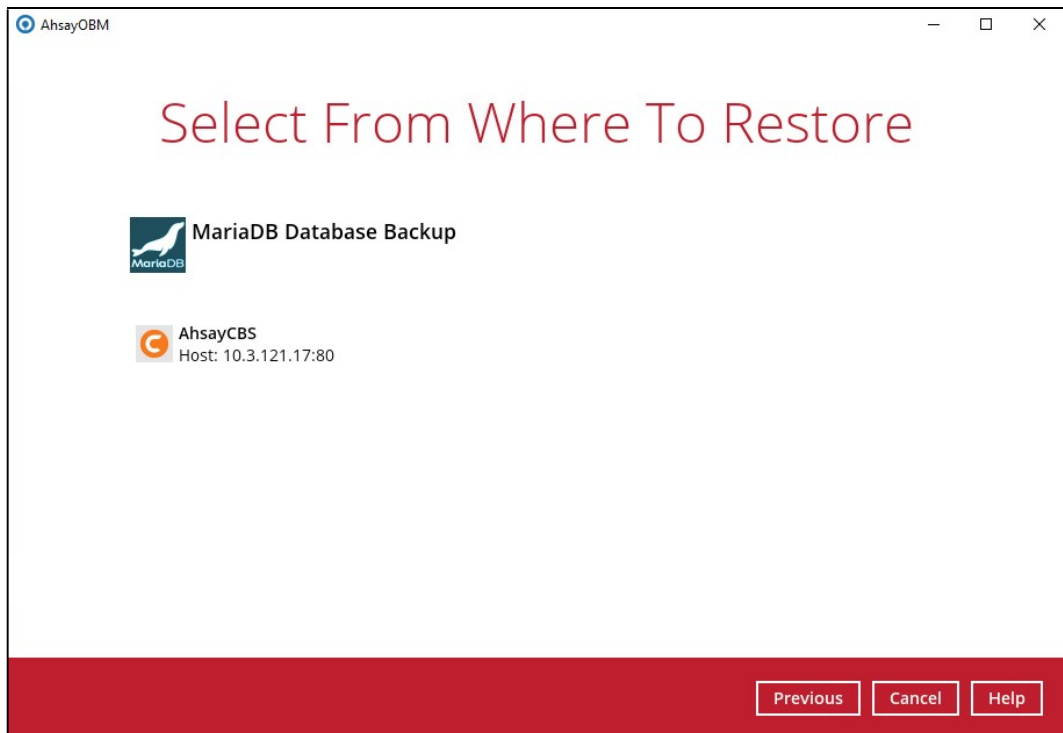
2. In the AhsayOBM main interface, click the **Restore** icon.



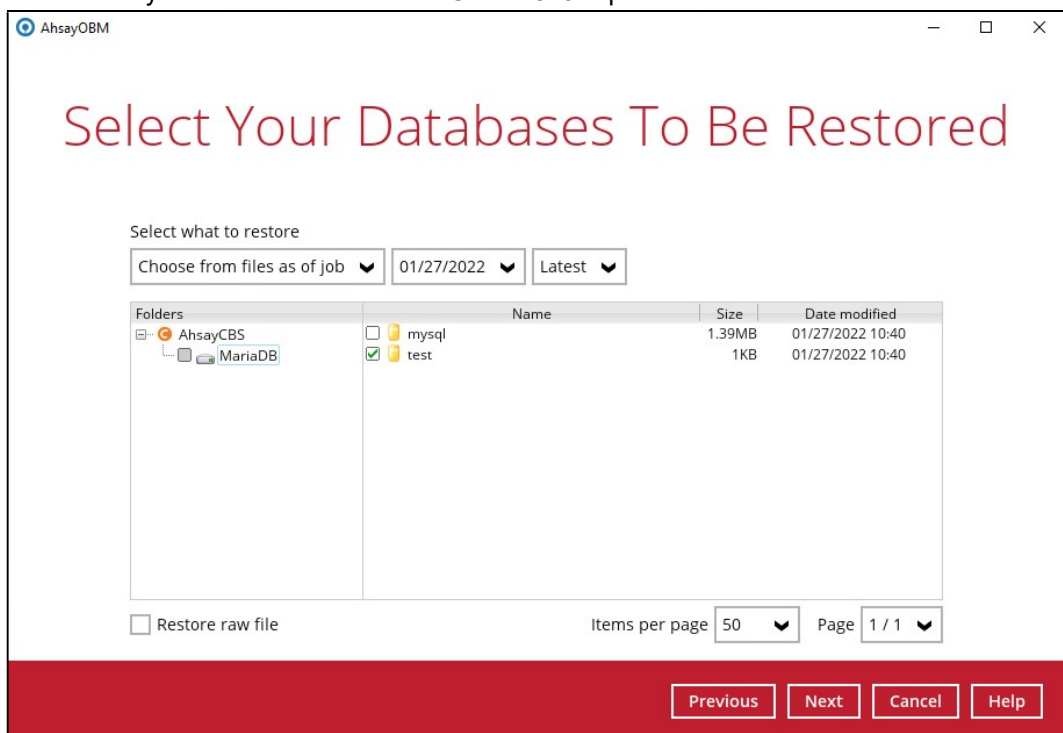
3. Select the backup set that you would like to restore the MariaDB Database from.



4. Select the storage destination that contains the MariaDB databases that you would like to restore from.



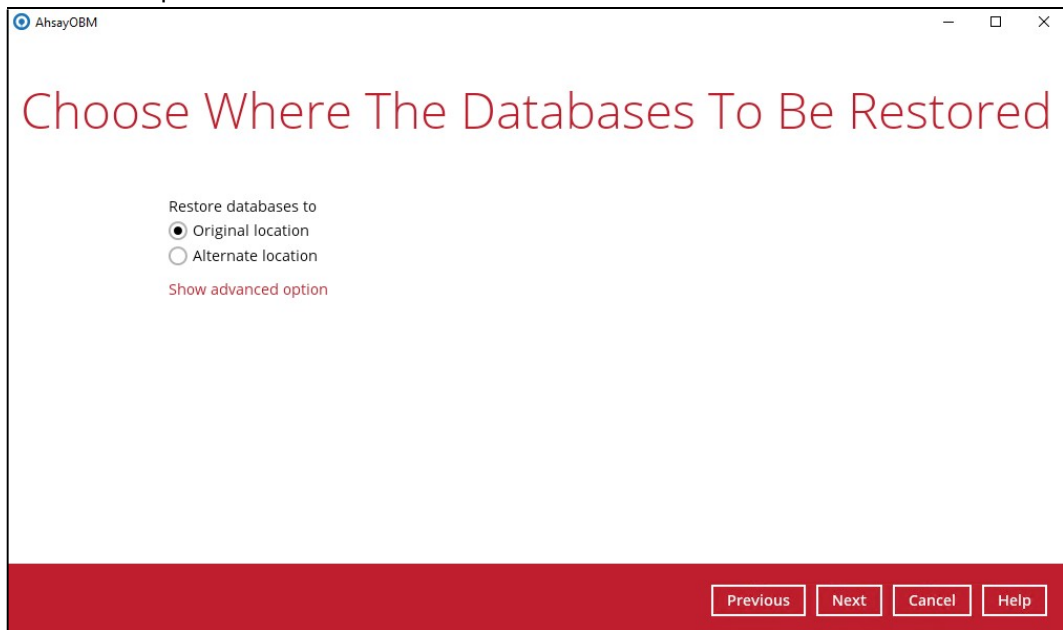
5. Select to restore the MariaDB node from a specific backup job then select the files or folders that you would like to restore. Click **Next** to proceed.



NOTE

To restore to either original or alternate location please unselect the MariaDB data node and select the databases only.

6. Select to restore the MariaDB databases to the Original location or Alternate location and click **Next** to proceed.



Choose Where The Databases To Be Restored

Restore databases to

Original location

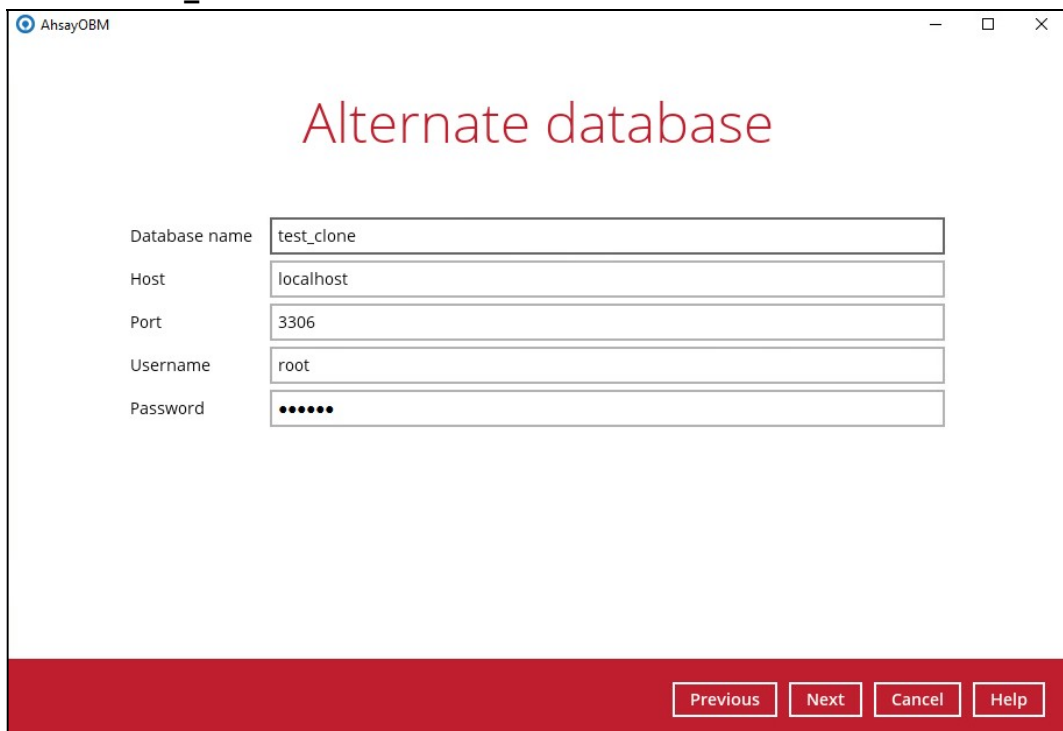
Alternate location

[Show advanced option](#)

Previous Next Cancel Help

If Alternate location is selected, confirm the MariaDB database details such as Database name, Host, Port, Username and Password.

Example: To restore and clone a copy of the test database on the original server with new name **test_clone**.



Alternate database

Database name test_clone

Host localhost

Port 3306

Username root

Password

Previous Next Cancel Help

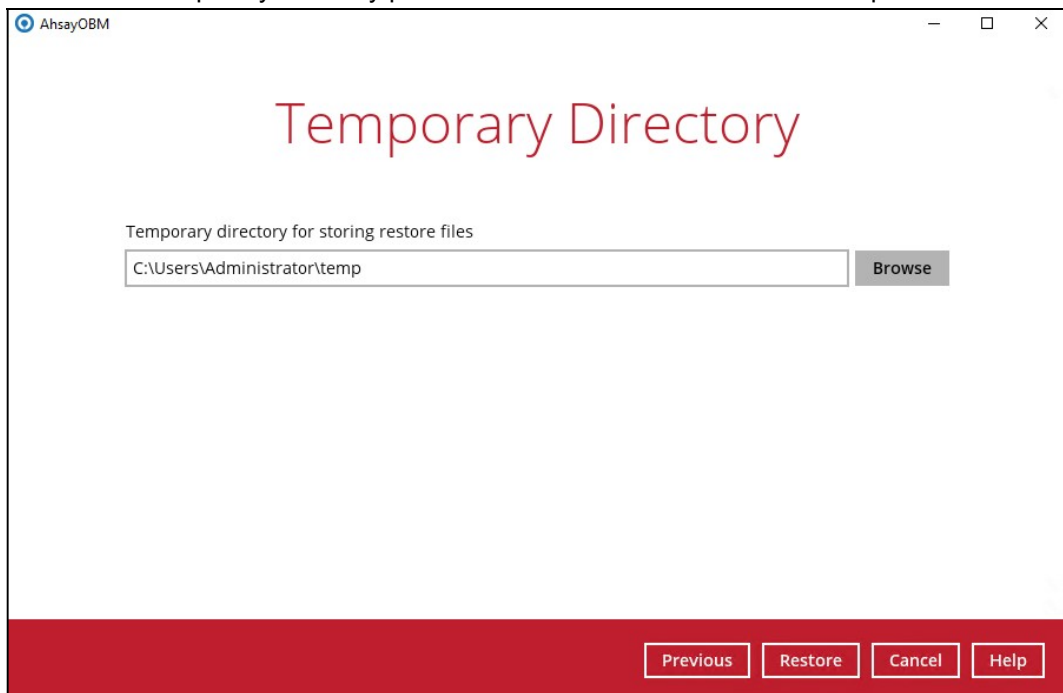
If you would like to modify the Verify checksum of in-file delta files setting, click **Show advanced option**.



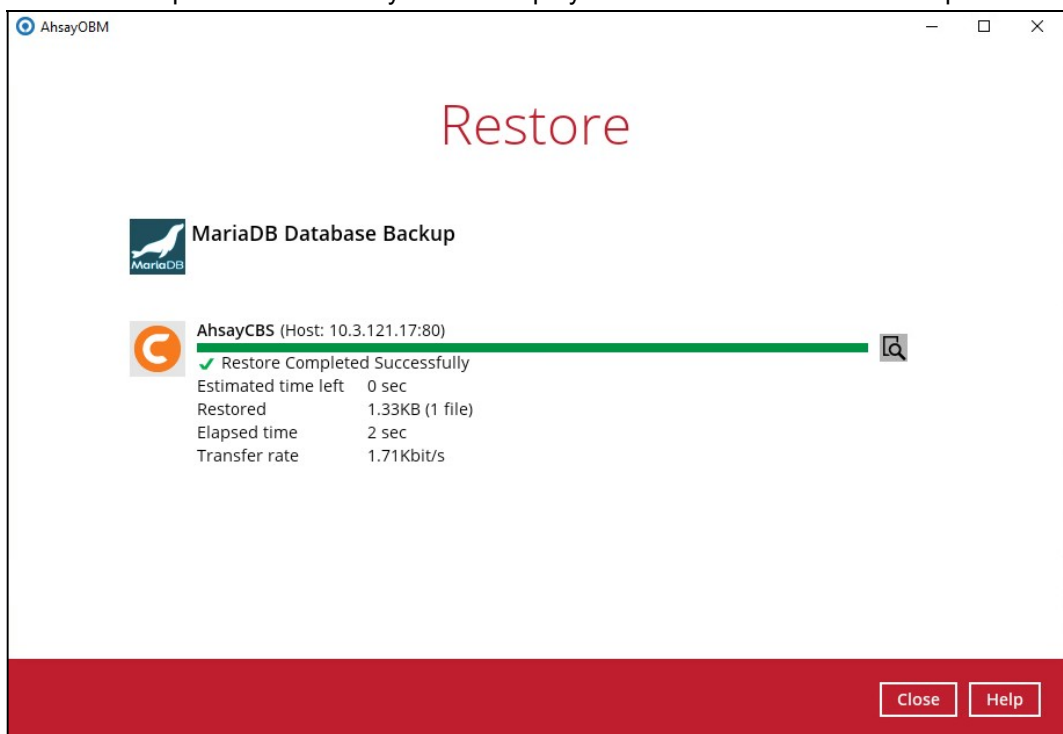
Verify checksum of in-file delta files during restore

[Hide advanced option](#)

7. Confirm the temporary directory path is correct and then click **Restore** to proceed.



8. "Restore Completed Successfully" will be displayed when the restoration is completed.



9. Using MariaDB Command Line Client, you can list the restored databases and tables.
Example: Listing the tables in the database using **show tables**

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;

+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql             |
| mysql-1           |
| performance_schema |
| test              |
| test_clone        |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> show tables in test;

+-----+
| Tables_in_test    |
+-----+
| album             |
| artist            |
| genre             |
| playlist          |
| track             |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> show tables in test_clone;

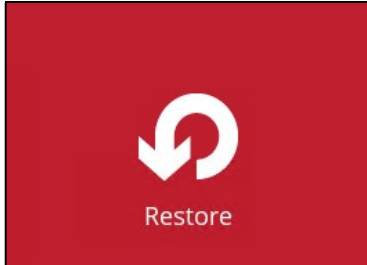
+-----+
| Tables_in_test_clone |
+-----+
| album              |
| artist             |
| genre              |
| playlist           |
| track              |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

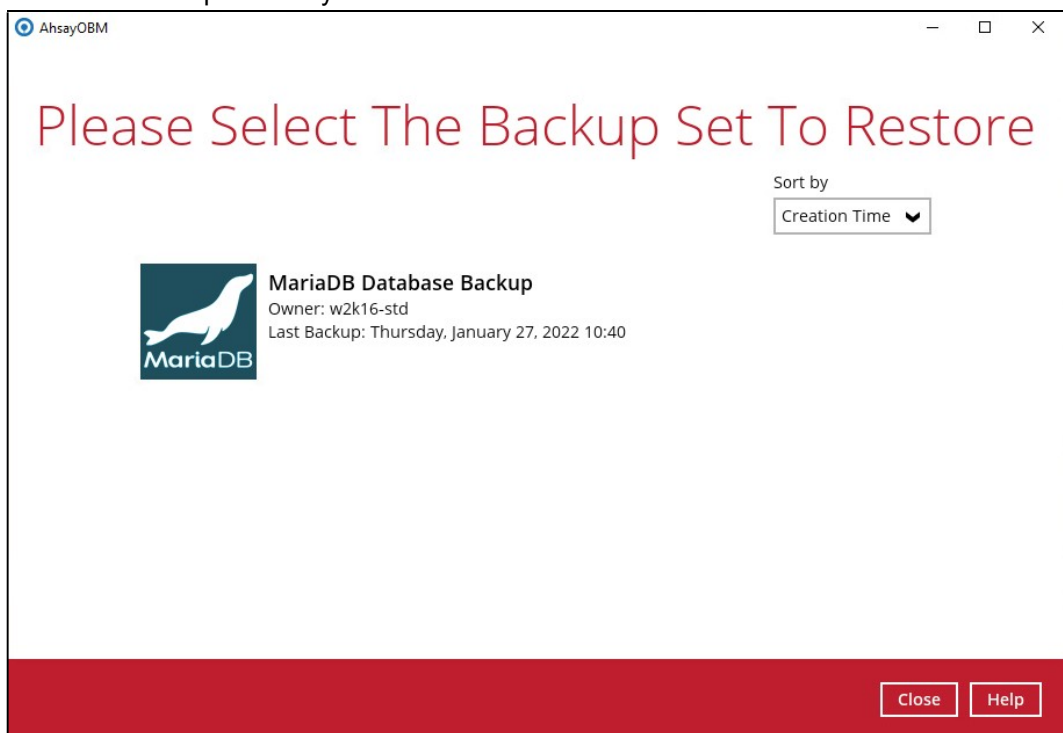
6.3 Manual MariaDB Database Restore

To restore the MariaDB databases from your storage destination to a location on disk and manually recover the databases.

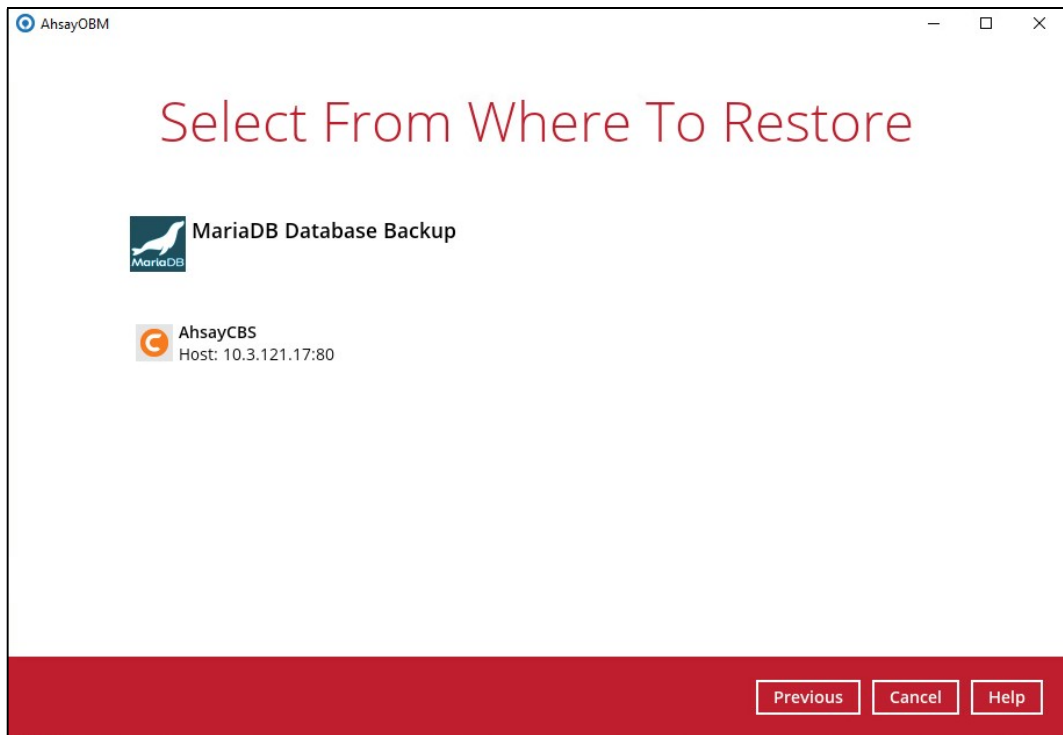
1. In the AhsayOBM main interface, click the **Restore** icon.



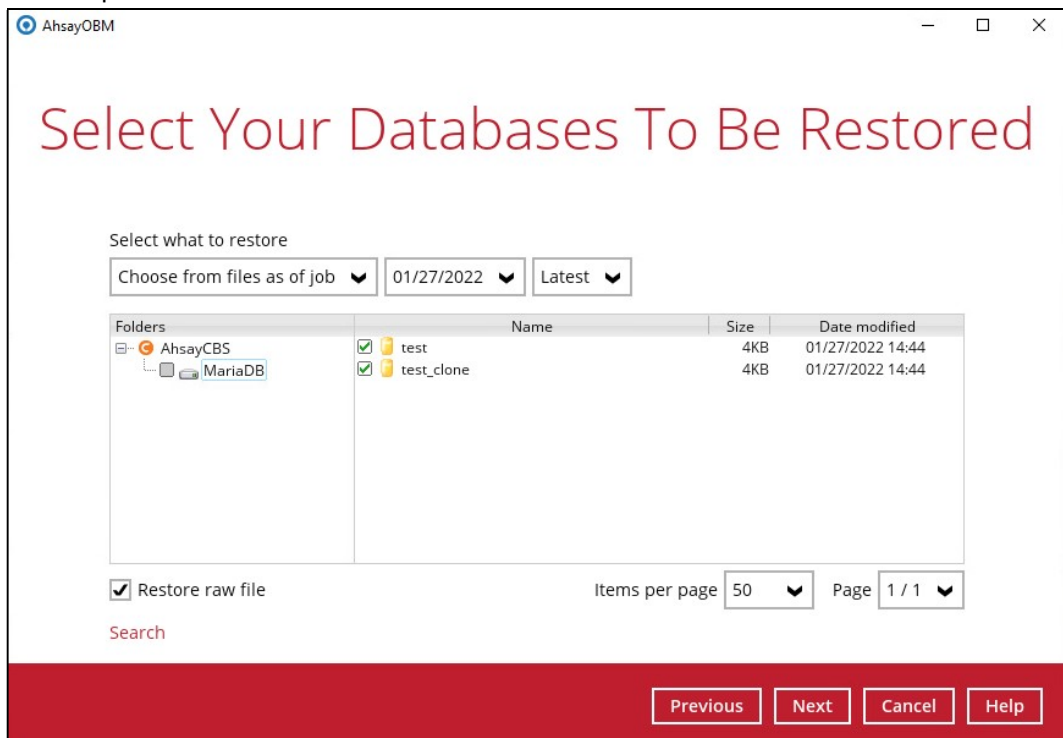
2. Select the backup set that you would like to restore the MariaDB Database from.



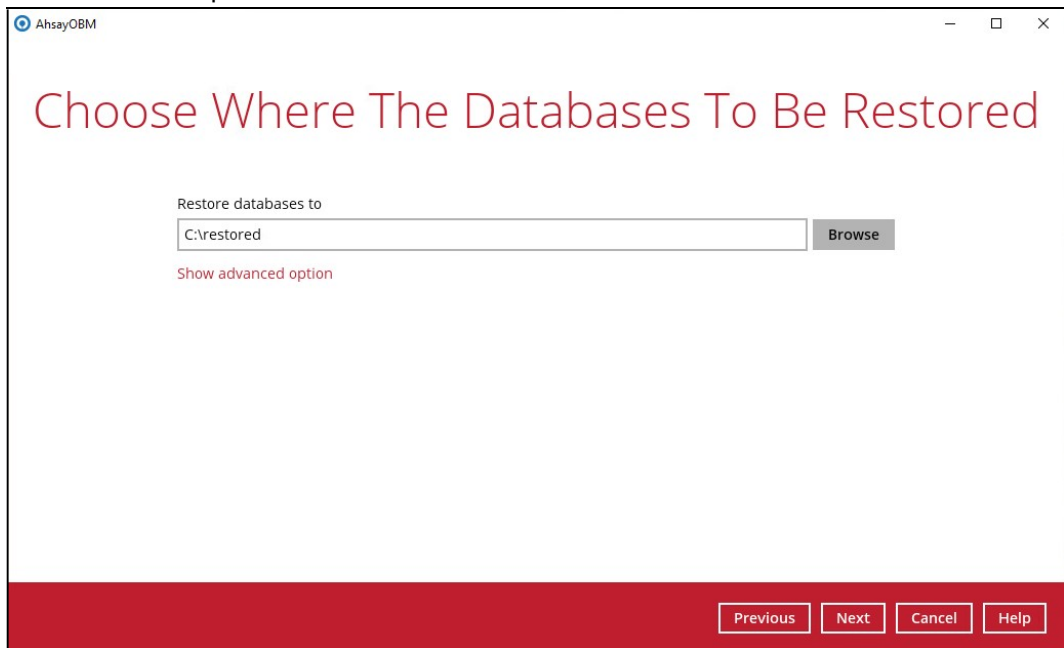
3. Select the storage destination that contains the MariaDB databases that you would like to restore from.



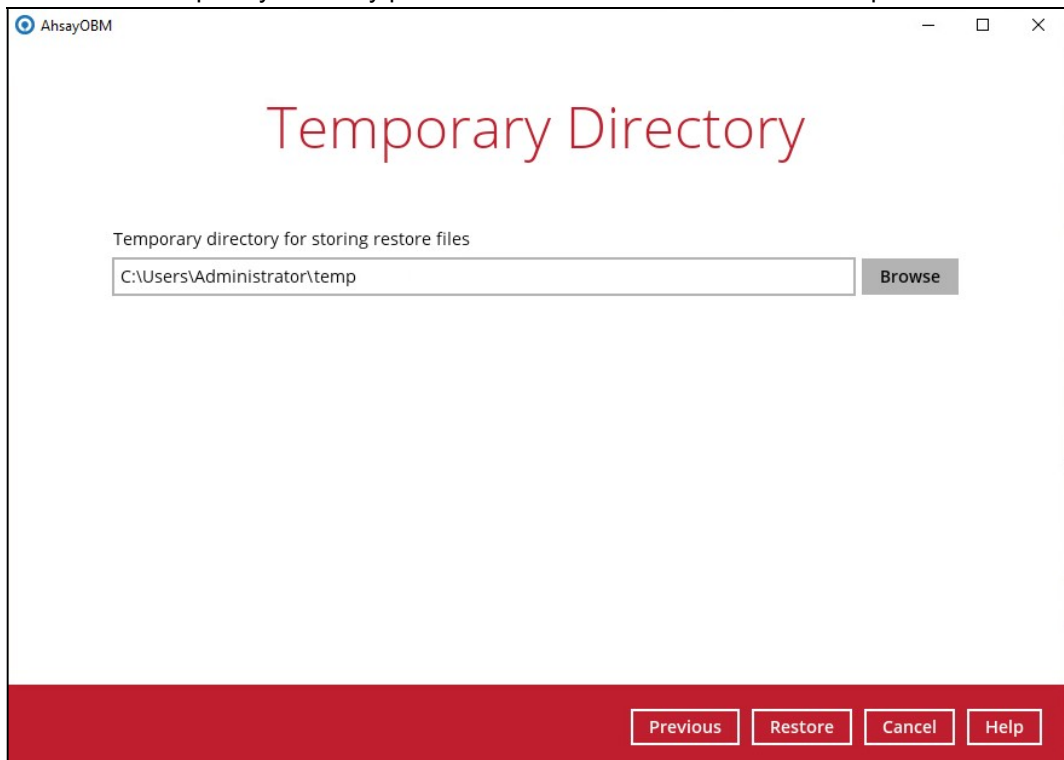
4. Select to restore the MariaDB database(s) from a specific backup job then select the files or folders that you would like to restore and select the **Restore raw file** option. Click **Next** to proceed.



5. Select the location on the local machine you wish to restore the MariaDB database files to. Click **Next** to proceed.



6. Confirm the temporary directory path is correct and then click **Restore** to proceed.

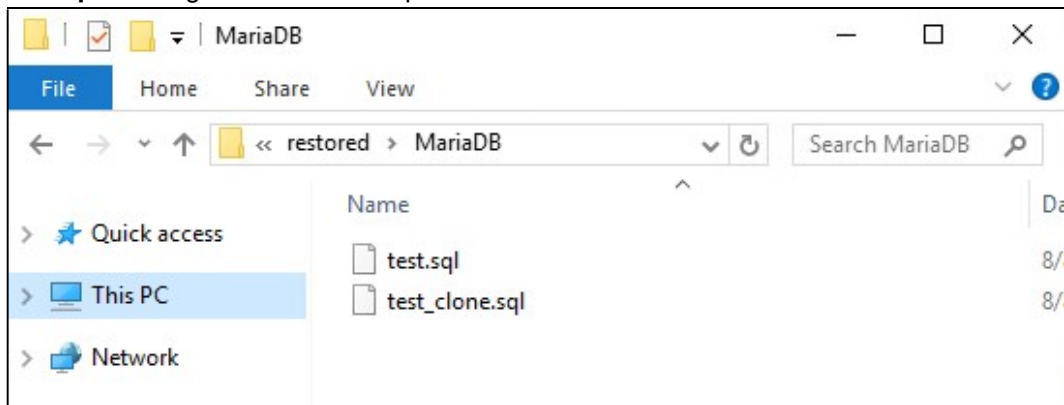


7. "Restore Completed Successfully" will be displayed when the restoration is completed.



8. Check the location on the local machine to verify the MariaDB database files have been restored.

Example: Using Windows File Explorer



Recovering MariaDB Databases

1. Log in to MariaDB Server using MariaDB Command Line Client and verify the database instance is running.

```
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 90
Server version: 10.4.12-MariaDB mariadb.org binary
distribution

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the
current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql             |
| mysql-1           |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

2. Create the database names that need to be recovered.

Example: chinook, nation, and sportdb.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> create database test;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> create database test_clone;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

3. Recover Databases

Repeat the following steps for all databases you wish to restore.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> use test;
Database changed
MariaDB [chinook]> source c:\restored\MariaDB\test.sql
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)

Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [(none)]> use test_clone;
Database changed
MariaDB [nation]> source c:\restored\MariaDB\test_clone.sql
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Query OK, 5 rows affected (1.9 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

4. Check the database status

Example: Listing the tables in the database using **show tables**

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql             |
| mysql-1           |
| performance_schema |
| test              |
| test_clone        |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> show tables in test;
+-----+
| Tables_in_test    |
+-----+
| album             |
| artist            |
| genre             |
| playlist          |
| track             |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> show tables in test_clone;
+-----+
| Tables_in_test_clone |
+-----+
| album              |
| artist             |
| genre              |
| playlist           |
| track              |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

7 Contacting Ahsay

7.1 Technical Assistance

To contact Ahsay support representatives for technical assistance, visit the Partner Portal:
<https://www.ahsay.com/partners/>

Also use the Ahsay Wikipedia for resource such as Hardware Compatibility List, Software Compatibility List, and other product information:
<https://wiki.ahsay.com/>

7.2 Documentation

Documentations for all Ahsay products are available at:
https://www.ahsay.com/jsp/en/downloads/ahsay-downloads_documentation_guides.jsp

You can send us suggestions for improvements or report on issues in the documentation by contacting us at:
<https://www.ahsay.com/partners/>

Please specify the specific document title as well as the change required/suggestion when contacting us.