



PARAGON Software GmbH

Wiesentalstr. 22 ● 79115 Freiburg, Germany

Tel. +49 (0) 761 59018201 ● Fax +49 (0) 761 59018130

Internet www.paragon-software.com ● Email sales@paragon-software.com

Paragon® Backup & Recovery™ 16

User Guide

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Product Overview

Backup & Recovery 16 is an easy-to-use tool for reliable backup of an entire computer, individual volumes or files. It helps to get consistent point-in-time copies of your PC including OS, running applications, user settings and all data in such a way that you don't even feel any discomfort. Three predefined backup strategies simplify setup of regular backup routines. Full backup images followed by incremental updates of changed data since the last backup strengthened by data retention keep your data precisely up to date with minimal effort and backup storage footprint. Backup data is allowed to store on a local or external device or a network share.

For advanced users, there's a way to create comprehensive backup policies that utilize full, incremental, and differential backup methods and their combinations, where backup runs can be scheduled from every hour till certain days of the month, or evoked by a certain event (system start or user logon).

Several restore options are available for you to rule out an emergency situation as quickly as possible, from fast retrieval of specific files from a backup image, to complete restore of your computer to an earlier state without losing data, reinstalling and reconfiguring your programs. Even when OS fails to start up, you still have a chance to get everything back on track by loading your PC from a WinPE-based rescue media prepared beforehand.

In this guide you will find the answers to many of the technical questions, which might arise while using our program.



Our company is constantly releasing new versions and updates to its software, that's why images shown in this manual may be different from what you see on your screen.

Getting Started

Product Components

- **Windows installation package** for regular system and data protection. It's the main component of the product that includes all the necessary tools to help you safe yourself from a system failure, hardware malfunction or a human factor.
- **WinPE bootable environment** for disaster recovery or data retrieval. You can prepare it on a USB thumb drive or in an ISO file with the program's wizard (highly recommended).

System Requirements

For the Windows installation package

- Windows 7 SP1 and later
- Opened ports in Firewall: inbound and outbound 80, 443



During the installation additional free space (up to 1GB) will be required.

For the WinPE bootable environment

- Intel Pentium III CPU or its equivalent, with 1000 MHz processor clock speed
- At least 1 GB of RAM
- SVGA video adapter and monitor
- Keyboard

- Mouse

Additional requirements

- Network card to send/retrieve data to/from a network computer
- Recordable CD/DVD drive to burn data to compact discs
- External USB hard drive to store data

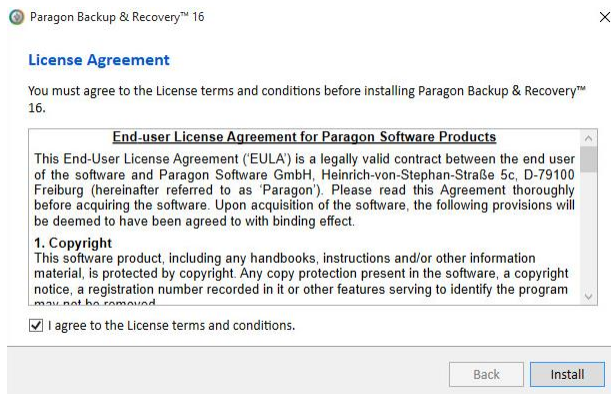
Installation

Before the installation, please make sure the [systems requirements](#) are met. If everything is OK, please do the following to install the product:



In case there is some previous version of the program installed on the computer, the program will offer the user to uninstall it first.

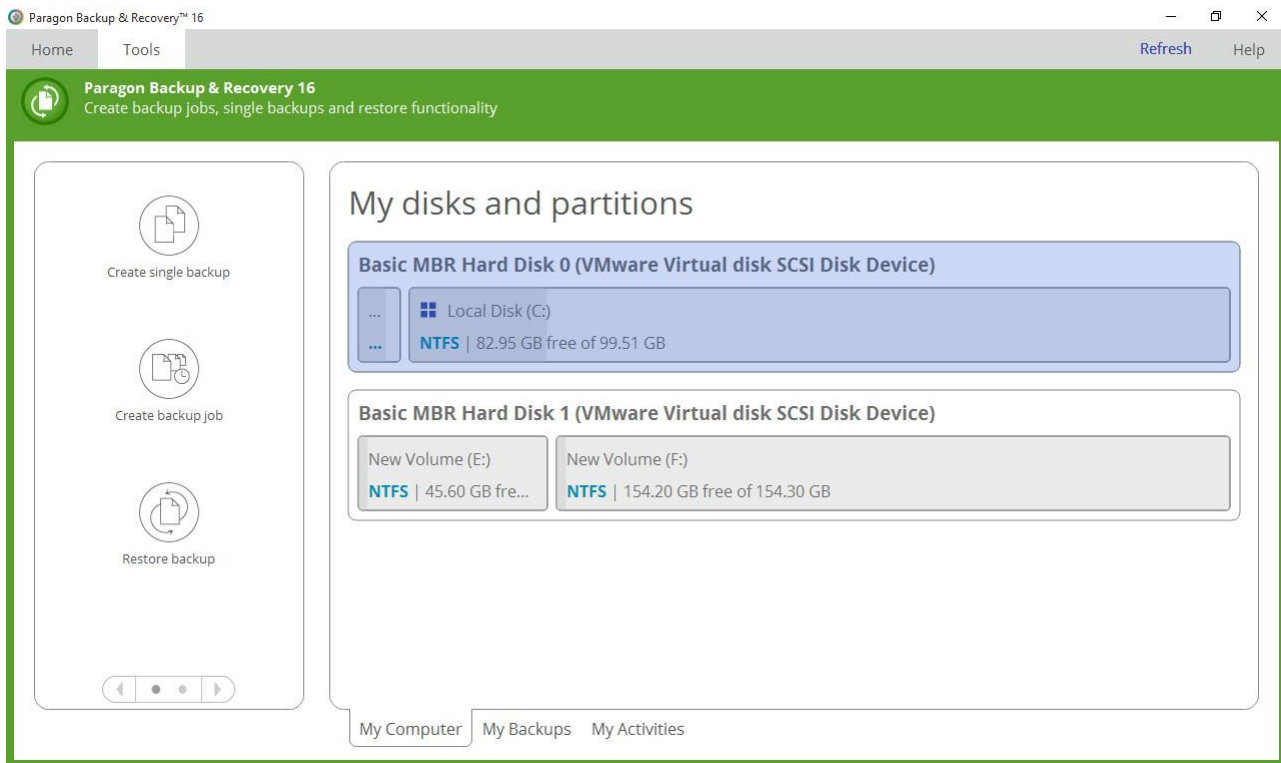
1. Click on the supplied setup file to initiate the installation. First your system will be checked for the presence of Visual Studio C++ 2015 Redistributable and if not found, it will be installed automatically (comes with the installation package). **Note!** Before installing this library in Windows 8.1, the following OS updates should be present: KB2919442, KB2919355.
2. Then your system will be checked for the presence of Microsoft .NET 4.0 or later and if not found, it will be downloaded from Microsoft's website and then installed.
3. The Welcome page will inform that the application is being installed. Click **Next** to continue.
4. Please Read Paragon License Agreement carefully and then select the appropriate option to accept. Otherwise you won't be able to proceed with the installation.



5. The final page reports the end of the setup process. Click **Finish** to complete the wizard.

First Start

After the installation you can see an icon of Backup & Recovery on the Windows desktop. Double click it to get access to the program interface.

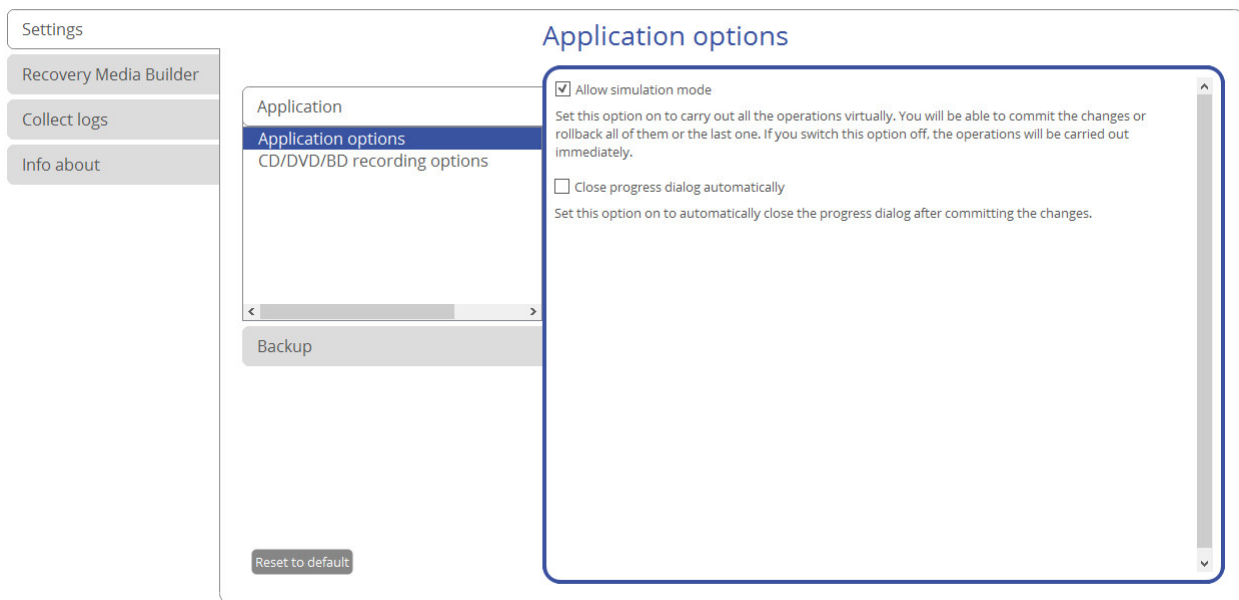


The upper area of the main window contains several tabs: [Home](#) and [Tools](#).

Home

Use this tab to change the program settings, build bootable recovery media, collect program logs, or go to Paragon's website to download a free update, register the product, visit Paragon's Knowledge Base, etc.

Home

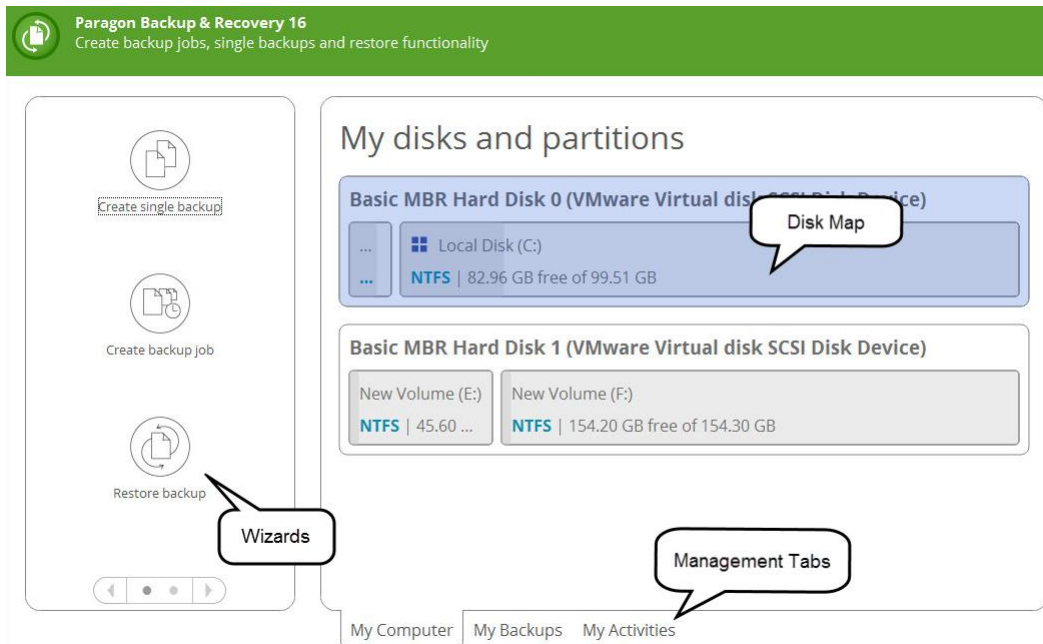


For more details, please consult the following chapters:

- [Changing Program Settings](#)
- [Building Recovery Media](#)
- [Troubleshooting](#)

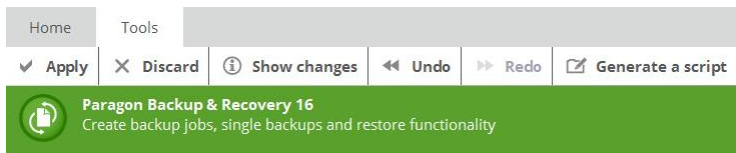
Tools

It is displayed [each time you launch the program](#). Use this tab to see the layout of system storage devices, open program wizards and dialogs, monitor backup activities and some other actions.



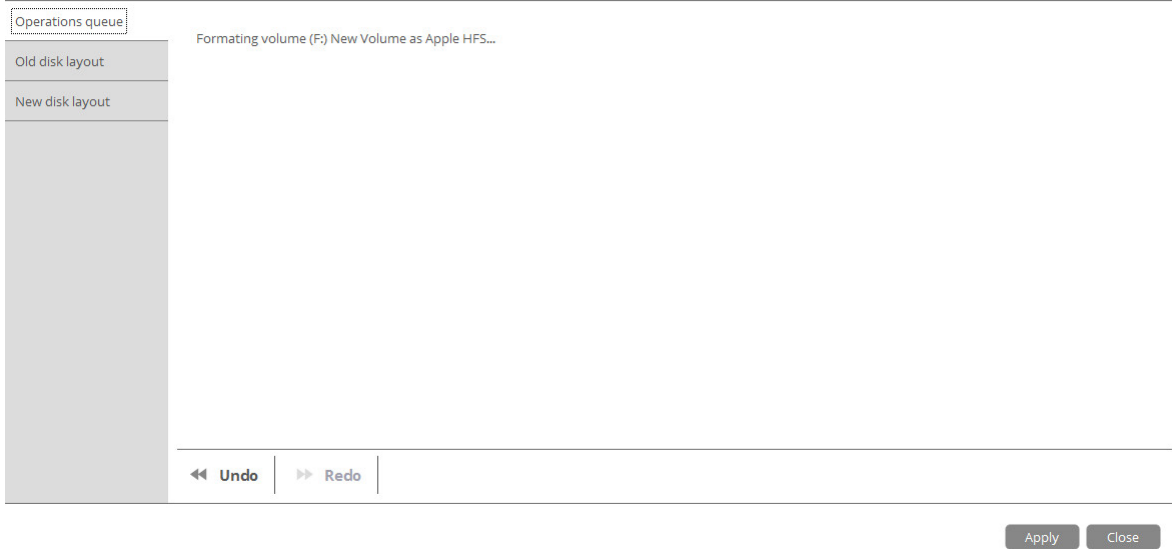
By default, the program does not accomplish operations that may destroy the on-disk data (format, delete, restore, etc.) immediately, but places them on a special list (the so-called virtual mode). First it helps to avoid possible mistakes as you should confirm all provided changes. Second it saves your time and effort when executing several operations, as you don't need to wait for each operation to physically complete before proceeding to the next operation.

A corresponding bar appears in the upper area after you accomplish a potentially dangerous operation.



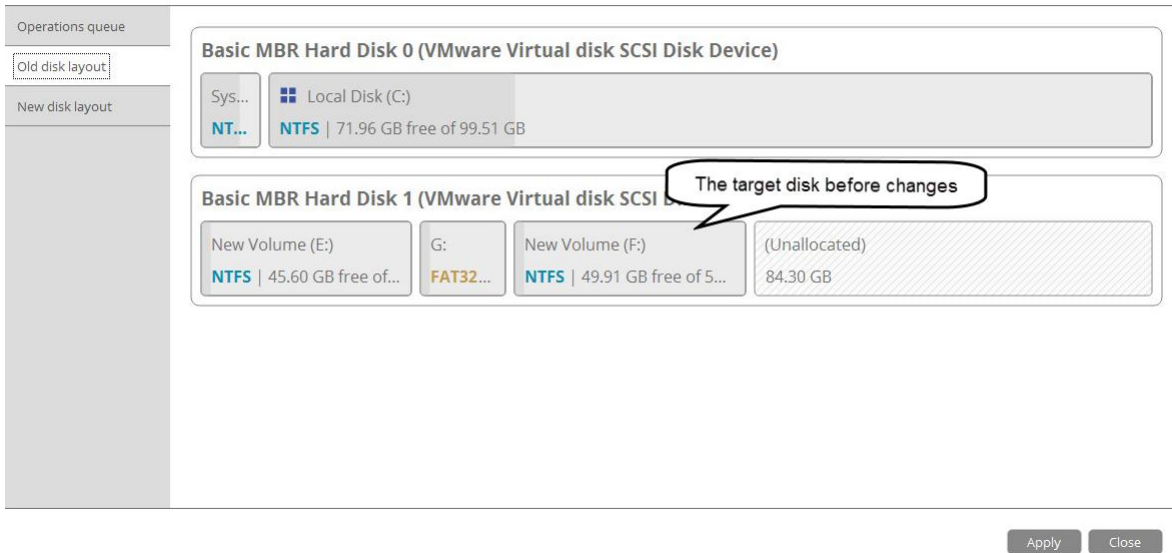
- **Apply.** Click to physically execute pending changes.
- **Discard.** Click to cancel all pending changes.
- **Show changes.** Click to see and manage pending changes.

Operations

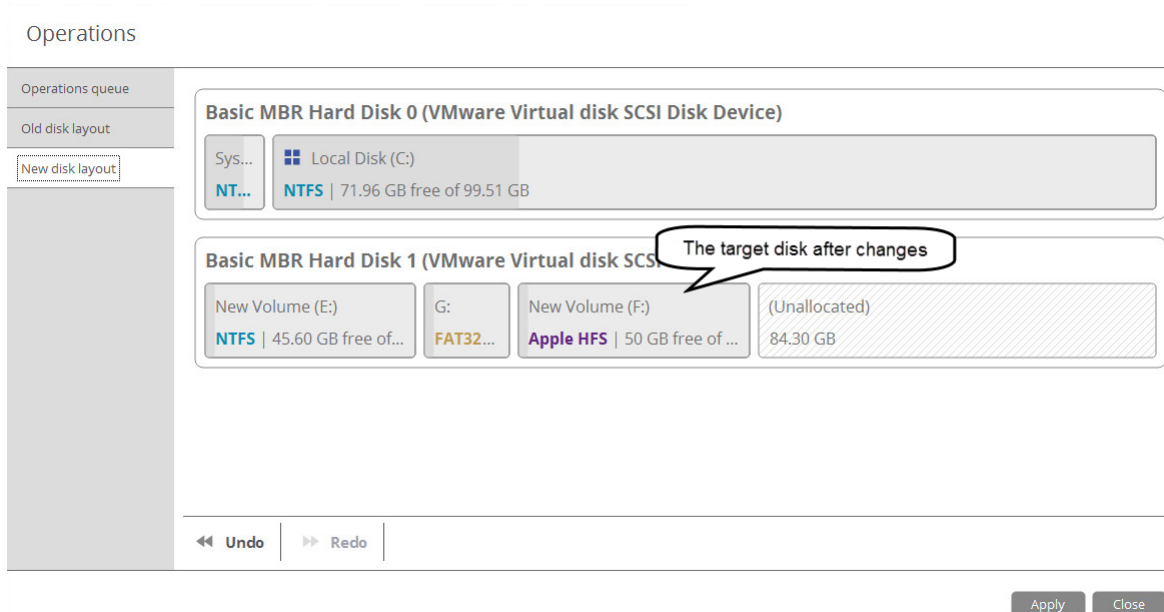


Select **Old disk layout** to see your disks before accomplishing pending changes.

Operations

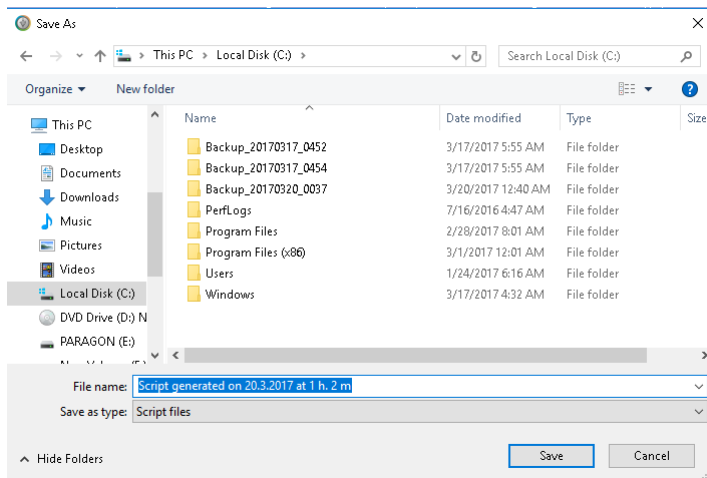


Select **New disk layout** to see your disks after accomplishing pending changes. Use the arrow buttons below to see how the target disk layout changes after each operation.



- **Undo.** Click to cancel the last pending operation.
- **Redo.** Click to cancel the last undo pending operation.
- **Generate script.** Generate a script out of all pending changes. A script may describe one or several operations with macro-language commands. The program installation package includes an interpreter utility – SCRIPTS.exe that allows executing any set of operations automatically in the unattended mode. For more details, please consult [Using the Command Prompt](#).

If necessary, you can change the default location and filename for the created script file.



To learn more about scripts, please consult the Paragon Scripting Language manual.

Disk Map

The Disk Map displays the layout of storage devices. Each device is represented with a rectangle bar that contains small-sized bars, which represent partitions or logical disks. By looking at the size of the bar's shaded area it is possible to estimate the used disk space.

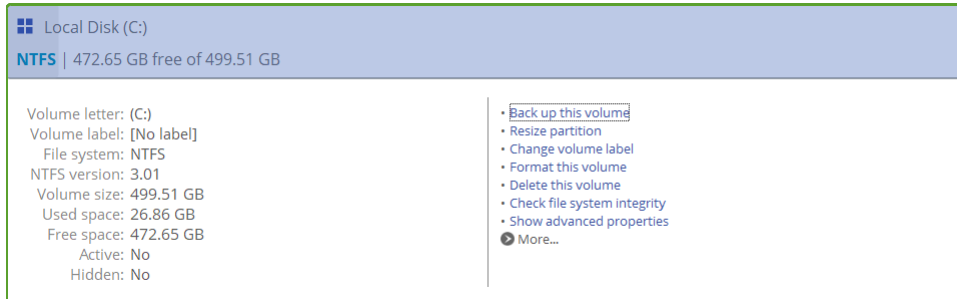
Large-sized bars display the following information about storage devices:

- Type (physical, virtual),
- Used partitioning scheme (MBR or GPT),
- Total capacity.

Small-sized bars display the following information about logical disks and blocks of free space:

- Volume label (if exists),
- Total size,
- File system.

Left click a disk, volume, or block of free space to call a context-sensitive menu with detailed information on the selected object and a list of available operations.



For more details, please consult the following chapters:

- [Protecting System and Data](#)
- [Managing Partitions and Disks](#)

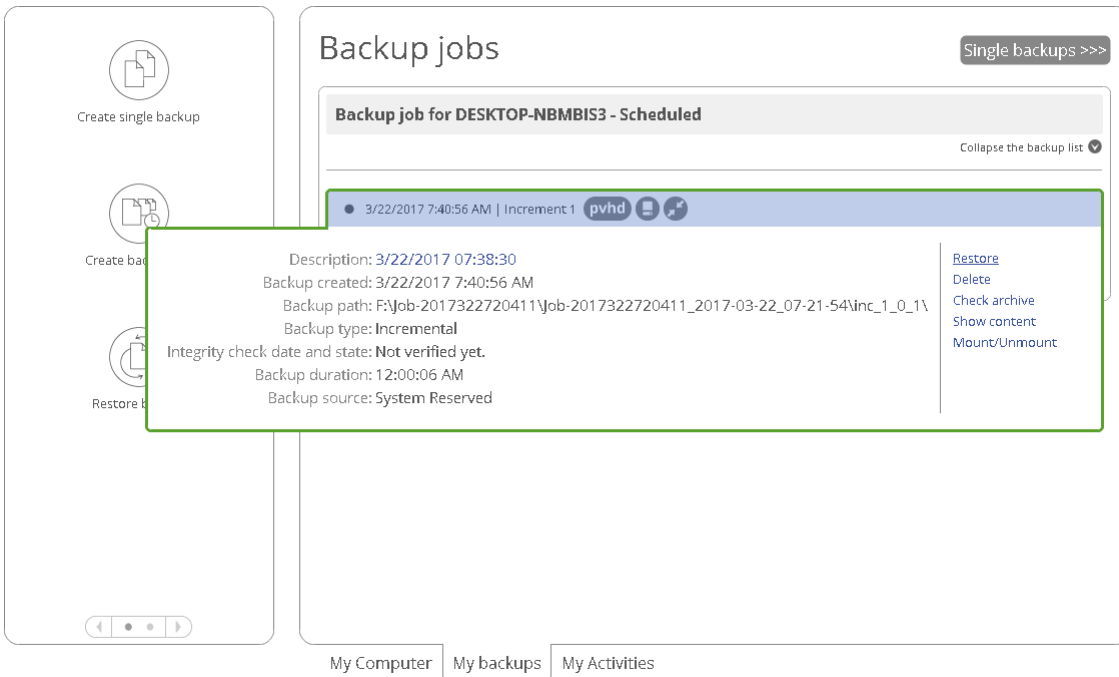
Wizards

For your convenience the program wizards are grouped into several tabs. Use the arrow buttons to switch between them.

- Select **Create single backup** to configure a one-shot backup task. For more details, please consult [Configuring a One-shot Backup Task](#).
- Select **Create backup job** to configure a regular backup routine according to one of the predefined backup strategies. For more details, please consult [Configuring a Regular Backup Routine](#).
- Select **Restore backup** to configure a restore operation. For more details, please consult [Windows Restore Scenarios](#).
- Select **File transfer** to copy files or directories between local, external, or network storages. For more details, please consult [Transferring Files between Storages](#).

Management Tabs

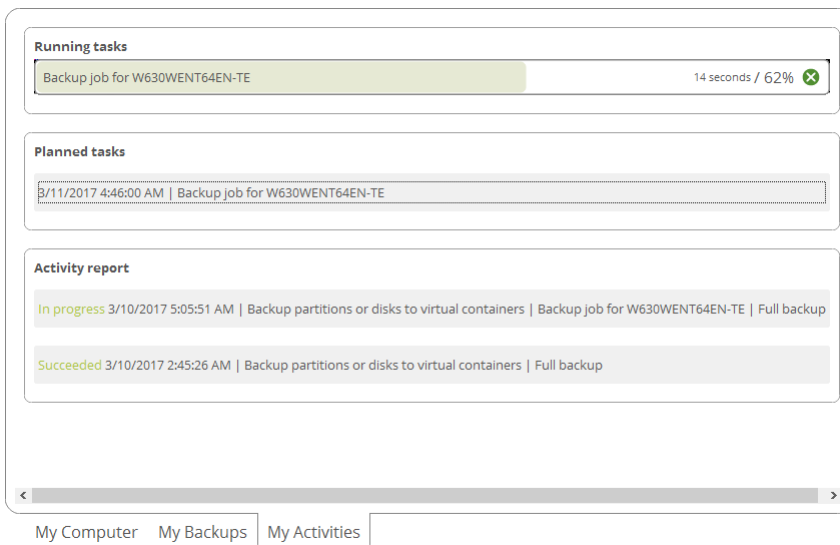
- Select **My Computer** (opened by default) to see the layout of storage devices.
- Select **My Backups > Single backups>>>** to see all configured one-shot backup tasks or **My Backups > Backup jobs>>>** to see configured regular backup routines. Left click a backup image to call a context-sensitive menu with detailed information on the selected object and a list of available operations.



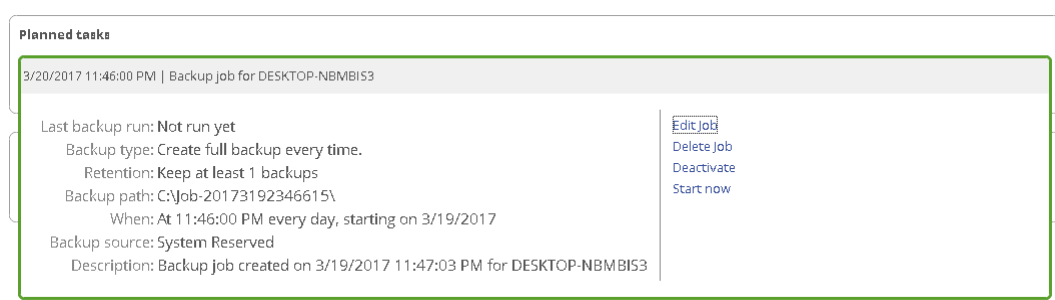
For more details, please consult the following chapters:

- [Restoring Individual Files and Folders](#)
- [Restoring an Entire Disk or Separate Volumes](#)
- [Checking Backup Integrity](#)
- [Mounting a Backup Image](#)

- Select **My Activities** to see completed, scheduled and currently executed operations and their statuses.



For any scheduled backup job you can call a context-sensitive menu with detailed information on the selected object and a list of available operations. For more details, please consult [Managing Backup Jobs](#).

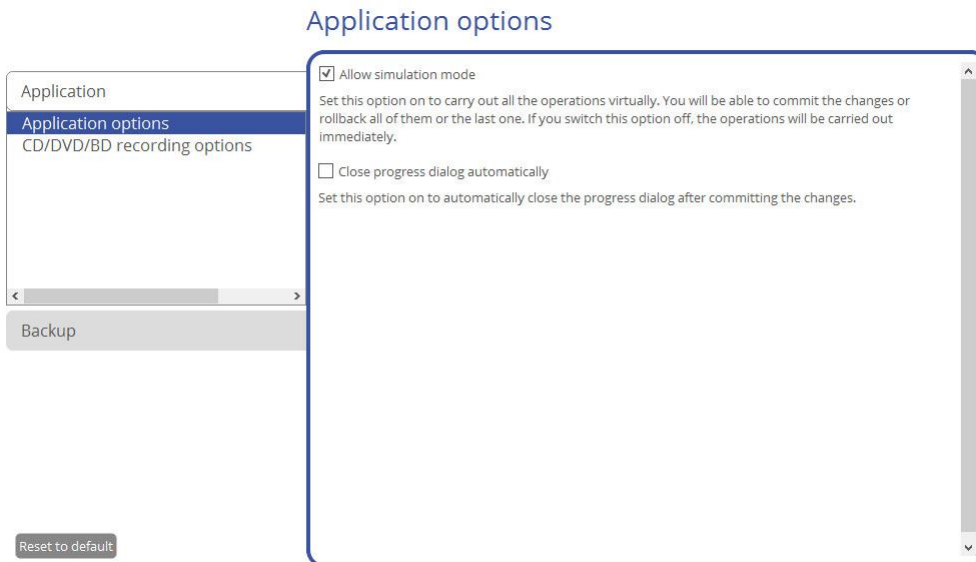


Changing Program Settings

Select **Home > Settings** to access the program settings. All settings are grouped into several sections, which functions are described in the following paragraphs. By selecting a section from the list, you can open a set of options.

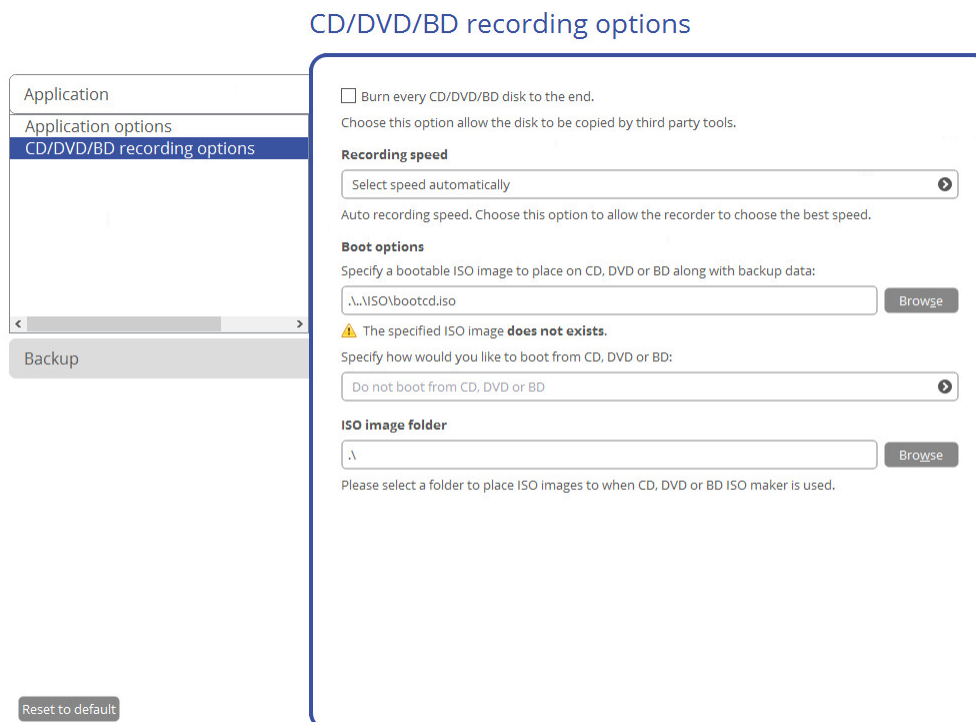
Application Section

Virtual Mode Options



- **Allow virtual mode** (enabled by default). The virtual mode is an effective way of protection from any troubles, since no potentially dangerous operation is executed until confirmation, thus giving you a second chance to weigh all pros and cons of this or that particular operation. For more details, please consult [Tools](#).
- **Close progress dialog automatically**. Mark the checkbox to automatically close the progress dialog after accomplishing operations.

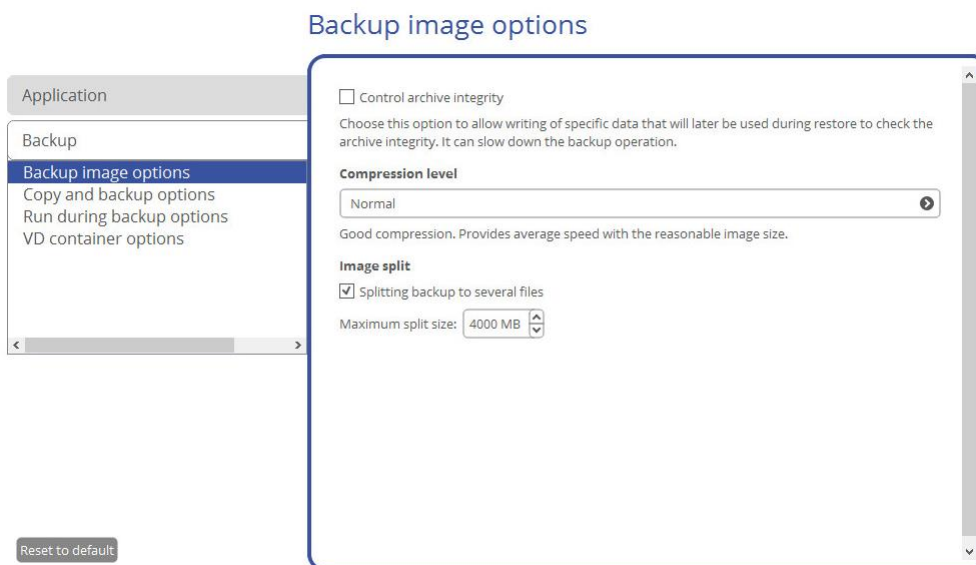
CD/DVD/BD Recording Options



- **Burn every CD/DVD/BD to the end.** By default, the program does not create ISO 9660 compliant burning sessions, as it processes data on-the-fly and can only estimate the resulted session size. That's why no third party tool will get access to the recorded data. To tackle the issue, mark the checkbox to make the program create a standard Disk-at-Once session. It may slow down the burning process, as every CD/DVD/BD will be recorded up to the end, no matter how much actual information to contain.
- **Recording speed.** Define how fast compact discs should be recorded (minimum, normal and maximum). Besides there is automatic mode when the program sets the most appropriate speed for each disc.
- **Bootable image.** That's the image to be placed with backup data. By default, the program prompts you to use the Linux/DOS recovery environment, which you change to any other bootable ISO image.
- **Boot mode.** Choose whether to make bootable all recorded discs, only the first one for a session, or without that function at all.
- **ISO image folder.** If you decide not to physically burn a CD/DVD/BD disc, but create an ISO image file, this very folder will be used to store these images.

Backup Section

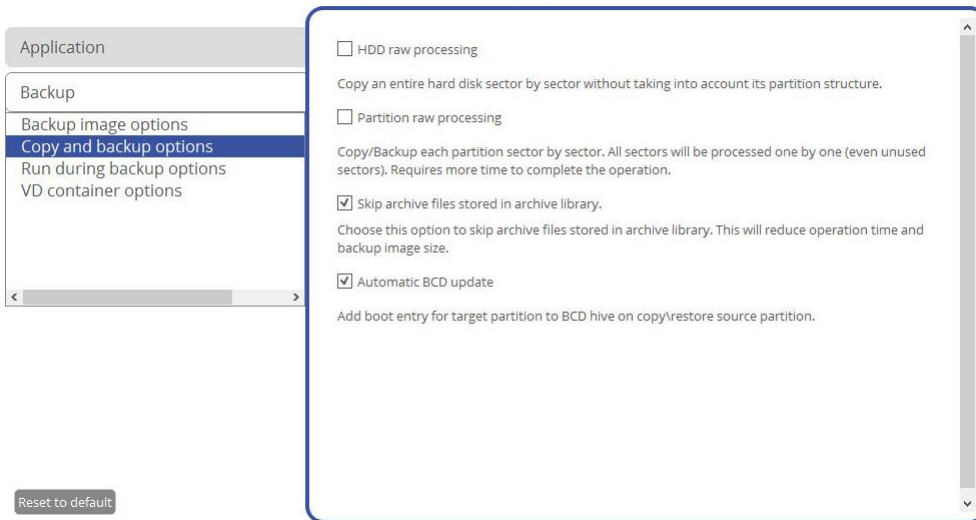
Backup Image Options



- **Control archive integrity** (enabled by default). Use this option to make sure all backup images created with the program are 100 percent flawless. If you decided not to control the archive integrity, the backup operation would take about 3-5% less time.
- **Compression level.** Select the default compression level for all created backup images from the pull-down list.
- **Image split.** By default, every backup image will be split to files of 4GB. This can help to avoid problems caused by a maximum file size limitation of your file system (e.g. 4GB for FAT32). Use the spinner control to set another size or disable this option if necessary.

Copy and Backup Options

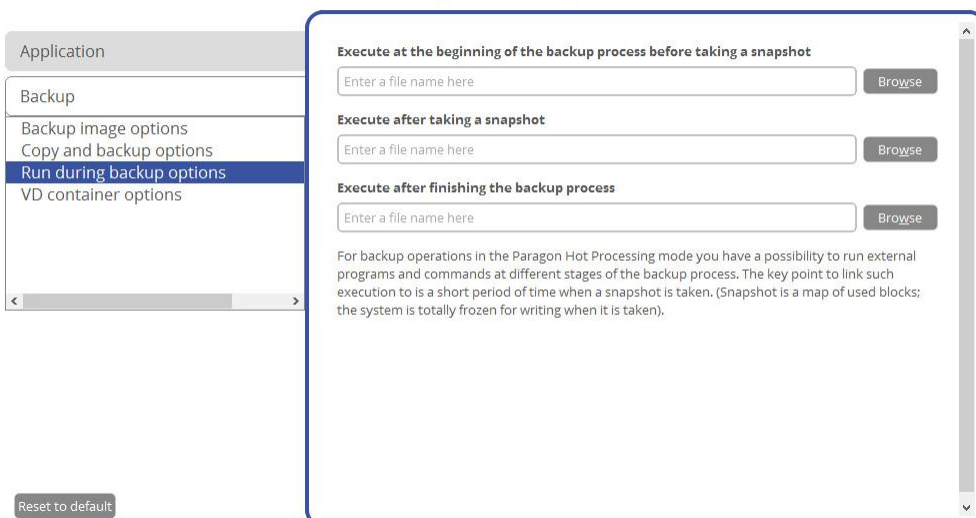
Copy and backup options



- **HDD raw processing.** Mark the checkbox to back up a hard disk in the sector-by-sector mode, thus ignoring its information structure (e.g. unallocated space or unused sectors of existing partitions will be processed as well). This can help to avoid problems with hidden data created by certain applications or the system administrator. If you enable this option, the operation will take more time to complete.
- **Partition raw processing.** Mark the checkbox to back up a partition in the sector-by-sector mode to successfully process unknown file systems. If you enable this option for processing supported file systems, the operation will take more time to complete.
- **Skip archive files stored in archive library.** By default, backup images registered in the archive database will be skipped from processing, thus reducing the operation time and the resulted backup size.
- **Automatic BCD Update.** If necessary, unmark the checkbox to suppress automatic update of BCD (Boot Configuration Data) after copy/restore operations.

Run during Backup Options

Run during backup options

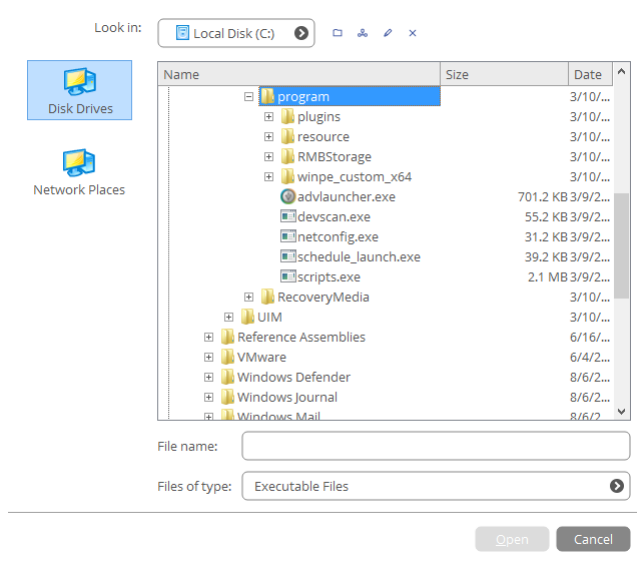


In this section you can specify external applications to execute at various phases of the backup process in order to obtain consistent backup images of systems with high availability requirements (MS SQL, MS Exchange, etc.). The point is to provide a coherent state of all open files and databases involved in a backup, taking into account that applications may still keep writing to disks.

Actually a backup process consists of two phases: the preparation phase (snapshot) and the data-copying phase. There are three points of the backup when external commands/programs can be launched:

- **Execute at the beginning of the backup process before taking a snapshot.** Specify an executable file that will help you to prepare running applications for taking a snapshot. It may contain specific commands/programs to delete unnecessary files, suspend services, flush transactions or caches, etc. Everything depends on the used applications.
- **Execute after taking a snapshot.** Specify an executable file that will run just after taking a snapshot. It may contain specific commands/programs, e.g. to resume the previously suspended services, etc. Everything depends on the used applications.
- **Execute after finishing the backup process.** Specify an executable file that will run after the backup process has been accomplished. It may include commands/ programs that will move the backup image to a particular location, etc.

By clicking the **Browse** button you can get into a browser-like window to choose an executable file.



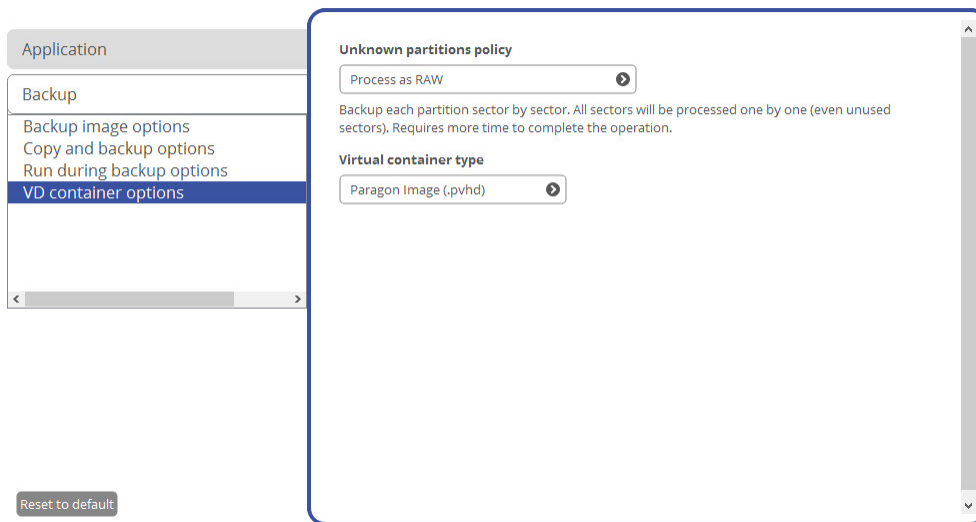
The program supports three types of executable files (.exe, .bat, .cmd). It's up to you to write batch files to safely prepare applications for backup. There are certain general requirements for that:

- All programs and commands must execute sequentially and finish before the .bat file completes its work.
- It is recommended to use external commands/programs in the following format - **Start/wait program.exe**. The wait option will help to start an application and wait until it completes its work. This guarantees all included commands/programs complete their execution before the batch file does.

You're allowed to set parameters for an executable file directly from the line. However, if the file path contains word gaps it is necessary to enclose it in quotes in order to make the program distinguish between the path and the used parameters.

VD Container Options

VD container options



- **Unknown partitions policy.** Here you can define behavior for processing unknown or unformatted partitions (skip from backup, process in the sector-by-sector mode, or ask the user each time this type of partition has been found).
- **Virtual container type.** By default, the program is configured to back up to pVHD (Paragon Virtual Hard Drive). Use this option to switch the resulted virtual container to VHD, VHDX, or VMDK. Please note that the use of pVHD enables to get full backup images several times smaller than the original objects, while incremental updates – dozens of times smaller when comparing to VHD, VHDX or VMDK, which have some fixed size of blocks, not dynamic. Besides encryption and password protection are only available for pVHD. However, if you're having a VMware or Microsoft hypervisor at your disposal and are planning to do instant virtualization, please make sure the used backup format matches your hypervisor.

Building Recovery Media

The program includes a user-friendly wizard that will guide you through the process of creating a WinPE-based recovery media on a USB thumb drive or in an ISO file to later burn it to CD/DVD. For advanced users, there are capabilities to add drivers for specific hardware devices, configure network settings, and map network shares in the process.

1. Select **Home > Recovery Media Builder**.
2. The welcome page introduces the wizard's functionality. Besides you can see two options here:

Home

Settings

Recovery Media Builder

Collect logs

Info about

i

Recovery Media Builder



Welcome to the Recovery Media Builder Wizard

WinPE Recovery Media Builder helps you prepare a WinPE-based bootable environment on a USB thumb drive or in an ISO file. Recovery environment contains a set of utilities that corresponds to the purchased product, and allows startup of your computer for maintenance or recovery purposes when OS is corrupted or cannot be used.

Advanced mode
Select this option if you'd like to change network, network shares and drivers settings.

< Back
Next >

- **Advanced mode.** Please mark this option if you'd like the future bootable media to have pre-configured network settings, mapped network resources, or injected drivers for specific storage controllers or network cards.
- **Use ADK/WAIK.** Recovery Media Builder doesn't require Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK) or Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) to be installed in the system to build a WinPE-based environment, as it can directly use WIM image inside the operating system. However, some system builders remove this image from preinstalled Windows OS. If this is your case, mark the option to use **ADK/WAIK**. You will also need it to create an ISO image of the WinPE environment.



WAIK/ADK is a Microsoft's proprietary tool and can be obtained from its [Download Center](#) for free. Please note that you need a genuine Windows installation to be able to download this tool. Moreover you will need to download a version, which is suitable for your Windows OS – Recovery Media Builder automatically detects your system and offers [the required download link](#).

3. Click on **Removable flash media**, then select a thumb drive of at least 512MB in size from the list of flash memory devices available in the system at the moment (if several). If you'd like to create an ISO image of the WinPE environment, please use the corresponding option.

Recovery media format

ISO-image

Please specify location of an image file:

Browse...

Removable flash media

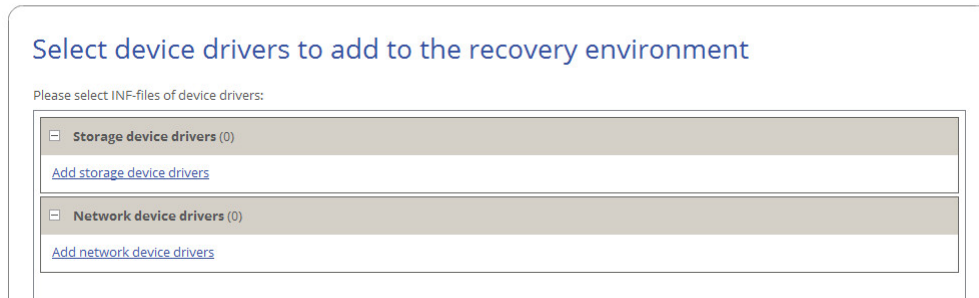
Please select a USB-flash drive:

4. If selecting a thumb drive, the wizard will warn you that all data on it will be deleted.

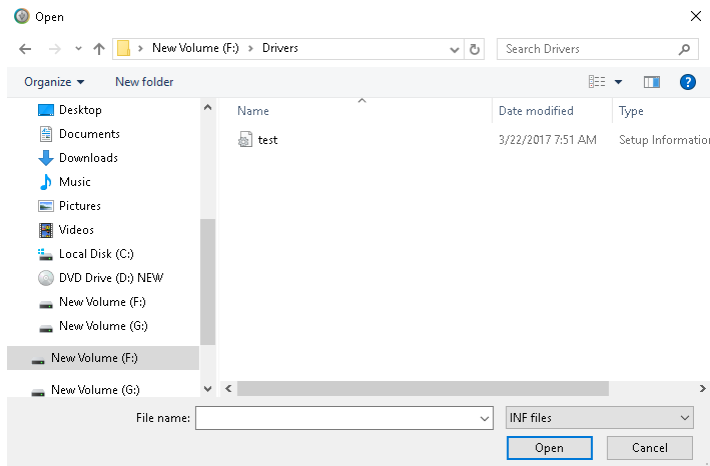
Additional steps of the advanced mode

5. Inject additional drivers for specific storage controllers or network cards. First click on the required link.

Recovery Media Builder

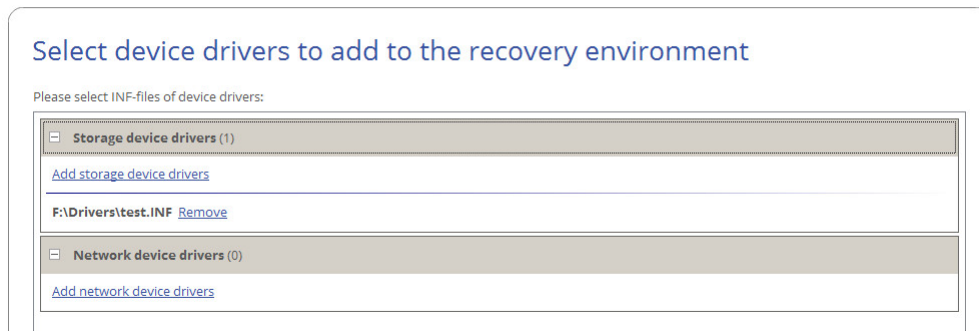


In the opened dialog browse for an .INF file of the required driver package located on a floppy disk, local disk, CD/DVD or a network share.



If successfully injected, you can see the specified driver on the list. If you'd like to add another driver, please repeat the procedure.

Recovery Media Builder



Recovery Media Builder can build 32-bit WinPE media configured to the uEFI mode, which is the only type compatible with Windows pads running on Intel Atom.



By default, WinPE environment doesn't support touch screens, thus Windows pads can only be managed by mouse and/or keyboard. You can add required drivers however through our driver injector.

- Set up a network connection if needed. You've got several options to choose from:

Recovery Media Builder

Network configuration

Connect to network automatically after the startup

Detect network interface automatically

Network adapter to use: ^ v

Obtain an IP-address from a DHCP server

Specify an address

IP-address:

Subnet mask:

DNS address:

Connect to network manually after the startup

Skip network adjustment

- **Connect to network automatically...** Specify the following parameters if you'd like to have an active network connection once the bootable environment has been started up:
 - **A network adapter to use.** Select a network adapter (if several in the system) to be used for the network connection.
 - **IP address settings.** Choose whether to get an IP address automatically from a DHCP server or set it manually.
 - **Connect to network manually...** If selecting this option you will be prompted to configure network properties each time the computer has been started up from the bootable media.
 - **Skip network adjustment.** Please use this option if you don't need network support on the bootable media.
7. Map a network share if needed (not be available if selecting **Skip network adjustment** on the previous step). You've got several options to choose from:

Recovery Media Builder

Mount a network share

Mount network share automatically after boot

Share: Browse...

Login:

Password:

Mount network share manually after boot

Don't mount network share

- **Mount a network share automatically...** Mark this option if you'd like to have a mapped network resource once the computer has been started up from the bootable media. Manually type in a path to the required network share or click **Browse** to find it, then provide user credentials if necessary.

With no pre-defined user credentials your network share will be attempted to map under the Guest account.



Please use back slashes for WinPE-based media, like \\server\share, while for Linux – forward slashes, like //server/share.

- **Mount a network share manually...** If selecting this option you will be prompted to map a network resource each time the computer has been started up from the bootable media.

- **Don't mount a network share.** Please use this option if you don't need to map network resources.

Additional steps if using WAIK/ADK

8. If you install WAIK or ADK by their default locations, the wizard automatically detects it. Otherwise, you will need to browse for the required folder. If you haven't installed one of these tools yet, click **Download WAIK/ADK** to get them directly from the Microsoft website.

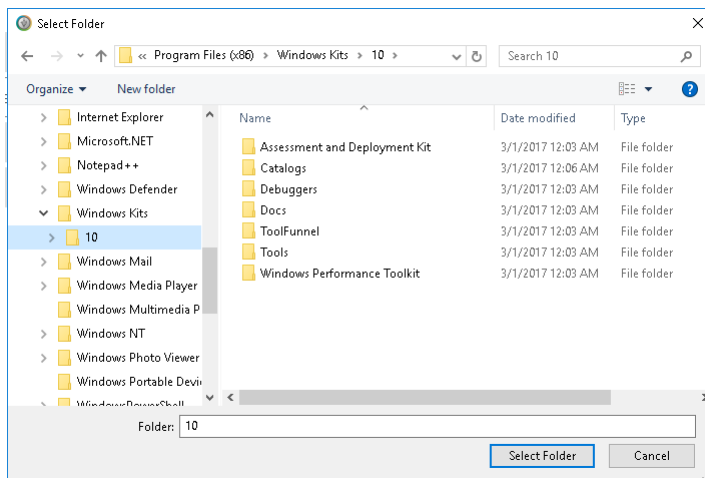
Please specify location of WAIK/ADK

Path to installed WAIK/ADK:

Browse...

[Download WAIK/ADK](#)

Manually browsing for Windows OS kits:



The wizard won't continue until you install WAIK or ADK.



If running RMB under Windows 7, 8, 8.1, Server 2008 R2, Server 2012 R1/R2, please use ADK 8.1.

9. When done with all parameters, please confirm the operation to proceed.

Recovery media creation...

Operation progress

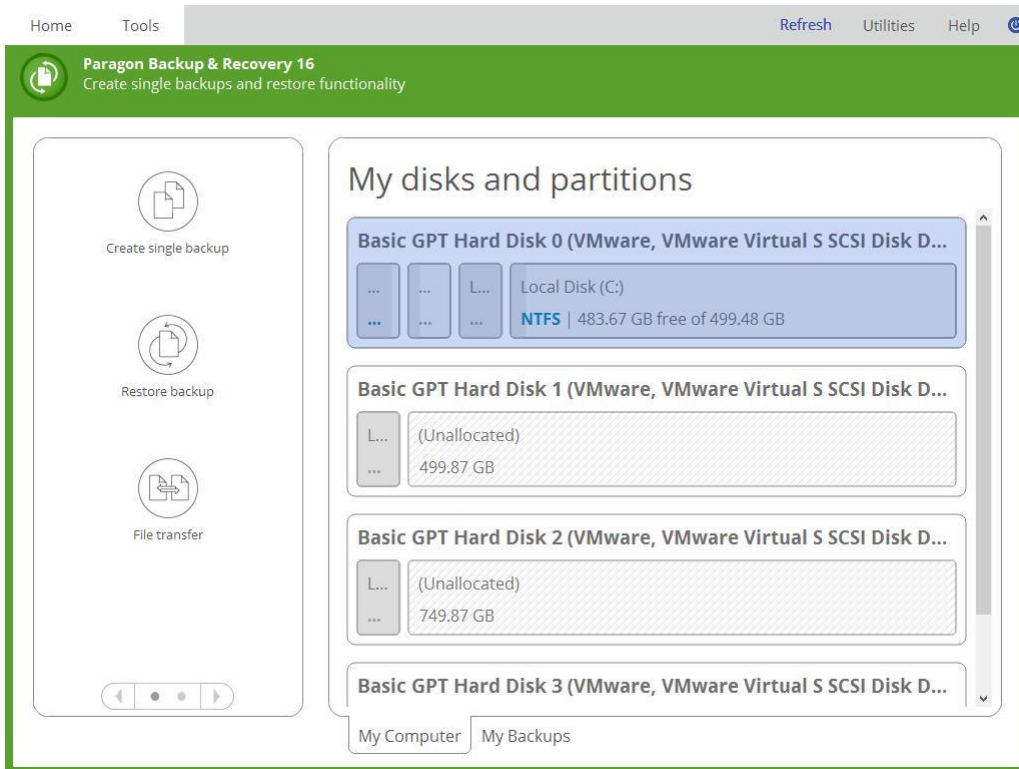
Paragon recovery media details

Platform: Microsoft Windows PE x64
 Product: Paragon Backup & Recovery 16
 Destination: USB drive 4, JetFlash Transcend 2GB (1.9 GB)

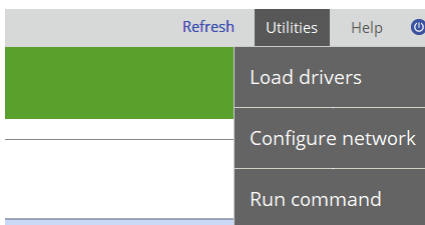
Booting from Recovery Media

The recovery media helps to boot your PC to load in an existing backup, secure important data, or rectify booting errors when Windows OS fails to start up.

1. Start up the computer from the prepared recovery media. To automatically boot from it, you should configure the on-board BIOS to start up from CD/USB first.
2. Once loaded, you will see the already familiar program interface, so please consult [First Start](#) for more details.



3. Additionally to the Windows wizards and dialogs, the recovery media includes several more utilities.



For more details, please consult the following chapters:

- [Fixing Boot Problems](#)
- [Adding Specific Drivers](#)
- [Configuring Network](#)
- [Using the Command Prompt](#)

4. Select an operation to start. If you have questions on how to use the program, please refer to the embedded help system, you can find in the right top corner of the window.

Protecting System and Data

Backup Scenarios

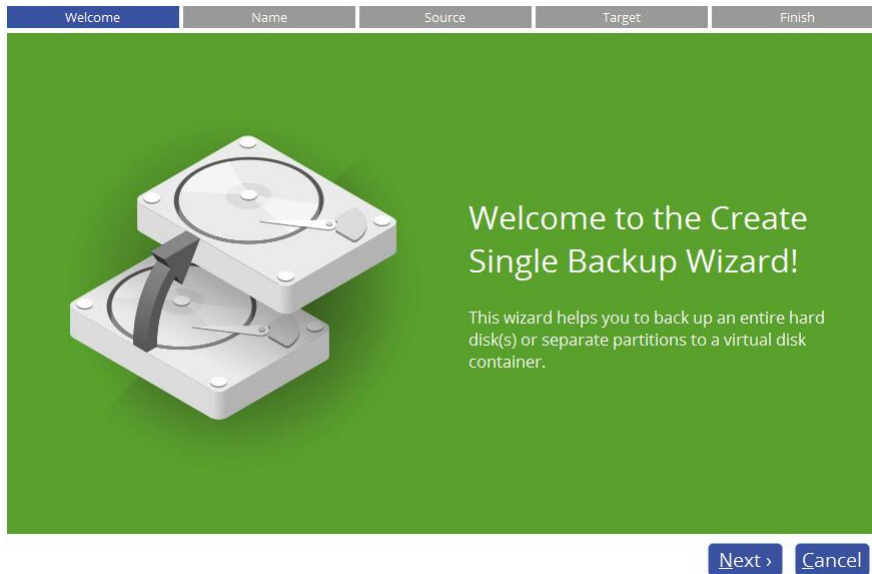
Configuring a One-shot Backup Task

The Create Single Backup Wizard allows you to create a point-in-time full backup image of entire disks, individual volumes or files. Full copies of disks and partitions help to secure your software environment, including the operating system, applications and data. This way, in case of emergency you will be able to recover your system

to a working state within several minutes. But what if you need to back up a specific file or folder? Partition-level backup will surely protect the files you want, but it will also back up plenty of data you don't need, eating up time and backup storage. To solve this problem, the program also includes the file-level backup capabilities to protect the needed files like family pictures, favorite music, some project or document, or a financial report you're working on, while avoiding all the rest.

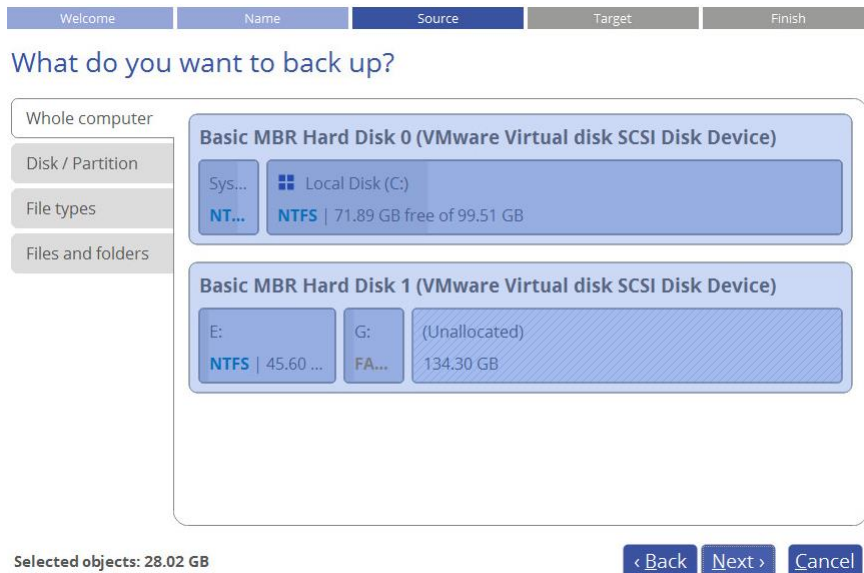
Backup data consistency at a specific point-in-time while OS or applications keep modifying data on disks is achieved by utilizing Microsoft Volume Shadow Copy Service that enables to quiesce a running machine, in other words to freeze its file system and to unlock files to be able to copy them to a backup location.

1. Select **Tools > Create single backup**, then click **Next** on the Welcome page of the wizard.



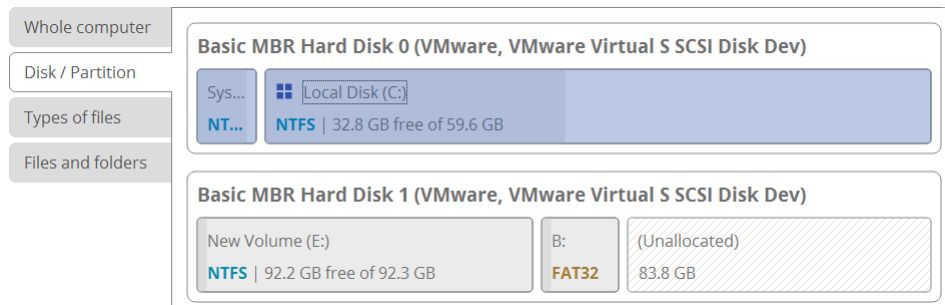
2. If necessary, edit the default backup name and description containing the current date and time.

3. Initially the wizard prompts you to back up all available storage devices. If you don't need that, select the most suitable option on the left.

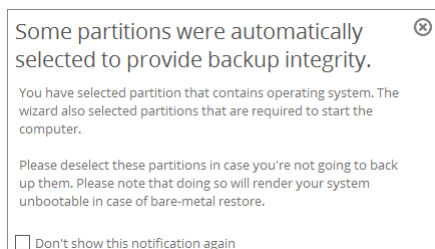


Disk / Partition

Left click an object(s) you'd like to back up.



When selecting a volume that hosts Windows OS you may be warned that the wizard automatically selects another one that contains boot system files to ensure successful startup of the operating system after restore. Though it's not recommended, you can use the Ctrl key to deselect any volume you consider unnecessary.

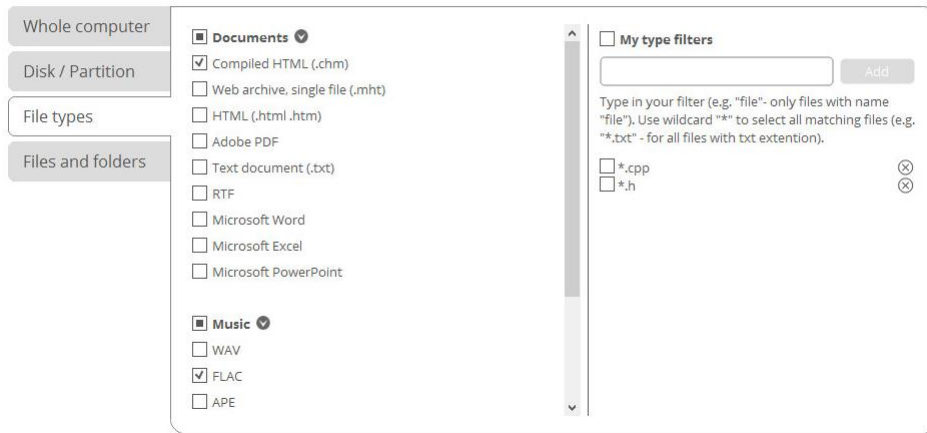


Types of files

The wizard includes three predefined categories containing file masks for popular document, music, and picture formats. Either select an entire category(ies) or use the arrow icon to expand it and choose a certain file mask(s). If you don't find the required mask, add your own through the **My type filters** option.



What do you want to back up?

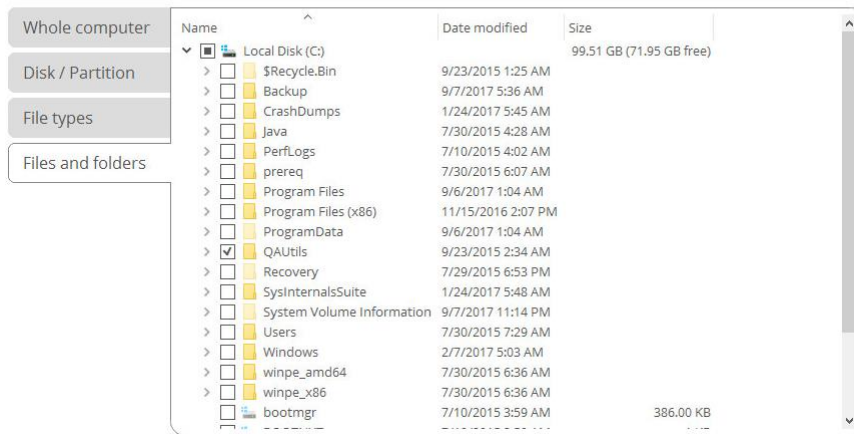


File and folders

From a list of all partitions available in the system, mark a checkbox opposite a file, folder or even a whole partition to build up contents of the future backup image.



What do you want to back up?



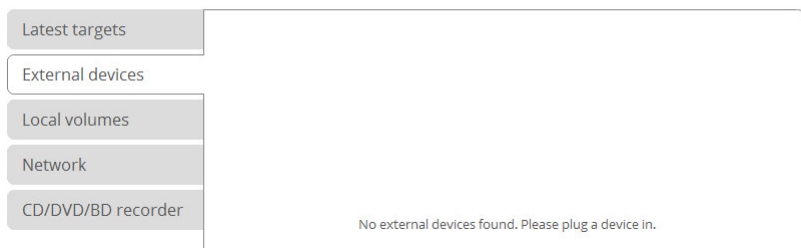
- Specify location of the resulted backup image.

External devices

If you'd like to save it on an externally connected storage (hard disk, thumb drive, etc.), select **External devices**, then choose it from the list. If it's not present, please make sure it's available in the system, then try again.

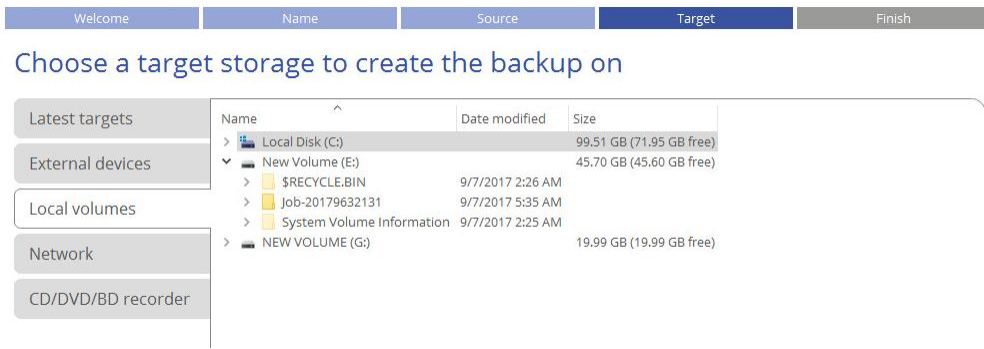


Choose a target storage to create the backup on



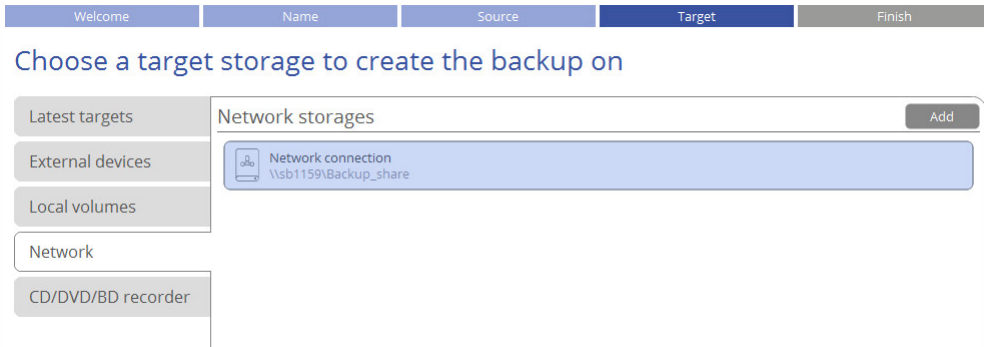
Local volumes

If you want to save it locally, select **Local volumes**, then browse to the target folder.

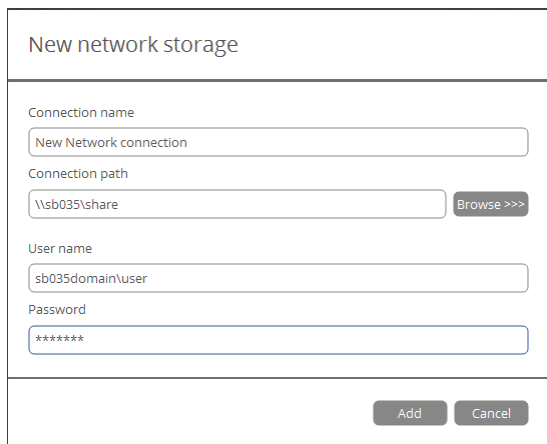


Network

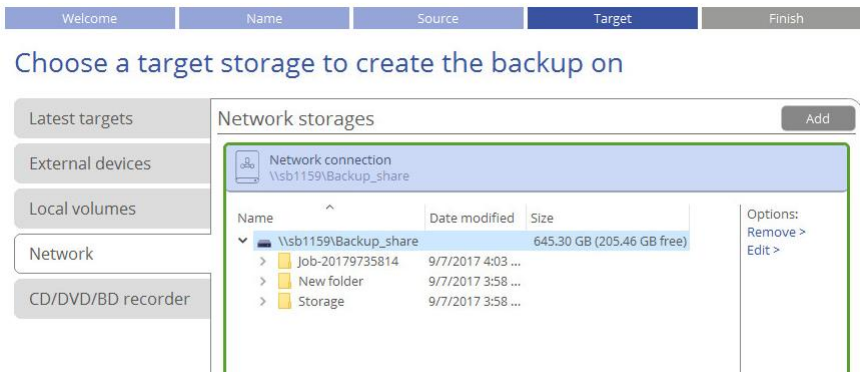
If you're going to save it on a network share, select **Network > Add** to add a network share.



In the opened dialog edit the default connection name if necessary, then specify the required share by manually entering its location or through browsing the network, finally provide access credentials in the corresponding fields.



Once the connection is established, click on it to select and browse its contents. By using the corresponding options on the right you can edit or delete the connection.



CD/DVD/BD recorder

If you want to record it to CD/DVD/BD or create an ISO-image, select **CD/DVD/BD recorder**, then a recorder from the list of available devices.

5. If necessary, modify the default backup settings. To make sure you've got a trustworthy fallback position, each backup image is verified for viability immediately after creation. Though it's not recommended, unmark the corresponding option to skip this step and make the backup process a bit faster.

6. Review all parameters of the operation and modify them if necessary by going back to any of the required steps. Click **Finish** to start the backup process.

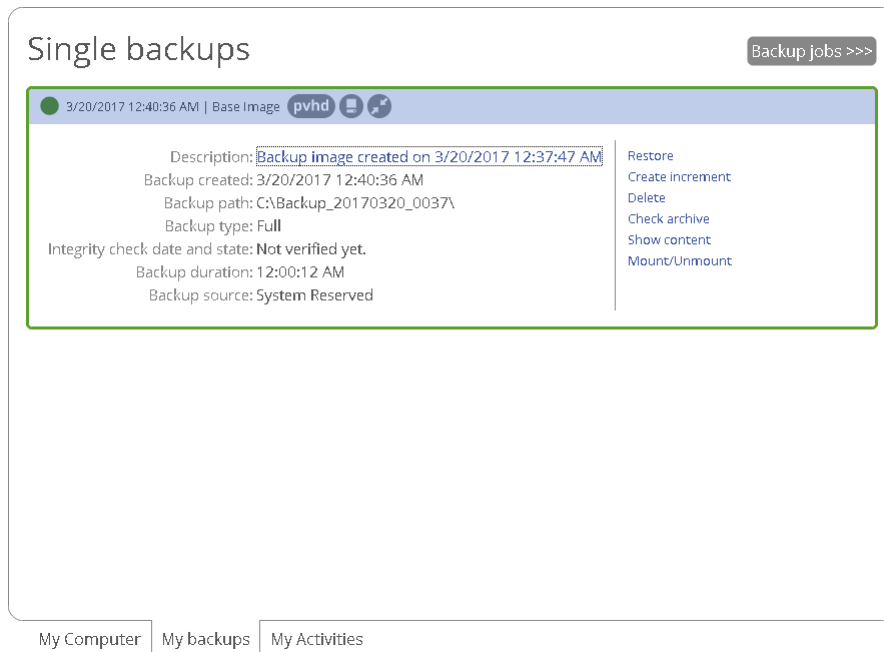
Creating an Incremental Update

After you get the first full backup image, we recommend you to do incremental updates regularly to keep the backup data up-to-date. An incremental backup only includes data changed since the time of creating the latest image in a chain, so it doesn't include data duplicates, which minimizes the backup storage footprint. Besides, incremental imaging allows having different time stamps of one and the same data.



If you need to regularly update backup data, you'd better use the Create Backup Job Wizard. For more details, please consult [Configuring a Regular Backup Routine](#).

1. Select **My Backups > Single backups>>>** to see all configured one-shot backup tasks. Left click a backup image to call a context-sensitive menu, then **Create increment**.



2. Change the default backup name, if necessary. Click **Create** to start the backup process.

The dialog box is titled 'Create incremental backup for "Base Image"?'. It contains a text input field for 'Backup comment:' with the value 'Incremental backup for Base Image, created on 3/20/2017'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Create' and 'No'.

Configuring a Regular Backup Routine

If you develop a specific project on a day-to-day basis and have to make a backup every evening so as not to lose the progress of your efforts, backup automation is a must. Besides, the backup automation enables to optimally utilize resources of your PC by scheduling backup tasks during off hours or whenever the computer has the least work-load to perform.

Paragon's technicians recommend you to configure regular backup jobs instead of one-short backup tasks to minimize negative aftereffects in case of emergency. The Create Backup Job Wizard will help in this process. The three predefined backup strategies should fill the needs of any home user. For advanced users there's a way to create comprehensive backup policies that utilize full, incremental, and differential backup methods and their combinations, where backup runs can be scheduled from every hour till certain days of the month, or evoked by a certain event (system start or user logon).

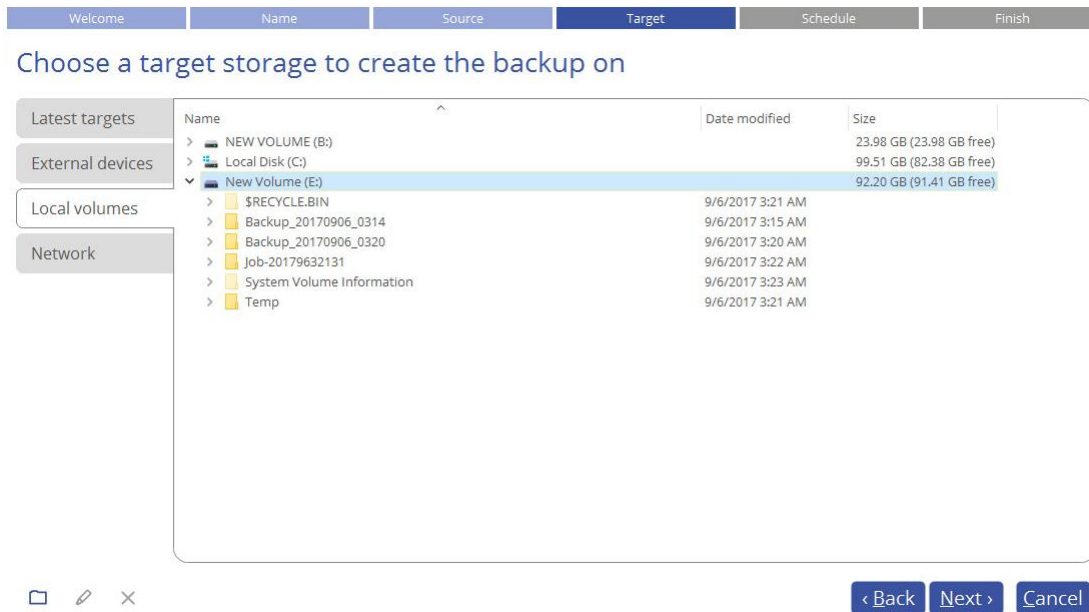
1. Select **Tools > Create backup job**, then click **Next** on the Welcome page of the wizard.



2. If necessary, edit the default backup name and description containing the current date and time.

3. Initially the wizard prompts you to back up all available storage devices. If you don't need that, select the most suitable option on the left, then required objects. For more details, please consult [the previous scenario](#).

4. Specify location of future backup images (local or external storage, or a network share). For more details, please consult [the previous scenario](#).



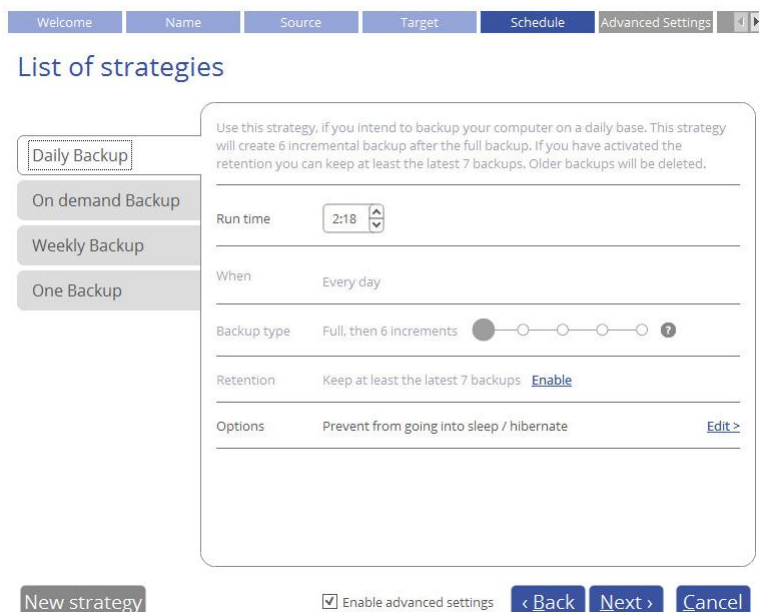
5. Select one of the predefined backup strategies recommended by Paragon's technicians, then adjust it to your needs.



In the current version of the product you're not allowed to modify all parameters of the selected backup strategy during configuration of a backup job. However, you can do it later when editing. For more details, please consult [Managing Backup Jobs](#).

Daily Backup

The daily backup is a necessity when it comes to protecting valuable information that keeps changing constantly, for example some project or document, or a financial report you're working on every day. The main rule here is the more valuable the data, the more frequent backups are required. For production environments like SQL Server or Exchange Server, where multiple transactions occur every second, the optimal interval between backups is about 30 minutes. By reducing it even further you risk to heavily overload the entire infrastructure. For home users it is the daily backup that is considered optimal.



- The main parameter you need to set is time you believe most convenient for backup, e.g. at night or early in the morning.

- To keep data precisely up to date with minimal time and backup storage footprint, we recommend a seven-day backup cycle of one full backup image followed by six incremental updates. To avoid the situation when backup data eats up the entire storage space, we also suggest enabling a retention policy that will only keep seven latest restore points.
- Finally, there are several auxiliary options you can use to tune up the backup job. Click **Edit >** to see them and adjust. Use the question mark next to the required option to get more details.

Options

Prevent from going into sleep / hibernate ?

Wake up from sleep / hibernate ?

Shutdown system after the backup complete ?

OK Cancel

Weekly Backup

As you guess, the weekly backup comes into play when your data is not changed very often. Obviously, there's no need to back up your music collection on a daily basis, as in most cases losing the latest album won't be a huge disaster. Thus we recommend this backup strategy for protecting non-critical data when rollback to a state that took place a week ago works fine for you.

Welcome Name Source Target Schedule Advanced Settings

List of strategies

Daily Backup

On demand Backup

Weekly Backup

One Backup

Use this strategy, if you intend to backup your computer on a weekly base. This strategy will only create full backups. If you have activated the retention you can keep at least the latest 3 backups. Older backups will be deleted.

Run time and day 2:18 Sun

When Every week | every Sun

Backup type Full backups only

Retention Keep at least the latest 3 backups [Enable](#)

Options Prevent from going into sleep / hibernate [Edit >](#)

New strategy Enable advanced settings < Back Next > Cancel

- The main parameters you need to set is time and day of week you believe most convenient for backup, e.g. at Sunday nights.
- We consider the use of the incremental imaging on a weekly basis not optimal, as the amount of data changes may be so huge, so it can nullify primary benefits of this backup method, i.e. small backup times and image files. Furthermore, restore from this incremental chain may be time-consuming. Thus we recommend it to create full backup images only. To avoid the situation when backup data eats up the entire storage space, we also suggest enabling a retention policy that will only keep three latest restore points.
- Finally, there are several auxiliary options you can use to tune up the backup job. Click **Edit >** to see them and adjust. Use the exclamation mark next to the required option to get more details.

One Backup

This backup strategy is daily-based, but only produces and keeps one full backup image on the storage. We suggest using it if you don't need to have several restore points that reflect various time stamps of your data and prefer an external storage device as backup media.

List of strategies

Daily Backup

On demand Backup

Weekly Backup

One Backup

Use this strategy, if you intend to backup your computer on a daily base. The new backup will replace the old backup every day.

Run time

When Every day

Backup type Full backups only

Retention Keep one backup only [Disable](#)

Options Prevent from going into sleep / hibernate [Edit >](#)

New strategy
 Enable advanced settings
[< Back](#)
[Next >](#)
[Cancel](#)

- The main parameter you need to set is time you believe most convenient for backup.
- To avoid the situation when backup data eats up the entire storage space, we also suggest enabling a retention policy that will only keep the latest restore point.

New strategy

Click **New strategy** to create your own backup policy that utilizes full, incremental, and differential backup methods and their combinations, where backup runs can be scheduled from every hour till certain days of the month, or evoked by a certain event (system start, user logon). For more details, please consult [Managing Backup Jobs](#).

Create backup strategy

Name / Description	Name <input type="text" value="Custom strategy"/>
When	Description <input type="text"/>
Backup type	<input type="text"/>
Retention	
Options	

- If necessary, modify the default backup settings. To make sure you've got a trustworthy fallback position, each backup image is verified for viability immediately after creation. Though it's not recommended, unmark the corresponding option to skip this step and make the backup process a bit faster.

Advanced Settings

Degree of compression

Maximum size for a backup file

[Enable password protection](#)

Check integrity after backup

- Review all parameters of the operation and modify them if necessary by going back to any of the previous steps. When ready, click **Finish** to complete the wizard.

Welcome	Name	Source	Target	Schedule	Finish
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Finish the wizard

You have successfully completed the Backup Job Creation Wizard. Please check the summary and save the job.

Create initial backup now

Set job active on:

Run as different user

Job summary

Job name: Backup job for W100W64-01-95
 Source: Whole computer
 Target: E:\Backup
 Strategy: Daily Backup

- If you'd like to force creation of the first backup image after completing the wizard, mark the **Create initial backup now** option.
- To allow the scheduled backup tasks while a non-admin user is logged in, specify administrative credentials by marking the corresponding option.

Run as different user

Please specify a user name and password:

User name:

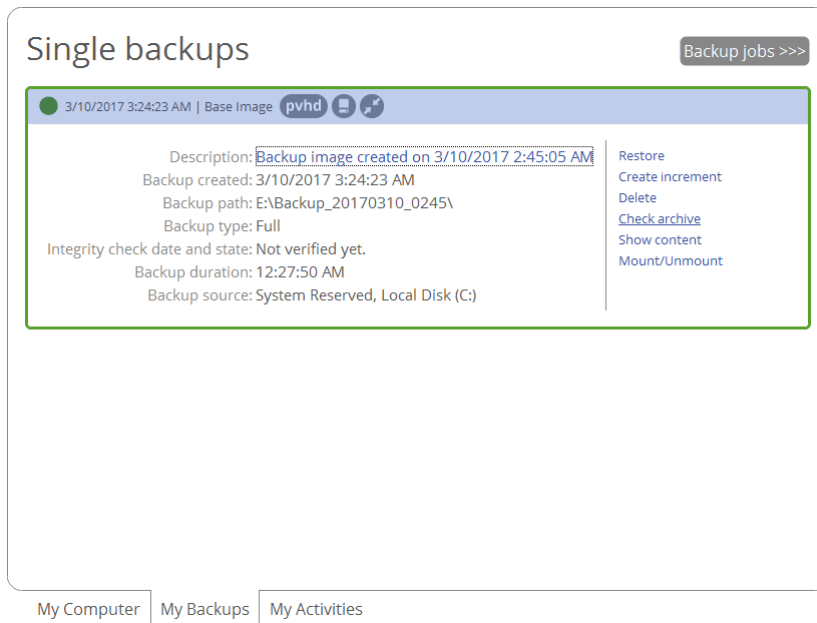
Password:

Confirm:

Checking Backup Integrity

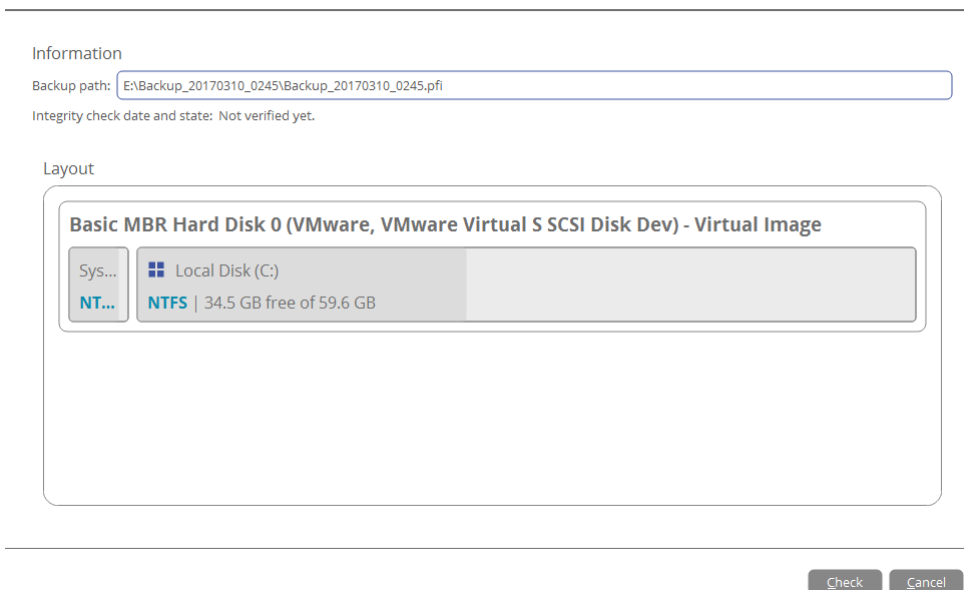
Unfortunately, backup media may fail at any moment. You can't predict when this will happen, but you can be certain it will. We suggest verifying integrity of backup images on a regular basis to make sure of their ongoing viability.

- Select **My Backups > Single backups>>>** to see all configured one-shot backup tasks or **My Backups > Backup jobs>>>** to see configured regular backup routines. Left click a backup image to call a context-sensitive menu, then **Check archive**.



2. In the opened dialog you can see contents of the selected backup image. Click **Check** to start the operation, which takes a couple of minutes.

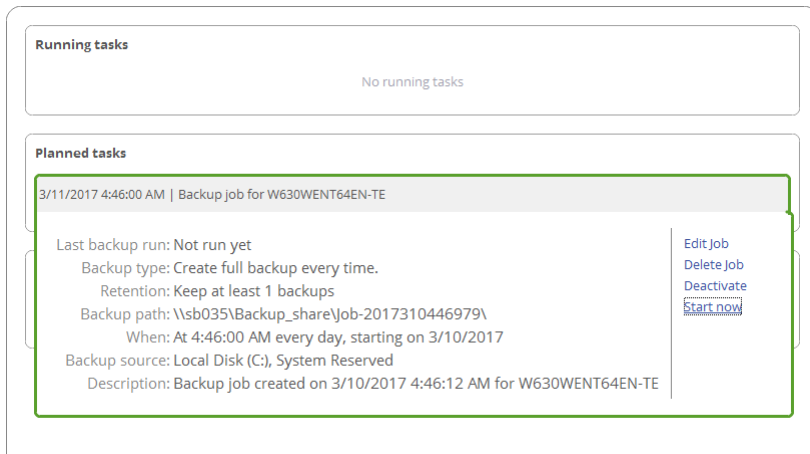
Check Archive Integrity



Only pVHD-type containers are available to check at the moment.

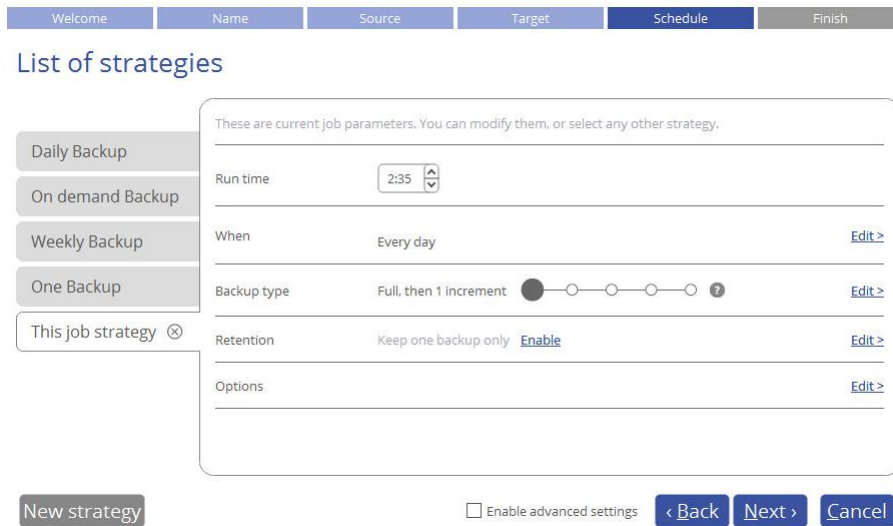
Managing Backup Jobs

1. Select **My Activities**, then left click any of the planned backup jobs to call a context-sensitive menu with detailed information on the selected object and a list of available operations.

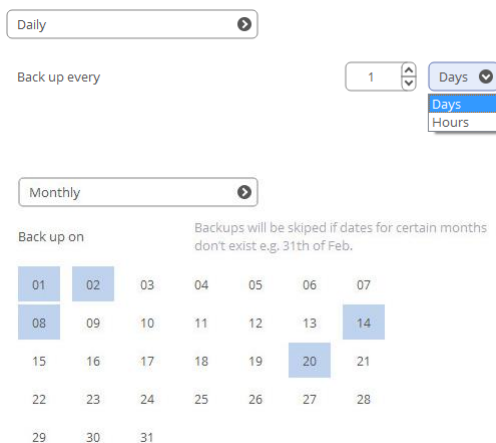


2. Select the required operation from the list:

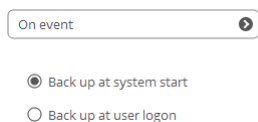
- **Edit Job.** While being able to only specify the basic parameters during [creation of the backup job](#), right now you're allowed to change every single option of the specified backup strategy by using the **Edit>** link.



- **When.** Backup runs can be scheduled from every hour till certain days of the month.


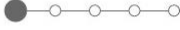



Furthermore, you can choose a certain backup trigger event (system start or user logon). If necessary, you can also disable the schedule.



- **Backup Type.** The program supports full, incremental and differential sector-level backup imaging and their combinations, which opens a way to create comprehensive backup policies to suit your needs at best. Below you can find some details on each backup type to help you make the right choice.

Change the backup strategy

Name / Description	<input type="radio"/> Full backup	
When	Select this option to make only full images of the disks and/or partitions you select. You will be able to determine the number of full images you will retain.	
Backup type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Full and incremental backup	
Retention	Number of increments until next full backup	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Options	Select this option to make full and incremental images of the disks and / or partitions you select. You will be able to determine the number of incremental images set and the number of full images per set you will retain.	
	<input type="radio"/> Full and differential backup	
	Number of differentials until next full backup	<input type="text" value="1"/>
	Select this option to make full and differential images of the disks and / or partitions you select. You will be able to determine the number of differential images set and the number of full images per set you will retain.	

A full backup image includes all contents of the specified backup objects (all system hard disks, one or several partitions or disks) at the moment of its creation. If you roll back your system to the initial state on a regular basis, that's exactly what you're looking for. But if you want to have multiple time stamps of the same data, unchanged data will inevitably be duplicated in all images, thus taking additional space on backup media.

As an attempt to solve this problem, there has been developed a supplementary method called a differential backup. Containing only data changed since the time of creating a full or parental backup image it enables to considerably save your system resources. It is achieved by the exact bit-wise comparison of the previous data (saved in the parental image) with the current data (the backup object itself). Unfortunately, this type of backup doesn't help to avoid data duplicates inside several differentials based on one parental image. Thus if you're planning to keep two or more restore points, take a closer look at the incremental imaging.

Unlike differentials, an incremental backup only includes data changed since the time of creating the latest image in a chain, either full or incremental. In general, this type of backup is great except for one thing – restore of an incremental backup requires processing the initial full image and all increments between, which depending on the size of your backup chain may take plenty of time, while restore of a differential backup always involves two objects – one differential and its parental.

- **Retention.** To avoid the situation when backup data eats up the entire storage space, we also suggest enabling a retention policy to automatically get rid of obsolete restore points.

Change the backup strategy

Name / Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable retention	
When	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Define a minimum number of backups to keep	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Backup type	<input type="radio"/> Define the number of days to keep backups	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Retention	<input type="radio"/> Automatically delete backups when target disk is full	
Options		

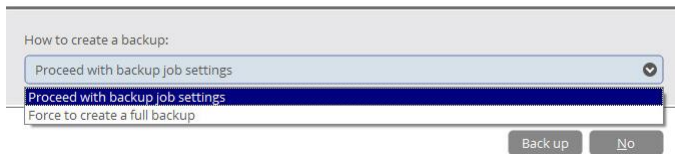
You can choose from the three data retention policies:

- Keep a certain number of backup images,
 - Keep all backup images created during a certain number of days,
 - Delete an entire backup chain when the storage runs out of space.
- **Delete Job** to delete the backup job.

- **Deactivate** to stop the ongoing backup operation.
- **Start now** to force creation of the next backup image, either incremental or full, which depends on the used backup strategy. By selecting the corresponding option you may force out-of-turn full backup, thus starting a new backup chain.

Please select how to run job "Backup job for W100W64-01-95 (2)"

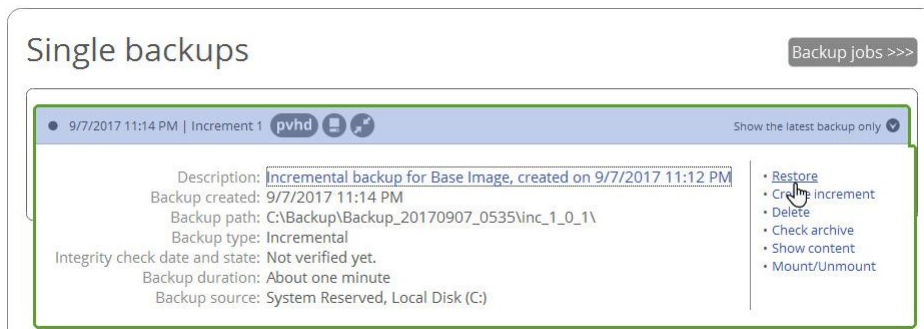
You can either run the job according to its backup strategy, or start a new backup chain.



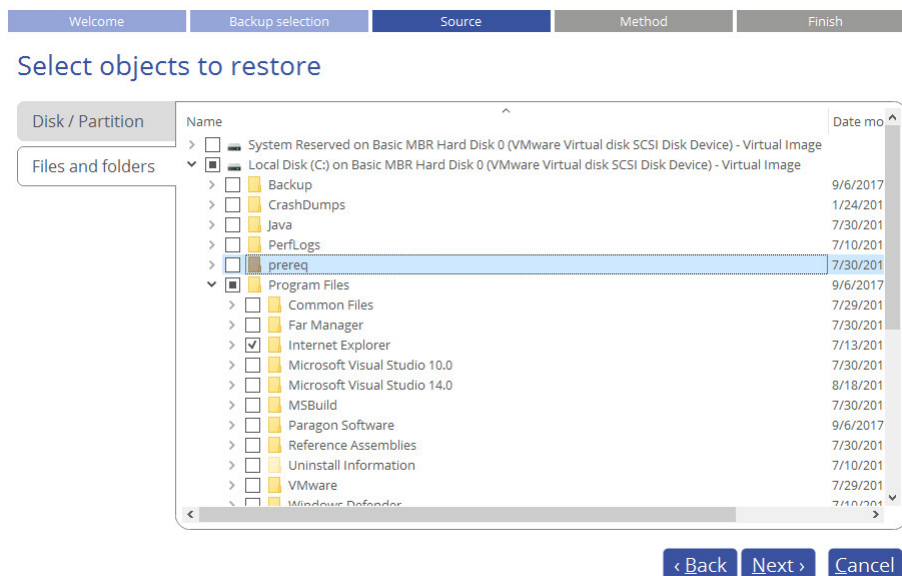
Windows Restore Scenarios

Restoring Individual Files and Folders

1. Select **My Backups > Single backups>>>** to see all configured one-shot backup tasks or **My Backups > Backup jobs>>>** to see configured regular backup routines. Left click a backup image to call a context-sensitive menu, then **Restore**.



2. Select **Files and Folders**, then browse the backup image to specify what you need to extract by marking checkboxes next to the required data items.



3. Choose a way the selected data will be restored, either to original location by replacing files with identical names, to original location non-destructively, thus keeping two versions of files with the same names, or to a different location. The latter option requires setting a restore path.



What method should be used to restore the files?

- Restore files to the original location while overwriting files with identical names
If you select this option the previously chosen target disk will be ignored
- Restore files to the original location while keeping files with identical names intact
If you select this option the previously chosen target disk will be ignored
- Restore files to a different location

4. Choose whether to execute the operation immediately after finishing the wizard, set up another restore operation(s) and then run all at once, or [generate a program script for later execution](#). Click **Finish** to initiate the operation.



How would you like to proceed?

- Restore now ?
Select this option to perform the restore operation on your computer physically right now.
- Restore another disk or partition ?
Select this option to restore more than one disk or partition at the same time.
- Generate a script ?
Select this option to create a script for this restore task.

Restore operations:

Restore files and folders to their original locations, overwrite existing files.

< Back Finish Cancel

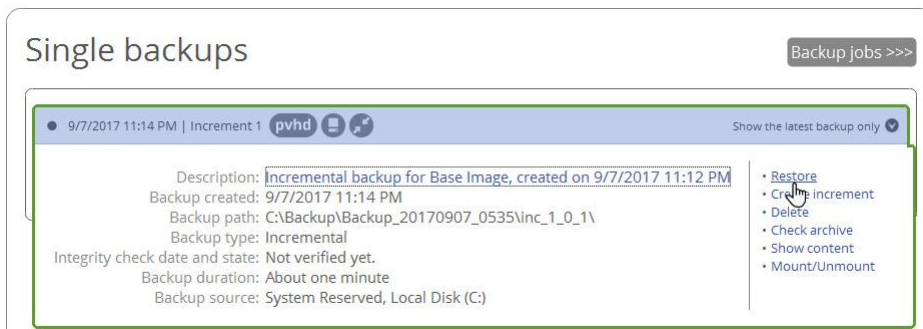
If selecting files with security attributes that cannot be restored at file-level correctly, the wizard will prompt you to restore the corresponding volume entirely.

- i Some files have security attributes that cannot be restored! Please restore entire volume to avoid possible errors.

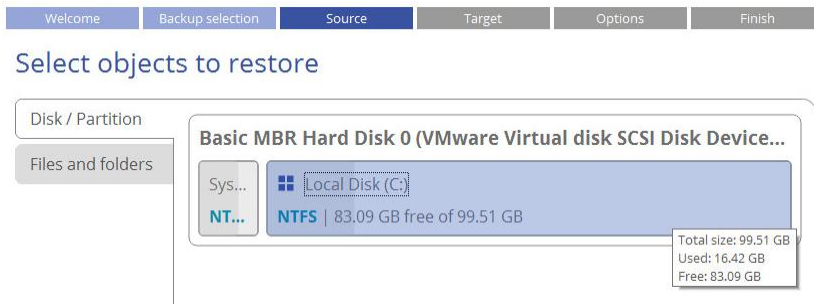
OK

Restoring an Entire Disk or Separate Volumes

1. Select **My Backups > Single backups>>>** to see all configured one-shot backup tasks or **My Backups > Backup jobs>>>** to see configured regular backup routines. Left click a backup image to call a context-sensitive menu, then **Restore**.



2. Initially the wizard prompts you to specify an entire backup image or individual volumes or disks for restore – that's exactly what we need.



3. The program offers to restore the selected backup object exactly where it belongs. However, you can choose any disk of enough capacity available in your system.

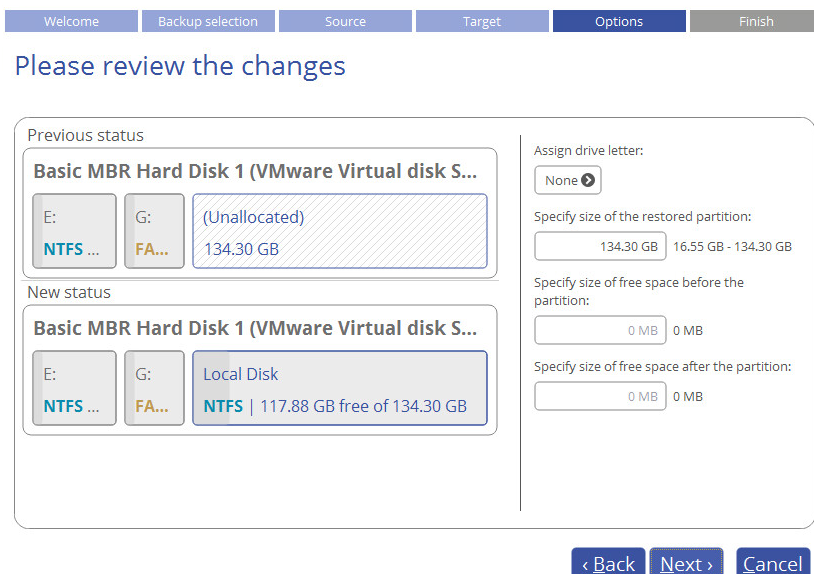


You will get a corresponding warning when trying to rewrite a bootable partition.

4. Next you can see the resulted disk layout. If necessary, specify a number of additional parameters (depends on the selected backup object).

Restoring a partition

Change size of the partition and its location as well as assign a particular drive letter. If you've got to do with a 64-bit Windows configured to the uEFI boot mode, the Switch EFI to boot from destination drive option will become available for you to define what instance of Windows OS you'd like to boot from once the operation is over. Anyway you can specify a bootable device at any time through Boot Corrector.



Restoring a disk

If attempting to restore to a larger disk, use the corresponding option to resize on-disk partitions proportionally to occupy the entire target disk.

Source	Target	Options	Finish
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Please review the changes

Previous status

Basic MBR Hard Disk 1 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI D...

E:	G:	(Unallocated)
NTFS ...	FA...	134.30 GB

Resize proportionally

New status

Basic MBR Hard Disk 1 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI D...

Sys...	Local Disk	(Unallocated)
NT...	NTFS 83.09 GB free o...	100.00 GB

- Choose whether to execute the operation immediately after finishing the wizard, set up another restore operation(s) and then run all at once, or [generate a program script for later execution](#). Click **Finish** to initiate the operation.

Source	Target	Options	Finish
--------	--------	---------	--------

How would you like to proceed?

Restore now ?
Select this option to perform the restore operation on your computer physically right now.

Restore another disk or partition ?
Select this option to restore more than one disk or partition at the same time.

Generate a script ?
Select this option to create a script for this restore task.

Restore operations:

Restore disk 0 from image "Backup_20170907_0535.pfi" to disk 1

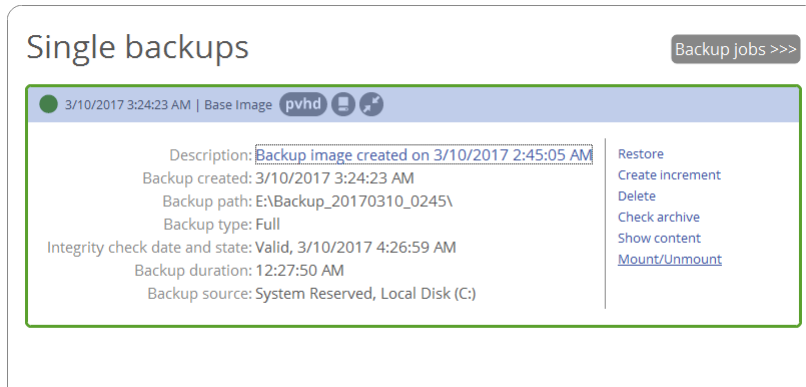
Mounting a Backup Image

You can assign a drive letter to any partition inside an existing backup image. As a result of the operation you will get a new partition in the system to easily browse through its contents and copy the required information even with the standard Windows tools.

Before you start, please read the following limitations:

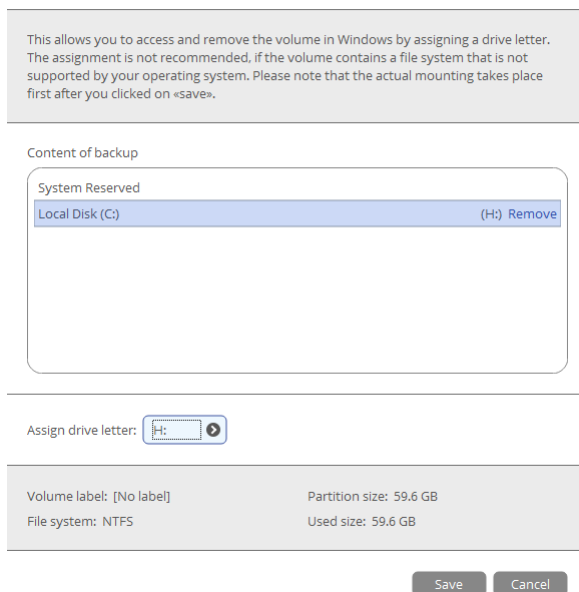
- Backup partitions will only be mounted for the current session and won't be available after the system restart;
- Backup images containing Windows Storage Spaces are not supported;
- Backup images containing ReFS partitions are not supported;
- Backup images located on physical (unmounted) partitions or in the backup capsule cannot be mounted;
- Backup images containing LVM/LDM volumes are not supported.

1. Select **My Backups > Single backups>>>** to see all configured one-shot backup tasks or **My Backups > Backup jobs>>>** to see configured regular backup routines. Left click a backup image to call a context-sensitive menu, then **Mount/Unmount**.

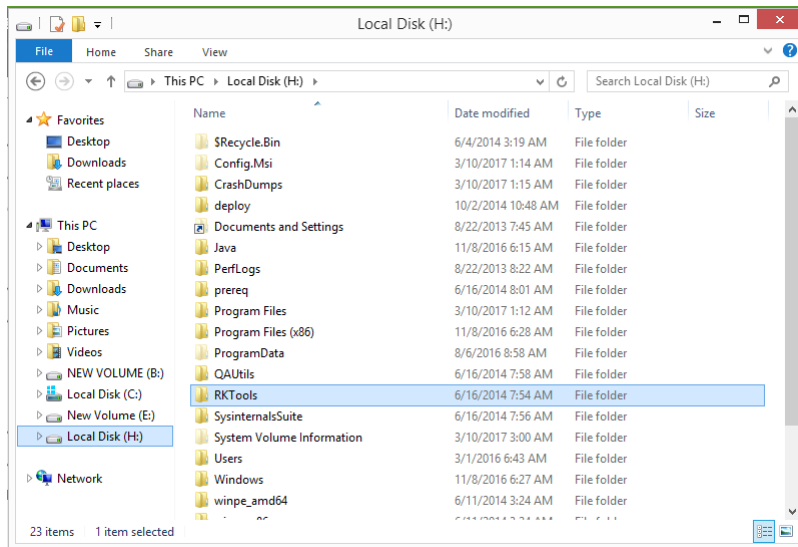


2. In the opened dialog you can see contents of the selected backup image. Select a partition you'd like to mount, then one of the vacant drive letters from the list to associate with the partition. Click **Save** to confirm.

Mount / unmount backups



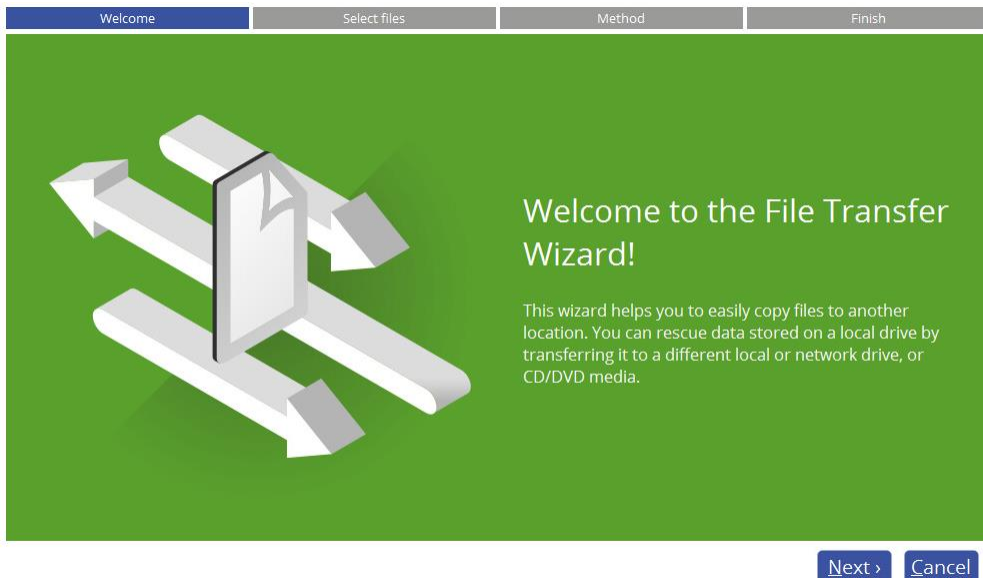
3. Once mounted, you can treat the backup partition as you would any other Windows volume (browse, retrieve files, modify files).



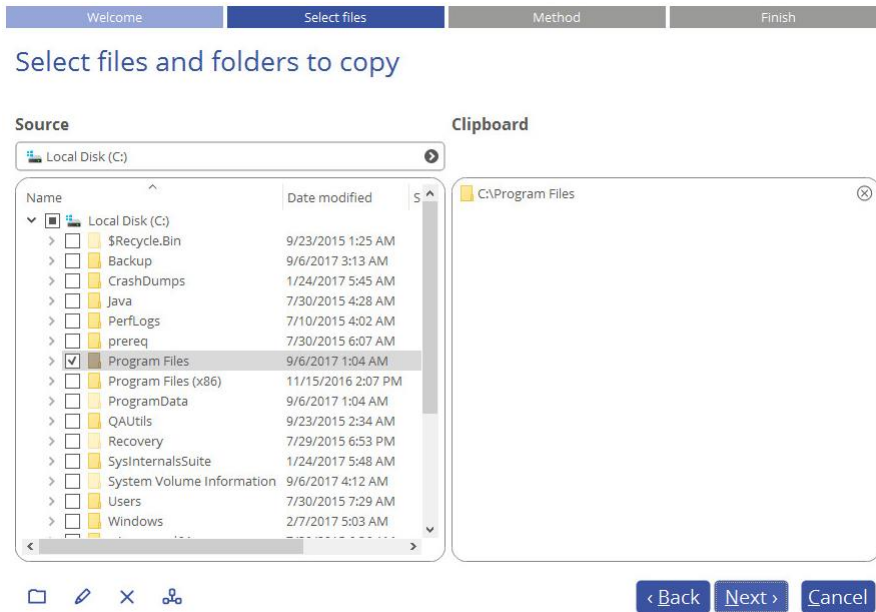
4. Use the same algorithm to unmount the backup image when not required any more.

Transferring Files between Storages

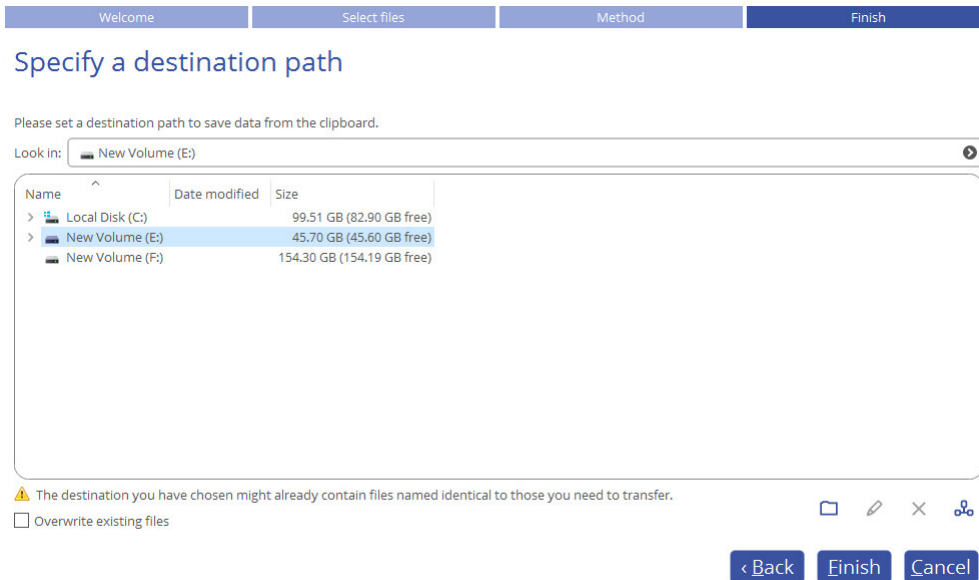
1. Select **Tools > File transfer**, then click **Next** on the Welcome page of the wizard.



2. Select a source disk, then mark files and directories you want to copy. The wizard enables you to browse both mounted and unmounted (without a drive letter) partitions. It is also possible to map a network drive. All selected files get to the Clipboard.

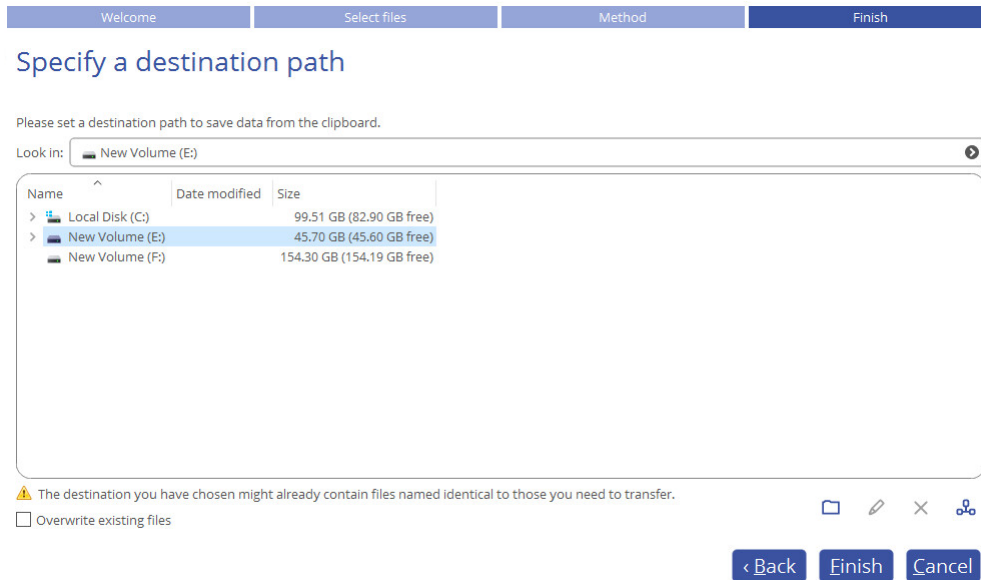


3. The wizard enables you to copy data to a local or external drive, a network share, a physical partition (without a drive letter), or burn it to a CD/DVD/BD disc. Choose the most suitable option.



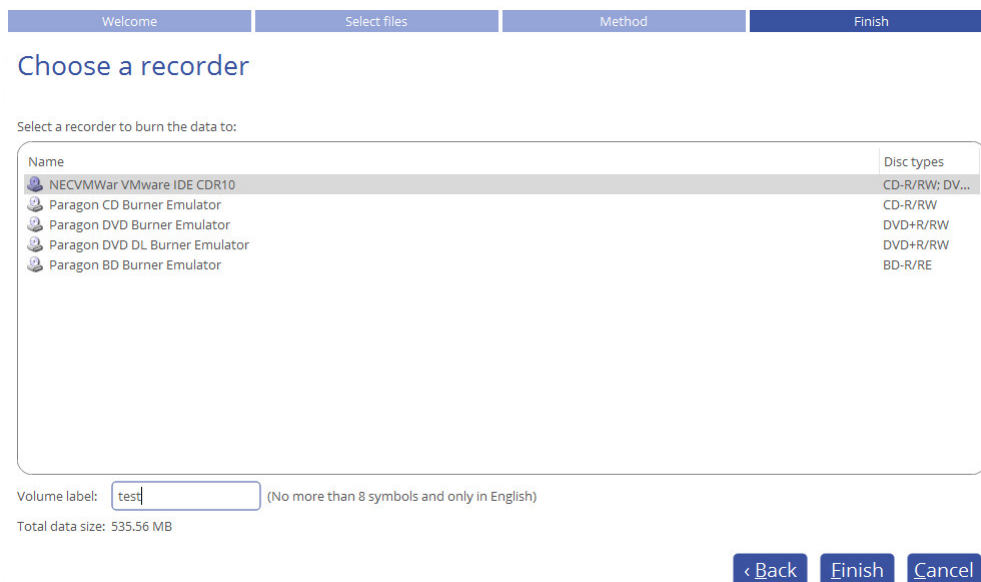
Local/Network

Select a local, external, or network drive to copy the data to. If you'd like to replace files with identical names, mark the corresponding option.



CD/DVD/BD

Select a recorder from the list of available devices and then set a volume label by entering it in the appropriate field.



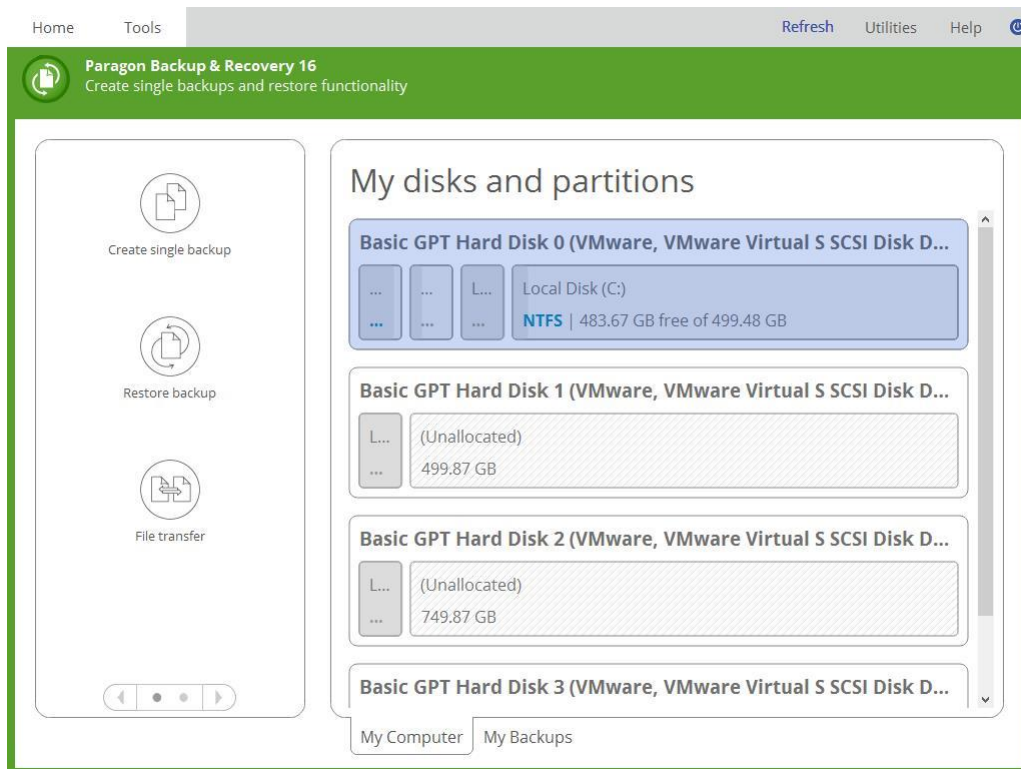
4. Click **Finish** to initiate the operation.

WinPE Restore Scenarios

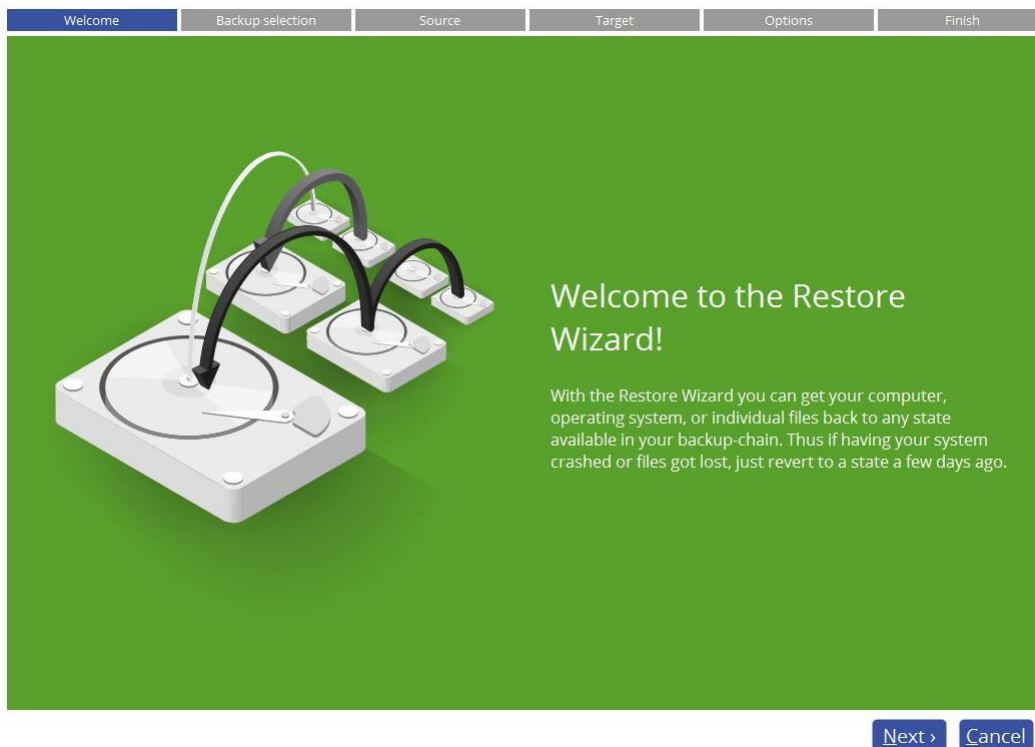
Restoring a Failed System

If your computer fails to start up because of a software glitch or after you accidentally deleted the entire Windows partition or some system files, you can get it back on track by utilizing a previously prepared recovery media and one of available backup images.

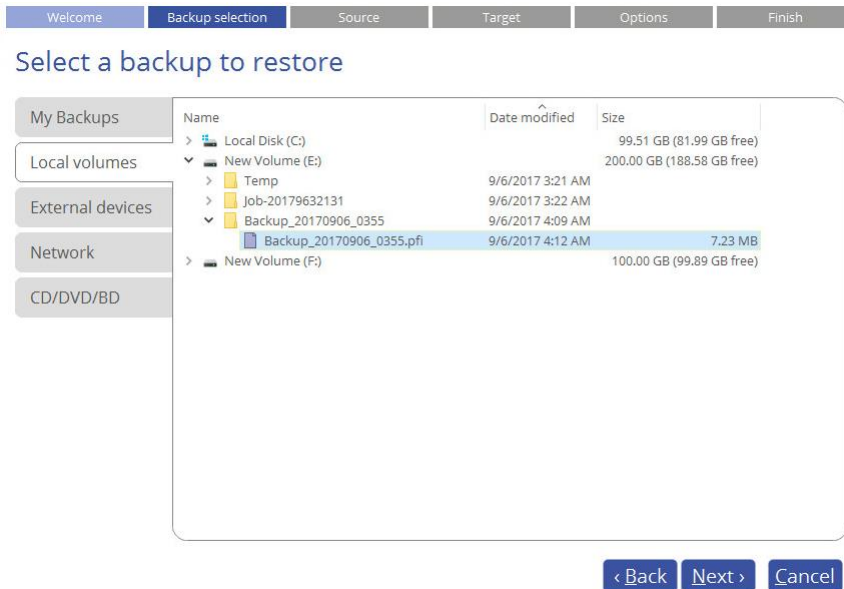
1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media.](#)
2. Select **Restore backup**.



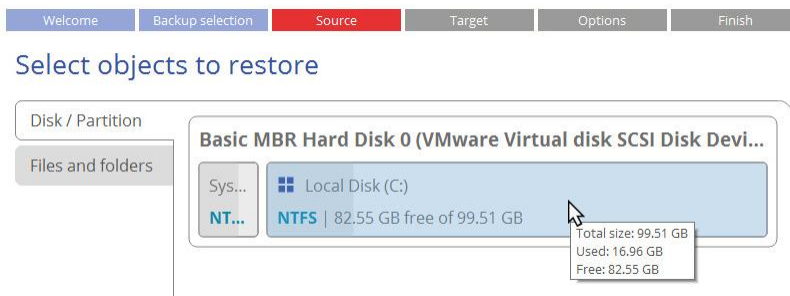
3. The welcome page introduces the wizard's functionality. Click **Next** to continue.



4. Specify a backup image for restore. Depending on the location, first select a corresponding tab on the left, then browse for the required backup image file. To learn how to map a network share, please consult [Configuring Network](#).



5. Initially the wizard prompts you to specify an entire backup image or individual volumes or disks for restore – that’s exactly what we need. If you need to restore individual files, select **Files and folders**, then backup data you want to recover. For more details, please consult [Restoring Individual Files and Folders](#).



6. The program offers to restore the selected backup object exactly where it belongs. However, you can choose any disk of enough capacity available in your system.



You will get a corresponding warning when trying to rewrite a bootable partition.

7. Next you can see the resulted disk layout. If necessary, specify a number of additional parameters (depends on the selected backup object).

Restoring a partition

Change size of the partition and its location as well as assign a particular drive letter. If you've got to do with a 64-bit Windows configured to the uEFI boot mode, the Switch EFI to boot from destination drive option will become available for you to define what instance of Windows OS you'd like to boot from once the operation is over. Anyway you can specify a bootable device at any time through [Boot Corrector](#).

Welcome Backup selection Source Target **Options** Finish

Please review the changes

Previous status

Basic MBR Hard Disk 2 (VMware Virtual disk SC...

New Volume (F:)
NTFS | 99.89 GB free of 100.00 GB

New status

Basic MBR Hard Disk 2 (VMware Virtual disk SC...

Local Disk (F:)
NTFS | 83.04 GB free of 100.00 GB

Assign drive letter:
F: ▼

Specify size of the restored partition:
100.00 GB 17.09 GB - 100.00 GB

Specify size of free space before the partition:
0 MB 0 MB

Specify size of free space after the partition:
0 MB 0 MB

Restoring a disk

If attempting to restore to a larger disk, use the corresponding option to resize on-disk partitions proportionally to occupy the entire target disk.

Welcome Backup selection Source Target **Options** Finish

Please review the changes

Previous status

Basic MBR Hard Disk 0 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk De...

Sys... Local Disk (C:)
NT... NTFS | 82.39 GB free of 99.51 GB

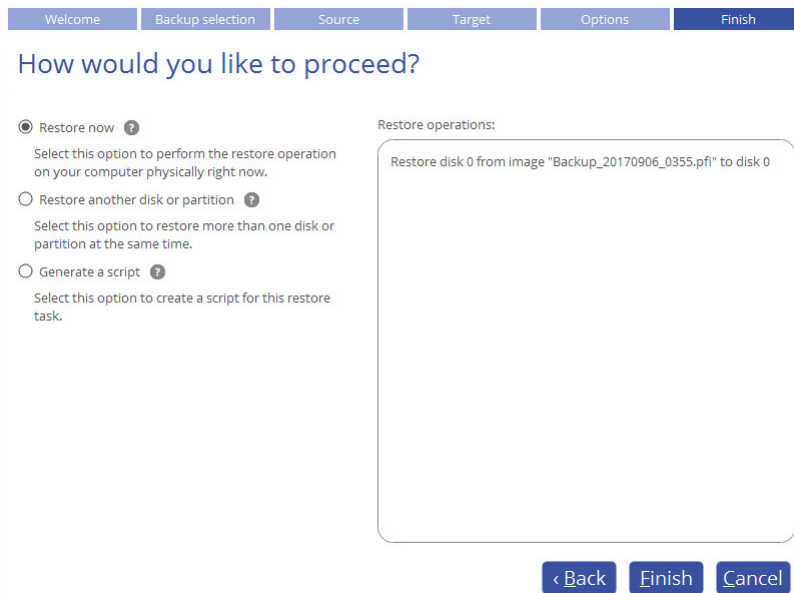
New status

Basic MBR Hard Disk 0 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk De...

Sys... Local Disk
NT... NTFS | 82.55 GB free of 99.51 GB

Resize proportionally

- Choose whether to execute the operation immediately after finishing the wizard, set up another restore operation(s) and then run all at once, or [generate a program script for later execution](#). Click **Finish** to initiate the operation.



9. In the Progress window you can see in real-time a detailed report on all actions carried out by the program. Mark the checkbox at the bottom of the window to automatically switch off the computer on the successful accomplishment of the restore operation.
10. After completing the operation, please reboot the computer.

Fixing Boot Problems

If Windows OS doesn't boot after replacing a failed hardware device or you have any other boot issue resulting from a human or program error, or a boot virus activity, first try our boot repair tools before taking more radical actions.

1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media.](#)
2. Select **Boot Corrector**.
3. The welcome page introduces the wizard's functionality. Click **Next** to continue.
4. Click on the required operation to select.

What operation to execute

[View the list of all Windows installations and correct boot parameters](#)

[View the list of all hard disks and correct MBR executable code on some of them](#)

[View, edit, backup and restore sectors or a group of sectors on the hard disk or partition of your choice](#)

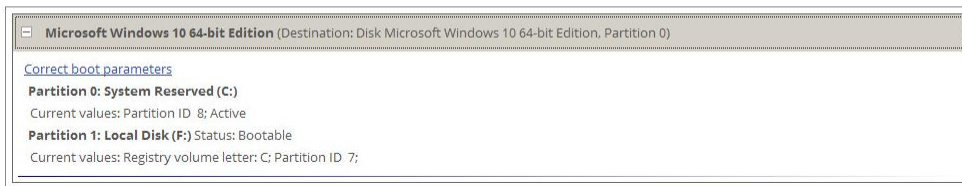
[Automatically correct boot.ini and BCD on all hard disks in system](#)

[Fix EFI boot entry or switch EFI boot entry to another GPT bootable hard drive with Windows OS installed](#)

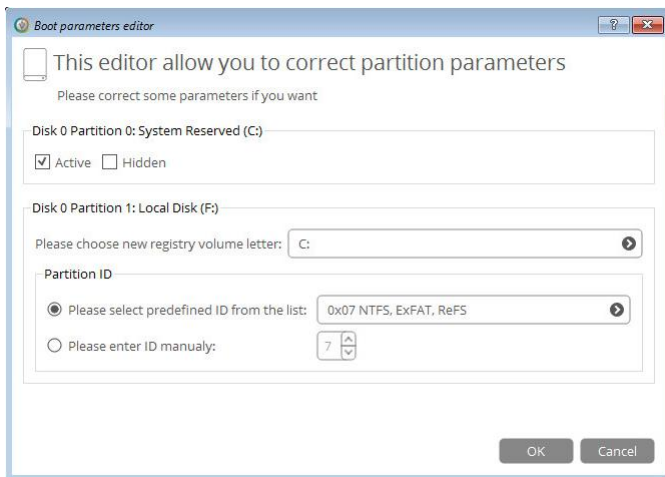
- **Windows installation to correct.** Fix your Windows startup ability, if it fails to complete the startup procedure due to an unknown reason.
Choose a failed Windows installation from the list of found installations (if several). If necessary, click on the plus icon to get more info on the selected item.

What operating system to correct

The wizard has searched your computer for valid Windows installations. You can see results of the operation below. Note: The status "System" stays for a system partition, "Bootable" - for a boot partition.



If you want to manually correct the chosen installation, click **Correct boot parameters**, then edit the required parameters. Otherwise, click **Next** to let the wizard fix the installation automatically.



- **Correct the Master Boot Record.** Use this option to overwrite the current bootable code in the MBR (Master Boot Record) by the standard bootstrap code, thus repairing a corrupted bootable code after a boot virus attack or a malfunction of boot management software.

Correct the Master Boot Record (MBR)

You can see the list of all hard disks in your system. All disks, where MBR correcting is available, can be choosed.

Please choose hard disks to correct their Master Boot Records:

Name	Type	Size
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic MBR Hard Disk 0 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Dev...	Internal Hard Disk Drive	100 GB
<input type="checkbox"/> Basic MBR Hard Disk 1 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Dev...	Internal Hard Disk Drive	200 GB
<input type="checkbox"/> Basic MBR Hard Disk 2 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Dev...	Internal Hard Disk Drive	100 GB

- **Edit/View Sectors.** You can directly access and modify sectors of an entire disk drive or individual partition, save and restore sectors from specified files as well as navigate through the system metadata.

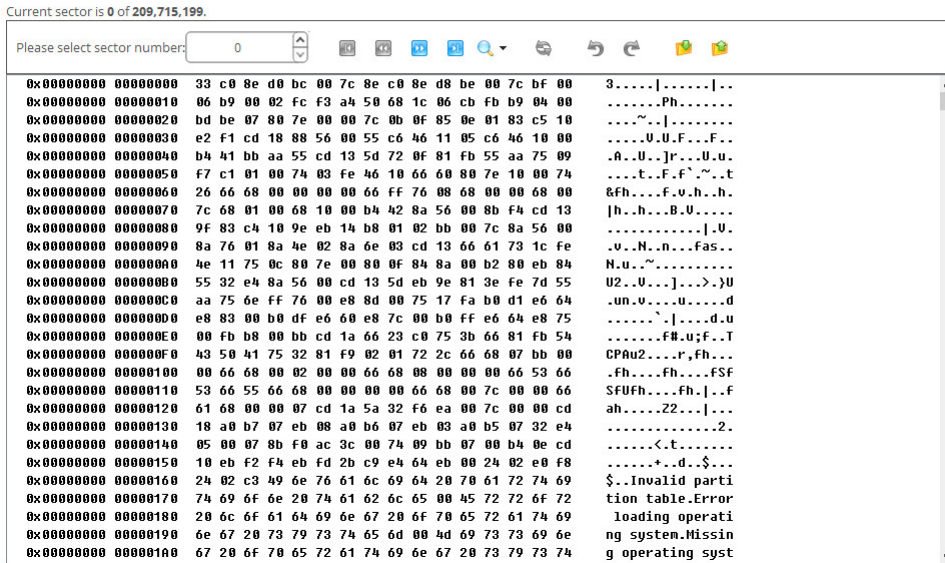
Edit/View Sectors

You can see the list of all hard disks and partitions in your system.

Please choose the object to correct its Sectors:

Name	Type	Size
My Computer	My Computer	
Basic MBR Hard Disk 0 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Dev...	Internal Hard Disk Drive	100 GB
System Reserved (C:)	Primary	
Local Disk (F:)	Primary	
Basic MBR Hard Disk 1 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Dev...	Internal Hard Disk Drive	200 GB
New Volume (D:)	Primary	
Basic MBR Hard Disk 2 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Dev...	Internal Hard Disk Drive	100 GB
New Volume (E:)	Primary	

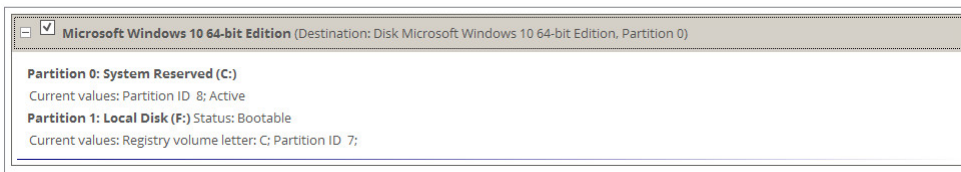
Edit/View Sectors



- **Correct boot parameters (boot.ini, BCD).** If you have several operating systems on your disk (Windows Vista and later) after copying a system partition for instance, update their BCD (Boot Configuration Data) files to be able to choose an OS to start up.
- **Correct EFI boot parameters.** The wizard will detect and list all available GPT partitions that accommodate 64-bit Windows OS. Choose the one you need to boot from, to let the wizard modify the EFI boot entry correspondingly. Please note that this option is available on the 64-bit WinPE media only.

What operating system to correct

The wizard has searched your computer for valid Windows installations. You can see results of the operation below. Note: The status "System" stays for a system partition, "Bootable" - for a boot partition.



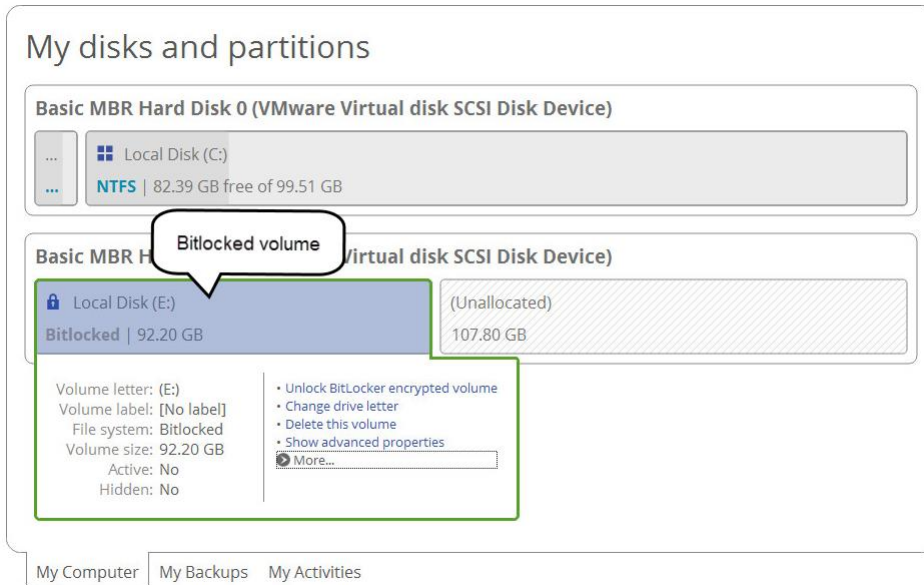
5. When done with all parameters, please confirm the operation to proceed.
6. After completing the operation, please reboot the computer.

Extra WinPE Scenarios

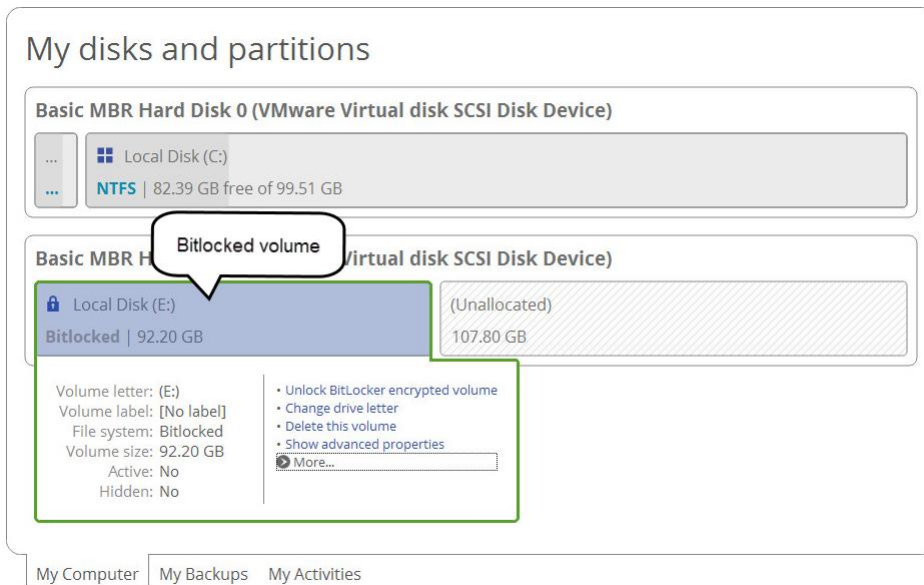
Unlocking Bitlocked Volumes

The program allows you to accomplish backup, restore, or copying of Windows BitLocker encrypted volumes, but only when they are unlocked. Until that the locked volumes will be recognized in the program's interface as "Unknown".

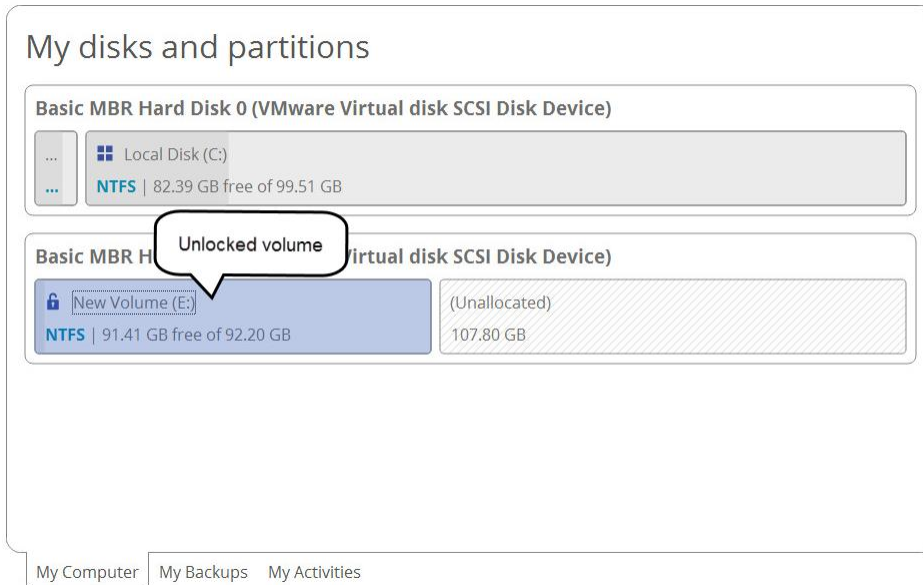
1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media.](#)
2. Open **Tools > My Computer**. Left click a volume detected as "Unknown", then select **Unlock Bitlocker encrypted volume** in the opened menu.



3. Either enter a password or provide a path to a recovery key (**recoverykey.bek**). For more details, please consult documentation provided by Microsoft.



4. Click **Unlock** when ready. All introduced changes to the disk layout will be [pending until confirmed](#).
5. As a result of the operation the volume gets correctly recognized and is available to work with.



The same action can be accomplished in the Windows version of the program.



Resize or free space redistribution that leads to shrinking of an unlocked bitlocked volume may fail due to limitations of a Microsoft service used for accomplishing this type of operations.

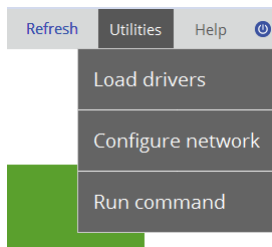
Adding Specific Drivers

The WinPE recovery media offers excellent hardware support. However, in case of not having a driver for your disk controller, for example, your hard disks will be unavailable to work with. Please use this scenario to inject drivers for unknown storage controllers, network cards, or other devices.

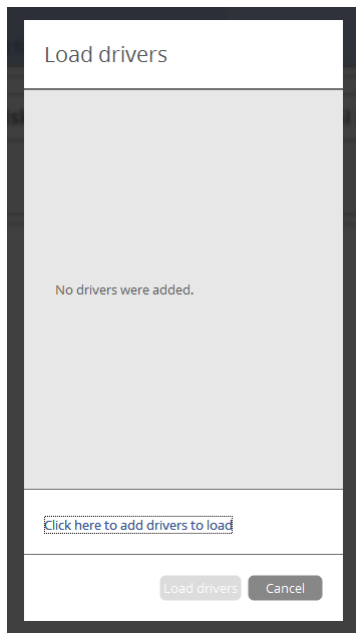


To avoid this action every time you start up the recovery media, we recommend you to inject additional drivers during its creation. For more details, please consult [Building Recovery Media](#).

1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media](#).
2. Select **Utilities > Load drivers**.



3. Use the corresponding link to browse for an .INF file of the required driver package on a floppy disk, local disk, CD/DVD or a network share. To learn how to map a network share, please consult [Configuring Network](#).



The chosen package gets on the list. Repeat this action to inject more drivers. Click **Load drivers** to accomplish the operation.



The WinPE environment can either be 32- or 64-bit, so are to be drivers for injection.

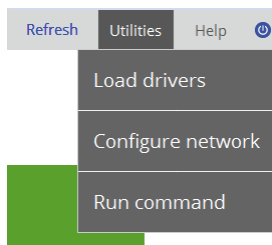
Configuring Network

If your local network has a DHCP server, a network connection will be automatically configured once the WinPE recovery media has loaded. Otherwise, you will need to do it manually by providing an IP address, a network mask, default gateway, etc. in Network Configurator. Additionally, this wizard will help you map a network share, ping a network resource, or measure transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol (IP) network to track down problematic nodes.



To avoid this action every time you start up the recovery media, we recommend you to pre-configure network settings and map network resources during its creation. For more details, please consult [Building Recovery Media](#).

1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media.](#)
2. Select **Utilities > Configure network**.



3. Provide an IP address, a network mask, default gateway, etc. to configure your network device according to network environment.

Network adapters Network drives Network identification Network utilities

Ethernet adapter: Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection

IP address configuration

Obtain an IP address automatically.

Renew address Release address

Use the following IP address :

IP Address : 172.30.66.86

Subnet Mask : 255.255.254.0

Default Gateway : 172.30.67.220 Advanced...

DNS/WINS configuration

Obtain DNS server address automatically

DNS server : 172.30.10.9 Advanced...

Obtain WINS server address automatically

Primary WINS server : 172.30.10.9

Secondary WINS server : 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

Load from file Save to file OK Apply Cancel

4. Use the **Network drives** tab to manage network shares.

Network adapters Network drives Network identification Network utilities

Drive Network path Map Network Drive Disconnect Drive ...

Load from file Save to file OK Apply Cancel

5. Click **Map Network Drive** to map a network share.

Map Network Drive

A network share: ...

Map to drive letter: G: ▾

Make permanent connection

Connect as user OK Cancel

- Click the standard browse button [...] to browse for the required network share or manually enter a path to it;
- Define a letter from the pull-down list of available drive letters;
- If you'd like to make this connection permanent, mark the corresponding checkbox. Otherwise it will only be available for the current session;

- Click the **Connect as user** button at the foot of the dialog page to specify a user name and password to access the selected network share, if necessary.
6. Use the **Network identification** tab to change a network name of your computer (generated automatically) and a workgroup name.

The screenshot shows the 'Network identification' tab of a network configuration wizard. It features three input fields: 'Computer Name' with the value 'MININT-R1LONSL', 'Workgroup' with the value 'WORKGROUP', and 'Primary DNS suffix' which is currently empty. At the bottom of the dialog, there are buttons for 'Load from file', 'Save to file', 'OK', 'Apply', and 'Cancel'.

7. By default, the wizard saves all network settings in the “netconf.ini” file located on the WinPE RAM drive, thus it will only be available until you restart the computer. However, you can just once configure your network device and then save this file to some other destination, for instance a local drive, and this way avoid constant re-configuration, just by providing a path to it. So click **Save to file** to save the “netconfig.ini” file to the required destination.

Network Troubleshooter

Network Configurator includes a traceroute/ping utility that enables to get detailed information on particular routes and measure transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol (IP) network. So with its help you can easily track down problematic nodes.

1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media.](#)
2. Select **Utilities > Configure network**.
3. Click on the **Network identification** tab, then select **Ping** to ping a network host. Click **Start** when you're ready with all parameters.

The screenshot shows the 'Network utilities' dialog box with the 'Ping' utility selected. The 'Utility' dropdown is set to 'Ping'. The 'Target' field is empty. There are three checkboxes: 'Ping the specified host until stopped' (unchecked), 'Resolve addresses to hostnames' (unchecked), and 'Number of echo requests to send:' (checked, with a spinner box set to 1). There are 'Clear output' and 'Start' buttons. At the bottom, there are 'Load from file', 'Save to file', 'OK', 'Apply', and 'Cancel' buttons.

- **Target.** Type in the required IP address or its DNS name.
- **Ping the specified host until stopped.** Mark the option to ping the chosen host for indefinite time.
- **Resolve addresses to hostnames.** Mark the option to display hostnames instead of IP addresses.
- **Number of echo requests to send.** By default, the utility sends 1 echo request, which you can modify however.

4. Select **Trace route** to trace a route to a network host. Click **Start** when you're ready with all parameters.

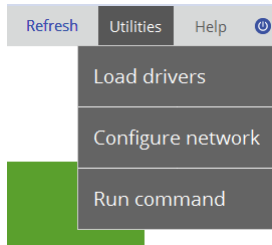
The screenshot shows the 'Network utilities' dialog box with the 'Trace route' utility selected. The 'Utility' dropdown is set to 'Trace route'. The 'Target' field is empty. There are three checkboxes: 'Do not resolve addresses to hostnames' (unchecked), 'Maximum number of hops to search for target:' (checked, with a spinner box set to 1), and 'Wait timeout milliseconds for each reply:' (checked, with a spinner box set to 1). There are 'Clear output' and 'Start' buttons. At the bottom, there are 'Load from file', 'Save to file', 'OK', 'Apply', and 'Cancel' buttons.

- **Do not resolve addresses to hostnames.** Mark the option to display IP addresses instead of hostnames.
- **Maximum number of hops to search for target.** By default the utility goes through maximum 30 hops when searching for the target host, which you can modify however.
- **Wait timeout milliseconds for each reply.** By default the utility waits 4 seconds for each echo reply message. If not received within the timeout, an asterisk (*) is displayed.

Using the Command Prompt

The primary function of the command prompt is running [generated program scripts](#) with different parameters. Additionally, it can help you with opening Notepad or Diskpart, running batch files, or solving a variety of issues such as failure to connect to the internet or website loading problems.

1. [Start up the computer from the WinPE recovery media.](#)
2. Select **Utilities > Run command**.



3. The embedded command prompt utility is similar to Windows CMD. It supports the auto-complete and commands history features:
 - **Arrow up/Arrow down** to navigate the history,
 - **Tab** to complete or select a path,
 - **Esc** to clear a text field,
 - **Return** to run a command.

Type in **scripts.exe <path to a generated script file> --multiple** to run the required program script.

Command Line Tool

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10586]

X:\Programs\Paragon Software\program>
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10586]

X:\Programs\Paragon Software\program>dir
Volume in drive X is Boot
Volume Serial Number is D60A-0DC2

Directory of X:\Programs\Paragon Software\program

03/22/2017 06:53 AM <DIR>      .
03/22/2017 06:53 AM <DIR>      ..
03/22/2017 11:42 AM          720,088 advlauncher.exe
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          19,136 api-ms-win-core-console-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-datetime-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-debug-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-errorhandling-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          22,208 api-ms-win-core-file-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-file-l1-2-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-file-l2-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-handle-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          19,136 api-ms-win-core-heap-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          18,624 api-ms-win-core-interlocked-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          19,136 api-ms-win-core-libraryloader-l1-1-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          21,184 api-ms-win-core-localization-l1-2-0.dll
03/20/2017 05:10 PM          10,126 api-ms-win-core-memory-l1-1-0.dll
  
```

The 'multiple' parameter is obligatory to use in WindowsPE. To learn more about scripts, please consult the Paragon Scripting Language manual.

```
X:\Programs\Paragon Software\program>scripts.exe D:\script.psl
```

```
X:\Programs\Paragon Software\program>
```

```
Some of the Paragon disk engine is already running.
```

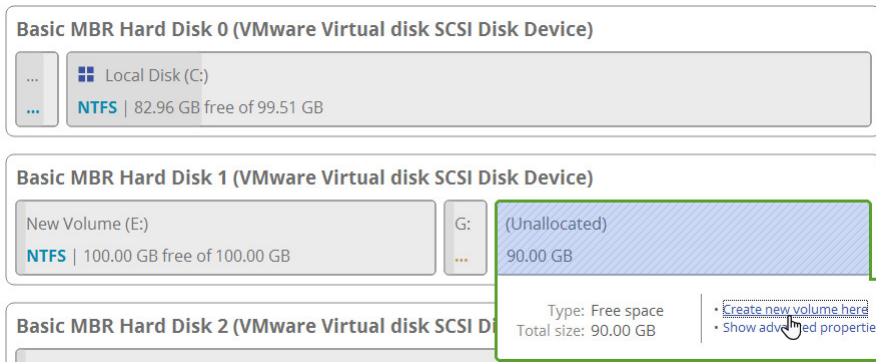
Managing Partitions and Disks

Partitioning lets you divide a single physical drive into a number of logical drives, each of which serves as a container with its own drive letter and volume label, thus enabling the operating system to process data more efficiently. Partitioning also makes it possible to organize data so that it is easy to find and manage. By detaching the OS from the rest of the data you can tackle one more crucial issue – in case of a system malfunction, you can get the system back on track in minutes by recovering it from a backup image located on the other partition of the hard drive. Finally partitioning is a necessity if you're planning to run several OSs on a single hard drive to effectively delineate the boundaries of each OS.

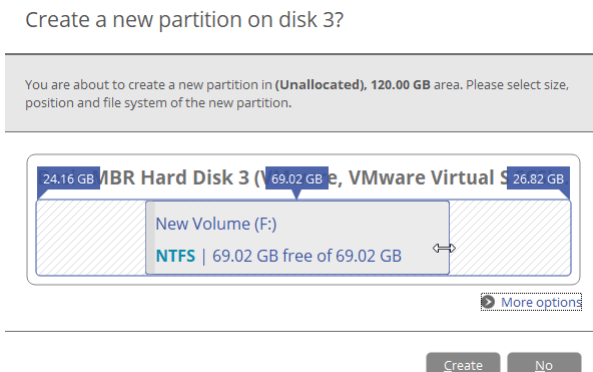
Basic Partitioning Tasks

Creating a Partition

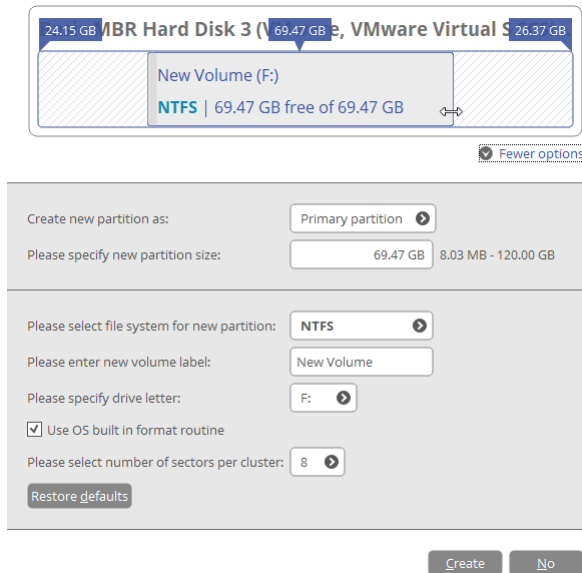
1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click a block of free space on a disk you'd like to partition. Select **Create new volume here** in the opened menu.



2. By default, there will be created an NTFS partition the size of the selected free block. Drag-and-drop borders of the free block on the Disk Map to define the partition size and position. If you want to modify other properties, click **More options**.



3. In the opened dialog you can change any predefined partition property.

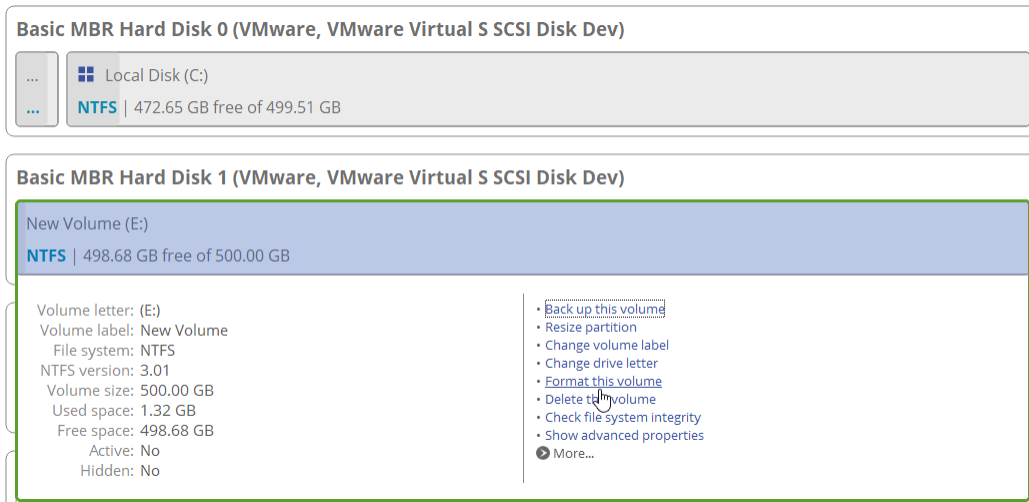


- Select the desired partition type (Primary, Extended, or Logical). The available alternatives depend on the selected block of free space – within a Logical block, only Logical partitions can be created; Within a Primary block, both Primary partitions or the Extended Partition are allowed to create.
 - Drag-and-drop borders of the free block on the Disk Map to define the partition size and position. An accurate value in MB can be set in the corresponding field.
 - To store data on the created partition you need to format it to one of the supported file systems:
 - FAT32 – use for data disks that are 32GB or less
 - NTFS – the primary file system for Windows OS
 - Ext 2/3/4 – the primary file system for Linux OS
 - Apple HFS – the primary file system for Mac OS X
 - Enter a volume label to easily identify the partition later (optional parameter).
 - Choose one of the vacant drive letters from the list to associate with the partition. The drive letter plays an important role in telling Windows where to look data.
 - By default, the amount of sectors per cluster will be specified according to the used OS and the chosen file system. If you'd like to set another value, unmark the **Use OS built-in routine** and define the desired value in the corresponding field. The cluster size is one of the crucial parameters of any file system. Its value implicitly affects the performance of the files input-output activity since it defines the size of the file system metadata. Besides, the so-called waste space factor also depends on it.
4. Click **Create** when ready. All introduced changes to the disk layout will be [pending until confirmed](#).

Formatting a Partition

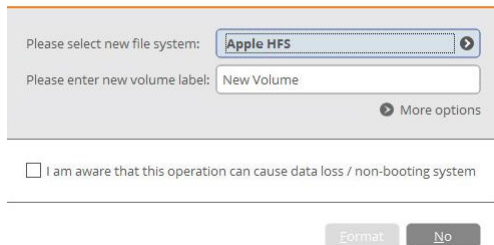
When you create a new partition you will be prompted to choose the desired file system format as described above. This section explains how to format an existing partition.

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Select **Format this volume** in the opened menu.

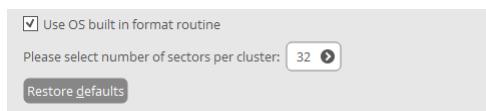


2. Select the desired file system from the list of the supported file systems and enter a volume label to easily identify the partition later (optional parameter). Since the selected partition may contain data, which will be lost after formatting, you need to confirm the operation.

Format volume (F:)?



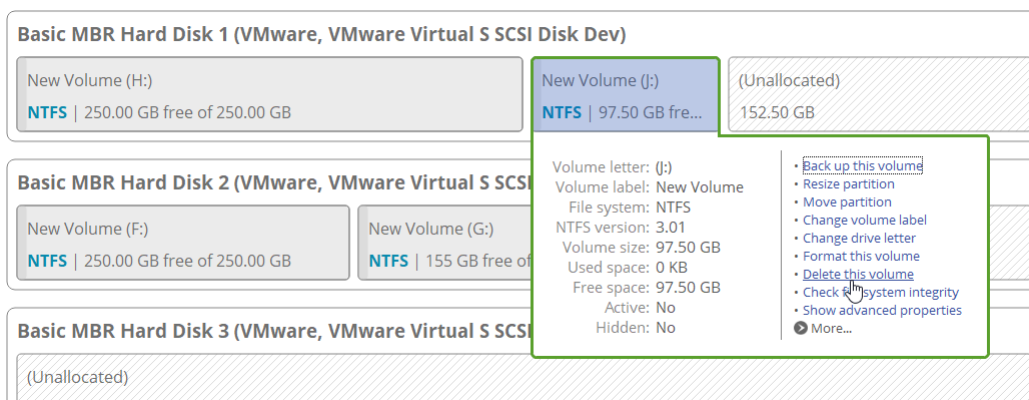
3. If you want to change the default amount of sectors per cluster, click **More options**. The cluster size is one of the crucial parameters of any file system. Its value implicitly affects the performance of the files input-output activity since it defines the size of the file system metadata. Besides, the so-called waste space factor also depends on it.



4. Click **Format** when ready. All introduced changes to the disk layout will be [pending until confirmed](#).

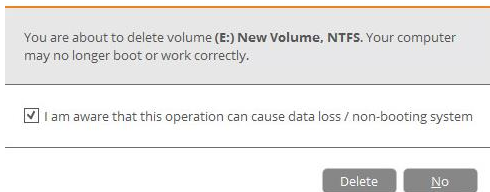
Deleting a Partition

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Select **Delete this volume** in the opened menu.



- Since the selected partition may contain data, which will be lost after deleting, you need to confirm the operation.

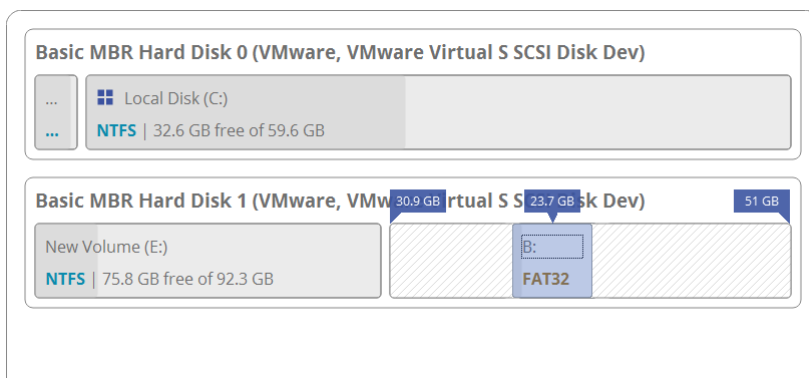
Delete volume (E:)?



- Click **Delete** when ready. All introduced changes to the disk layout will be [pending until confirmed](#).

Moving/Resizing a Partition

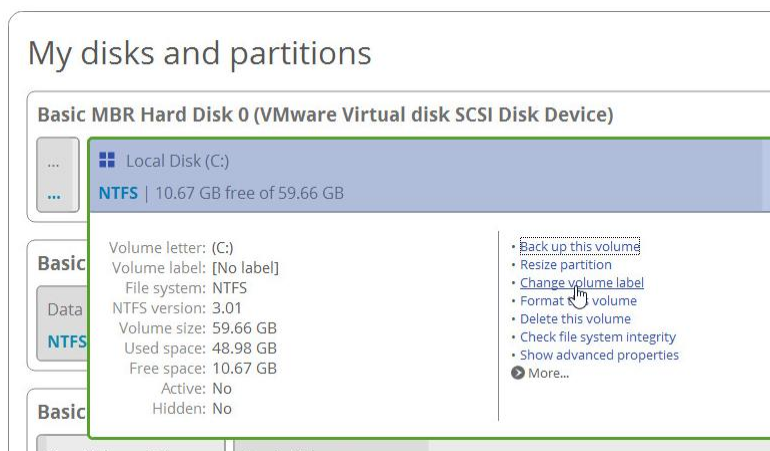
- Open **Tools > My Computer**, then drag-and-drop borders of a partition on the Disk Map to define its size and position. All introduced changes to the disk layout will be [pending until confirmed](#).



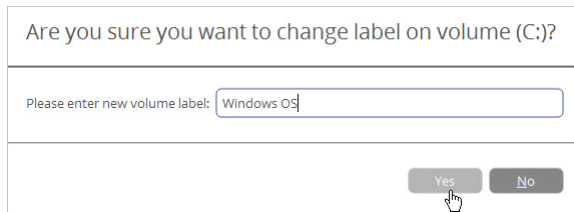
Resize or free space redistribution that leads to shrinking of an unlocked bitlocked volume may fail due to limitations of a Microsoft service used for accomplishing this type of operations.

Changing Volume Label

- Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Select **Change volume label** in the opened menu.

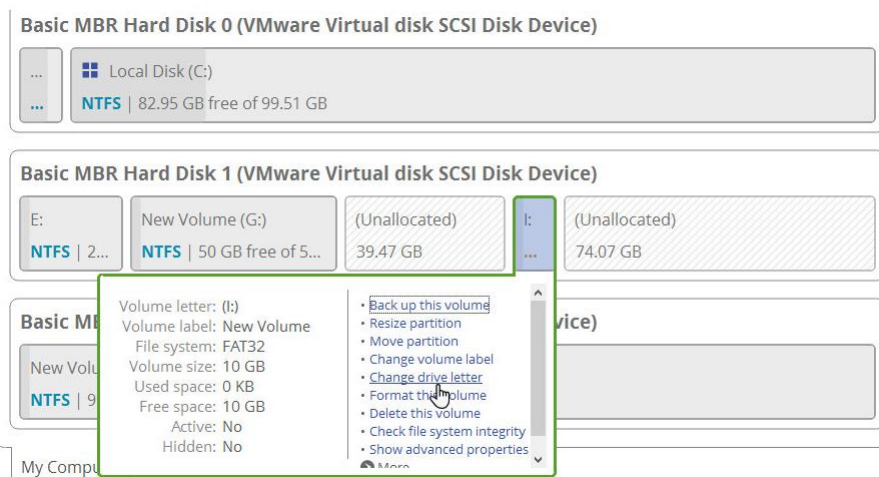


- Enter a new catchy volume label. The operation will be performed immediately after confirmation.



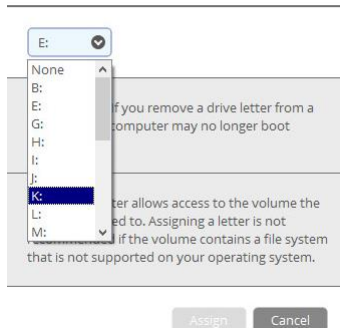
Changing Drive Letter

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Select **Change drive letter** in the opened menu.



2. Choose one of the vacant drive letters from the list to associate with the partition. The drive letter plays an important role in telling Windows where to look data.

Assign a drive letter?



**After changing drive letter of the system partition, your Windows OS won't start up.
Some programs may not run properly either if changing drive letter of a data partition.**

3. Click **Change** when ready. All introduced changes to the disk layout will be [pending until confirmed](#).

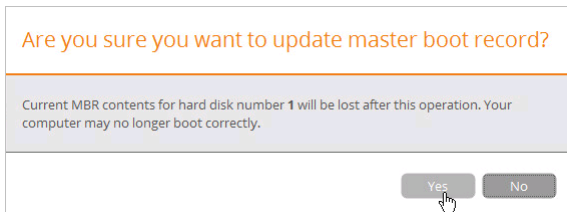
Updating MBR

The program enables you to overwrite the current bootable code in the MBR (Master Boot Record) by the standard bootstrap code. This can help to repair a corrupted bootable code of a hard disk after a boot virus attack or a malfunction of boot management software.

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing disk. Select **Change drive letter** in the opened menu.

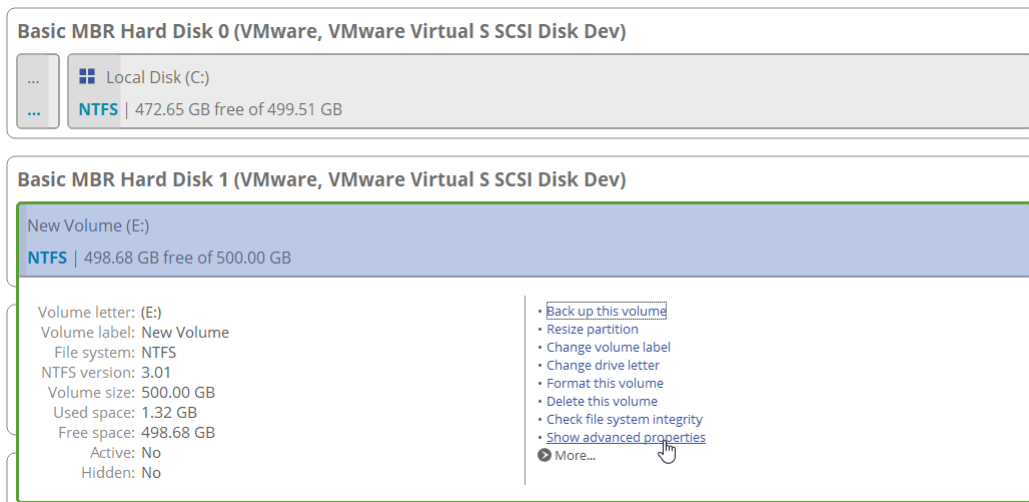


2. Confirm the operation. The operation will be [pending until confirmed](#).



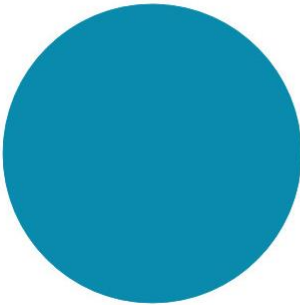
Getting Disk/Partition Properties

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition or disk. Select **Show advanced properties** in the opened menu.




2. The program displays detailed information on the properties of an entire storage device or individual partition. Besides the general information, such as capacity, used space or file system type it provides the possibility to get info on hard disk geometry, cluster size, exact partition location, etc.

Disk Properties:

General	Advanced
<p>Basic MBR Hard Disk 0 (VMware Virtual disk SCSI Disk Device)</p>	
	<p>Total size: 100 GB 107,374,182,400 Bytes</p> <p>Physical size: 100 GB 107,374,182,400 Bytes 209,715,200 Sectors</p> <p>Cylinders: 0x32FE (13054)</p> <p>Heads: 0xFF (255)</p> <p>Sectors per track: 0x3F (63)</p>

Partition Properties:

General	File System Info	Advanced
		
Local Disk (C:)		
HDD number:	0	
Partition number:	1	
Volume label:	[No label]	
Partition ID:	0x07 NTFS, ExFAT, ReFS	
Serial number:	7C90-1A4D-901A-0E70	
Sectors per boot:	8	
Sectors per cluster:	8	
	Sector No:	Cyl: Hd: Sec:
First physical sector:	1026048	63 221 31
Last physical sector:	1048573951	65270 180 62
Hard disk geometry:		65270 255 63

Advanced Partitioning Tasks

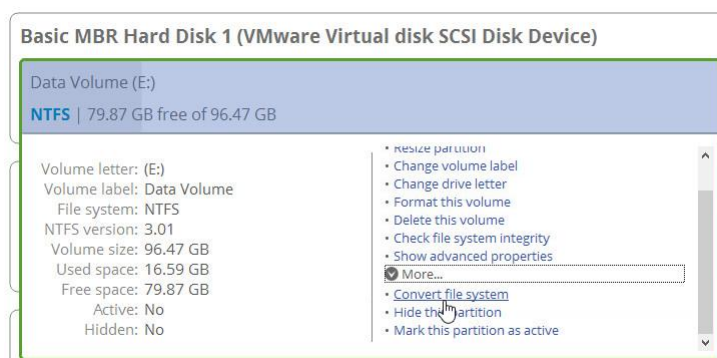
Converting File System

You can change type of an existing file system without formatting and completely safe for your data. First the original file system will be checked for consistency, then the partition data will be verified whether it meets the requirements of the target file system or not. And only after having passed this testing, the program will re-organize the file system metadata and user files.

Our program supports the following scenarios:

- FAT16/32 <> NTFS conversion
- NTFS <> HFS conversion

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Click **More...**, then select **Convert file system** in the opened menu.



2. Initially the program suggests consistent values for all parameters.

Are you sure you want to convert file system on volume (I:)?

Please select new file system: FAT32

Select new cluster size: 32

I am aware that this operation can cause data loss / non-booting system

Convert No

- **New file system.** Choose a file system you would like to convert to from the list. The program only displays variants available for the operation, taking into account parameters of the selected partition and limitations of the used file system.
- **New cluster size.** Change the suggested cluster size. This parameter can have a profound effect on the overall performance. In a nutshell, larger clusters waste more space, but generally provide for slightly better performance, because of less fragmentation. So be particularly careful with it.



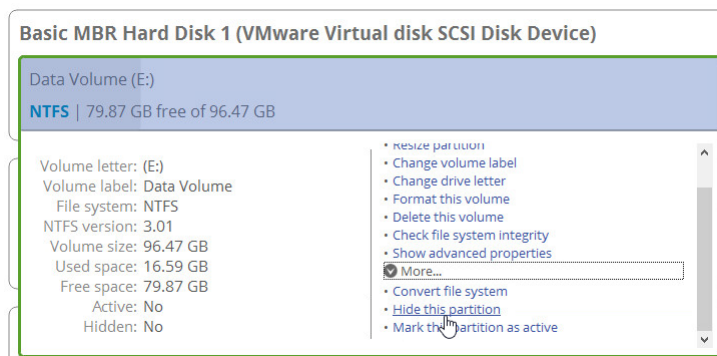
The cluster size value is expressed in sectors per cluster. To get it in Kbytes, please divide it into half.

3. Click **Convert** when ready. The operation will be [pending until confirmed](#).

Hiding/Unhiding Partition

This option can help you hide a partition from OS, applications, and users, thus preventing access to its contents and vice versa. To prevent the situation when the operating system becomes unbootable, the program doesn't allow you to hide OS partitions.

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Click **More...**, then select **Hide/Unhide this partition** in the opened menu.



2. Confirm the operation. The operation will be [pending until confirmed](#).

Are you sure you want to hide the partition?

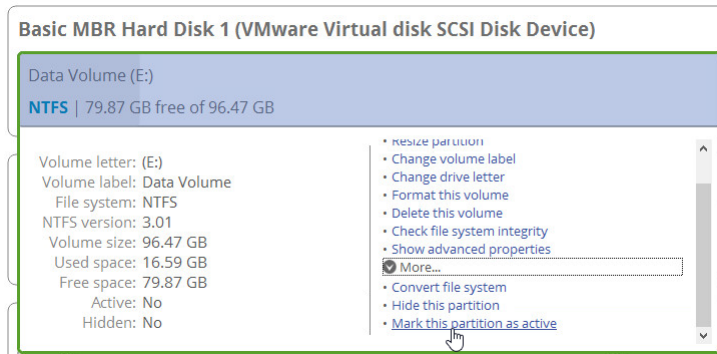
You are about to hide partition (E:) Data Volume, NTFS. Hiding the partition may cause drive letters to be changed.

Yes No

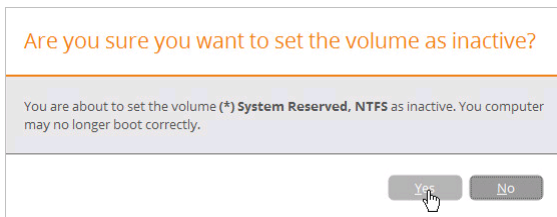
Making Partition Active/Inactive

You can set an active/inactive flag for primary partitions on an MBR-type hard disk. Please note that OS starts up only if the partition where its bootable files are resided is active or bootable.

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Click **More...**, then select **Mark this partition active/inactive** in the opened menu.



2. Confirm the operation. The operation will be [pending until confirmed](#).

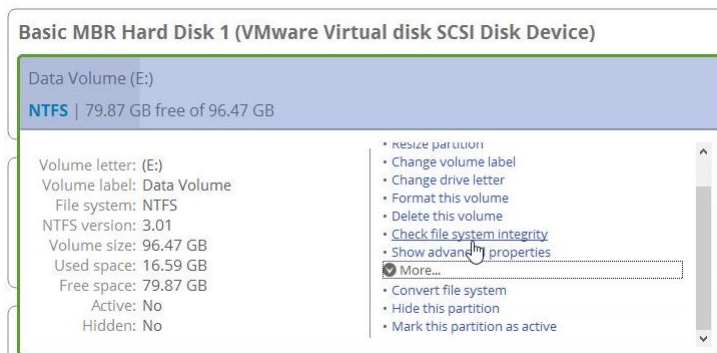


Check a Partition for Problems

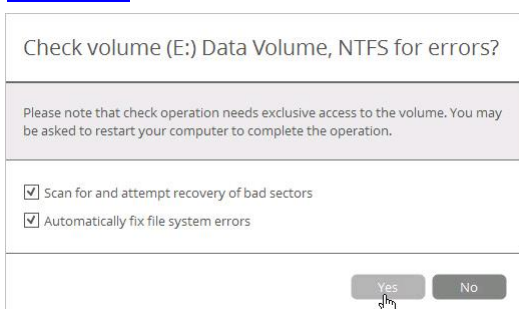
Checking File System Integrity

You can check the integrity of a file system to detect and repair errors before copying data or performing drive partitioning.

1. Open **Tools > My Computer**, then left click an existing partition. Select **Check file system integrity** in the opened menu.



2. If you'd like the program to automatically fix file system errors and/or find and attempt to repair bad sectors, just enable the corresponding options, and then click **Yes**. The operation will be [pending until confirmed](#).



Troubleshooting

In case of having difficulties with handling the product first visit our Knowledge Base to find an existing remedy: <https://kb.paragon-software.com/article/3053>.

If your issue is not described there, please address our support engineers for assistance. To help you solve your problem with minimal time, our engineers need operation logs and your brief description.

1. Reproduce your issue (make it happen again).
2. Select **Home > Collect logs**. Provide an e-mail address used for registering the product, then describe the encountered problem. Please don't worry - we respect your privacy, so none of your confidential data will be exposed.

Home

Settings

Recovery Media Builder

Collect logs

Info about

Collect software logs

Please specify issue details

Please enter an e-mail address used during the product registration. With its help Paragon Support Department will be able to associate your log files with your request through an [on-line request system](#).

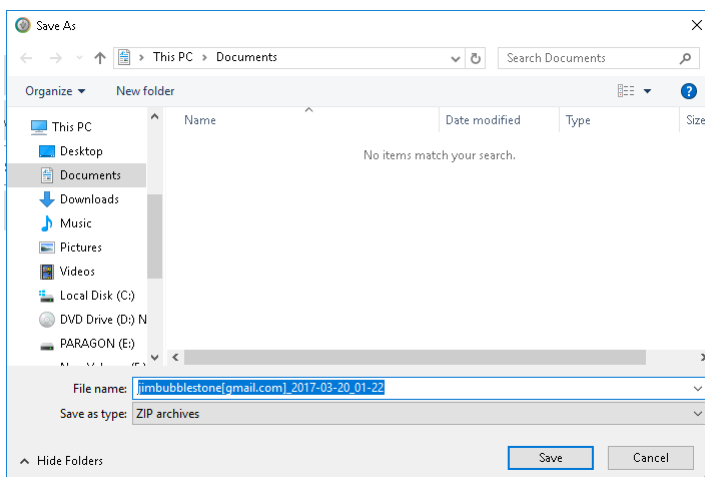
jimbubblestone@gmail.com

Please describe the encountered issue:

Hello Paragon Software. My BR16 doesn't seem to back up my Windows OS correctly. Please help me.

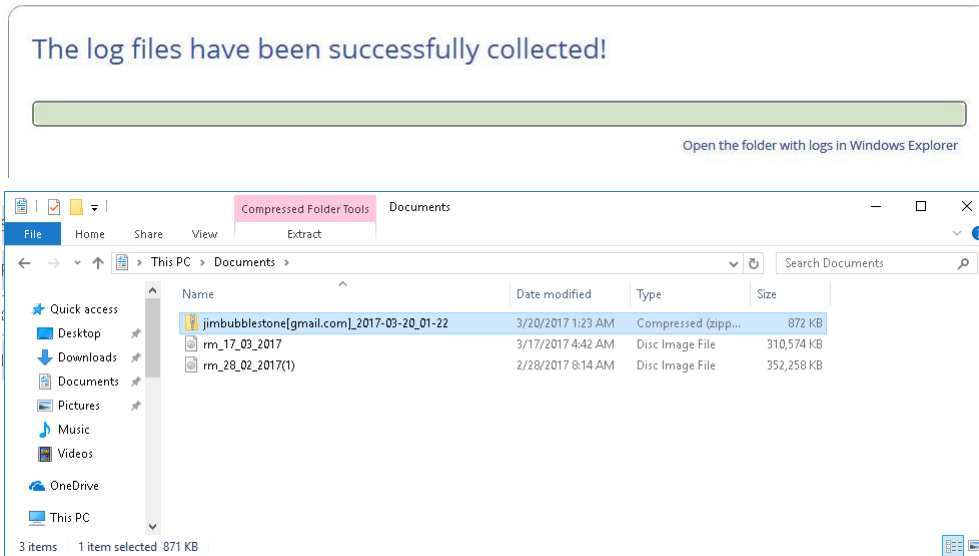
Next >

3. Browse for the required location of the log files package and edit the default file name, if necessary. Click **Save** when ready.

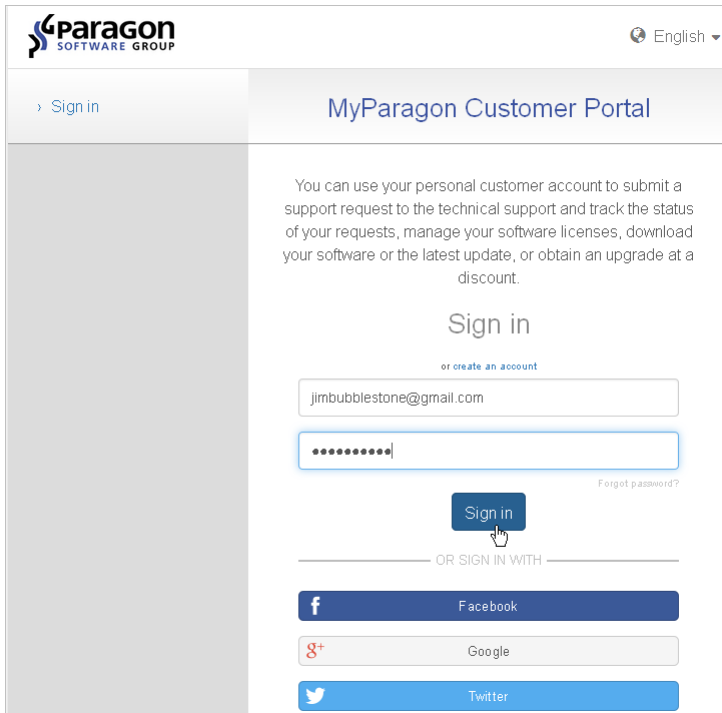


4. Once the operation is over, click **Open folder with logs...** to check the prepared package doesn't contain anything confidential, but layouts of your disks, performed operations, etc.

 Collect software logs



5. Use the link on the first page of the wizard to sign in to MyParagon Account.



Paragon SOFTWARE GROUP English

Sign in MyParagon Customer Portal

You can use your personal customer account to submit a support request to the technical support and track the status of your requests, manage your software licenses, download your software or the latest update, or obtain an upgrade at a discount.

Sign in

or create an account

jimbubblestone@gmail.com

.....

Forgot password?

Sign in

OR SIGN IN WITH

Facebook


Google

Twitter

6. Go through the first-level ticket request form, then click **Submit request**.




- > Product & Services
- ~ Support
 - Knowledge base
 - Documentation
 - View My Requests
 - **New Support Request**
- > Profile

Save money and time!



Get a Lifetime Upgrade Assurance for your NTFS for Mac 14!

\$19.95 ~~\$39.75~~

New Support Request

Ask a question, report a problem or give feedback by creating a request. Please fill in all the required fields for better support.

* **What is your question about?**

* **Product**
If your purchased product is not shown in the list, please register it via the "Register New Product" section.

* **Tell us more**

Please note, that we will answer your question during next 3 business days within standard support program.

Need faster solution? Check hot topics now

[1. Backup and Recovery 16 – Troubleshooting Guide](#)

Still need help?

[Submit request](#)

7. Go through the second-level ticket request form, attach the prepared logs package, then click **Post request**. That's all. Our support engineers will get in touch with you in a little while.

* **Brief description**

* **Details of the request**

Attach a file logs.zip ✕
 no file selected
Maximum attachment size: 50 Mb.

Build number
(available in "Help" -> "About" dialog, for products with Express Launcher in Advanced Options -> main product -> Help -> About)

* **Operating system**

* **Required fields**