

Duplicating the System Disk in your AlphaStation

Following is a short summary of the steps to save the contents of your existing system disk to a replacement disk.

1. Open the system unit and add the replacement disk (DKA600) onto a spare 50 pin SCSI connector and power connector. Place the disk on a pad of paper or something to prevent the disk from contacting a metallic surface. You may wish to disconnect the unit from the network at this time.
2. Power on the system unit and go to the console (>>>) prompt. If the system does not stop at the prompt (it automatically boots), be sure to press CONTROL-C immediately after the self test completes and before the bootstrap message appears. If you do not do this in time, press the halt button on the front of the unit and try again.
3. Once at the >>> prompt, type SHOW DEVICE. You should see all SCSI devices that are attached to the SCSI bus. The new disk is DKA600. The old disk will be the other unit that is identified as an RZ28 in the listing, probably as DKA300.

4. Do a conversational boot from the existing drive. Like so:

```
>>>boot -f1 0,1
```

You should get the following prompt:

```
SYSBOOT>
```

At the prompt, type:

```
SYSBOOT> SET STARTUP_P1 "MIN"  
SYSBOOT> CONTINUE
```

5. The system will boot up, but will not go through all of the usual procedures, nor will a windows login box go up on the screen. This is just like a VT100 type terminal now. Go ahead and log into the SYSTEM account when you see a logout message on the screen.
6. At the "\$" prompt, issue the command:

```
MCR SYSMAN IO AUTO/LOG
```

to define the devices.

7. Type:

```
SHOW DEVICE D
```

to ensure the system sees both drives.

8. Mount the replacement drive with the command:

```
MOUNT /FOREIGN DKA600:
```

9. Now do an image backup. There are various qualifiers you can use to help verify the copy and log what is happening, but it is probably sufficient to issue the command:

```
BACKUP /IMAGE DKA300: DKA600:
```

and type CONTROL – T whenever you want to see what the backup is up to.

10. When you get the “\$” prompt back, shut the system down with the command:

```
@SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
```

11. Power off the system.

12. Remove the replacement drive and the original drive from the system unit. Jumper the replacement drive to have the same SCSI ID as the original drive has. Install the replacement drive where the original drive was located. Tuck away internal power and SCSI cables.

13. Turn the system back on, watch to see that the system now boots off the replacement drive – you don’t need to wait for the entire boot sequence, just see that it starts.

14. Turn off the system unit, carefully put the cover back on, and be sure that the case key turns to the locked position before placing the monitor back on the system unit. If the network cable was disconnected, please reconnect now.

15. Repeat Step 2.

16. Repeat Step 4, changing the line:

```
SYSBOOT> SET STARTUP_P1 "MIN"
```

to

```
SYSBOOT> SET STARTUP_P1 ""
```

17. Your workstation should be back to normal once it boots up.

18. Put the original disk in storage or return disk to HSQ.