



Backups
&
Migrations

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»» Bilingual: Spanish – Interest on Linguistics.

Introduction



"I ALWAYS BACK UP EVERYTHING."

Introduction

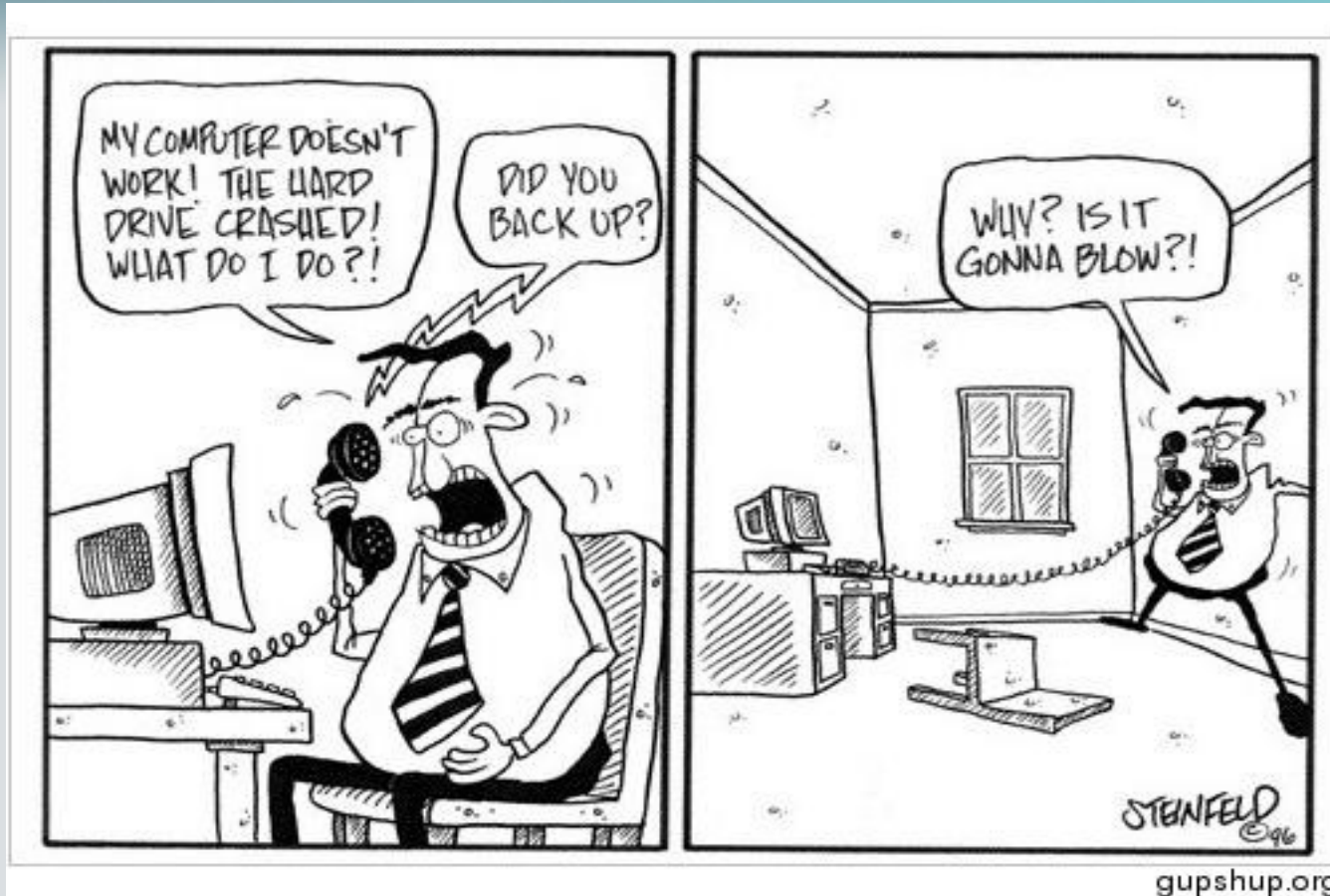
In this course we will be covering the following topics:

➤➤ Backups – Via WHM and CLI (SSH Command Line)

➤➤ Transfers/Migrations – Via WHM and CLI

Discussing set-up, configurations, manual implementations as well as troubleshooting.

Why do we need Backups?



Why do we need Backups?

»» Recover from a Hard Drive Failure

»» Recover from a 0wn3d/Compromised Server

»» Defaced Websites

»» Accidental Data Deletion

»» Revert to a previous version of a Site



Retaining and Gaining Clients

»» Try to always offer Backup Solutions

»» The more backups you keep the better

»» Be able to restore a site or file, even if your client doesn't have backup services

»» Backups during crucial times tend to attract loyal clients

Use Backups as your Customer Satisfaction Weapon!!!

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WARNING



We strongly suggest **NOT** to backup data on your main hard drive, try to **ALWAYS** use either another hard drive or a remote alternative.



YoUr B@CkUp5

Pr353n7@7i0n

H@\$ B33n

d3f@c3d

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What kind of backups does cPanel offer?

» Interval: **Daily, Weekly, Monthly**

» Storage Location: **Standard (Additional Hard Drive)**
Remote FTP Server (Accts Only)

» Type: ***Incremental Backup**
Full Backup

*Note: Incremental backup (only backup what has changed).
("No Compression", not compatible w/FTP backups)

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What kind of data is saved by the Backups?

- Accounts
- Configuration Files
- SQL Databases
- Raw Access Logs

Remember that FTP backups will only save the Account Information. Databases **WILL NOT** be included.

Configuring Backups

- »» WHM -> Backup -> Configure Backup
- »» Enabled / Disabled / Restore Only
- »» Daily / Weekly / Monthly
- »» Days to run backup
- »» Full or Incremental
- »» Standard or Remote FTP Server
- »» Backup directory: /backup

ALL settings will be saved on **/etc/cpbackup.conf**



Configuring Backups /etc/cpbackup.conf

```
BACKUPACCTS yes
BACKUPDAYS 0,1,2,3,4,5,6
BACKUPDIR /backup
BACKUPENABLE no
BACKUPFILES yes
BACKUPFTPDIR
BACKUPFTPHOST
BACKUPFTPPASS
BACKUPFTPPASSIVE no
BACKUPFTPUSER
BACKUPINC no
```

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Configuring Backups /etc/cpbackup.conf

```
BACKUPINT daily
BACKUPLOGS no
BACKUPMOUNT no
BACKUPRETDAILY 1
BACKUPRETMONTHLY 1
BACKUPRETWEEKLY 1
BACKUPTYPE normal
DIEIFNOTMOUNTED no
MYSQLBACKUP accounts
BACKUPCHECK yes
BACKUP2 yes
```

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Configuration File Roll Back

Main >> Backup >> Configuration File Rollback

Select a file to rollback:

`/usr/local/apache/conf/httpd.conf`

`/etc/proftpd.conf`

`/etc/pure-ftpd.conf`

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Restore Backups

- Main >> Backup >> **Restore Backups**
- Main >> Backup >> **Restore Multiple Backups**
- Main >> Backup >> **Restore a Full Backup/cpmove file***

* NOTE: This feature will restore full backups, cPanel backups and cPanel move files in the format of: **cpmove-\$USER.tar.gz**, **\$USER.tar.gz**, **backup-date_time_\$USER.tar.gz**

The files must be in one of these directories:

/home,/usr/home,/web,/home2,/home3,/root,/usr

Warning



If you are trying to restore a crashed system, please set backup to "**Restore Only**"

Backups at the CLI Level

➤➤ Configuration File:
`/etc/cpbackup.conf`

All settings are saved from the WHM Backup Configuration menu and can be edited via SSH as well using the text editor of your choice. (vi, nano, emacs, etc.)

Backups at the CLI Level

»» Backups Location:

/backup/cpbackup

Subfolders:

```
root@cpanel [/backup/cpbackup]# ls
```

```
./ ../ daily/ monthly/ weekly/
```

Content:

```
'username'.tar.gz dirs/ files/
```

Backups at the CLI Level

» Executable Script:

```
/scripts/cpbackup
```

» Forcing a backup instance:

```
/scripts/cpbackup --force
```

Backups at the CLI Level

»» It runs as a cron job:

```
root@techsupport-1 [/backup]# crontab -l | grep cpbackup  
0 1 * * * /scripts/cpbackup
```

Backups at the cPanel Account Level

»» Under the Backups section of the cPanel Interface a **“Full Site Backup can be generated”**

»» That file can then be renamed with the following syntax:

cpmove-username.tar.gz

Backups at the cPanel Account Level

➤➤ Once is moved to the **/root** directory, you can then restore it by one of the following methods:

/scripts/restorepkg username

WHM -> Restore -> Restore a Full Backup/cpmove file

Backups Relevant Points

- Backups can be stored locally, remote server or network mounted file system
- Filesystem should not have quotas enabled*
- Always use TWICE the space of your /home partition

* Note: Quotas measure disk usage based on user ownership, backups are owned by root.

Backups Relevant Points

- Remote FTP will only backup accounts
- Backups can be daily, weekly or monthly
- Full or Incremental
- Nightly backups are always recommended**
- Try not to use the main hard drive for backups

** Depending on timezone and peak hours.

Backups Failing – Got Tylenol®?

➤➤ Try to replicate the issue by forcing the backup script:
`/scripts/cpbackup --force`

➤➤ Check Disk Space Availability for the backups

➤➤ Check the logs:

`/usr/local/cpanel/logs/error_log`

➤➤ CPU Usage – Tweak Settings (Throttle)

Migrations / Transfers

➤➤ The cPanel Transfer Utility currently supports:

**WHM 4.5+, Pre WHM 4.5, WebPanel, Plesk 1.x/2.x/5.x/6.x
ZerXex's dXM, enXim 3.x, Alabanza, CPanel/Spectro**

➤➤ Our Development Team is working towards implementing transfer integration for **Plesk 7.5 and 8**, in addition to **Ensim 10**. Unfortunately an ETA is currently not available.

Different Types of Transfer

- WHM -> Copy an account from another server with account password
- Copy an account from another server (root password)
- Copy multiple accounts/packages from another server
- Manually package the account on the source server, transfer it and restore it on the target server.

If available is always recommended transferring accounts using the **ROOT** password.

»» If you are transferring accounts between cPanel servers using the root password, it is fundamental that the **SSH connectivity** between the servers is optimal.

»» Make sure you can ssh as root between both servers with no issues.

»» Main elements to look out for is:

SSH Public Key Authentication

Wheel/No Direct Root Login

Manually Copying Accounts

»» Packaging the account

`/scripts/pkgacct 'username'`

»» Transferring the account

Use SCP or RSYNC

»» Restoring the account

`/scripts/restorepkg 'username'`

Transfers Common Issue

- »» The transfer interface just hangs, and doesn't accomplish anything.
- Try to move the large accounts separately.
- Although the transfer script is fully capable to transfer any kind of accounts, it might have difficulties with complex sites.
- Check the error_log: **`/usr/local/cpanel/logs/error_log`**

Transfers Common Issue

- MySQL Databases with foreign characters displaying questions marks after the transfer.
- Manually run a mysqldump specifying the character set and restore them accordingly.

More Transfer Problems?

No Problem!

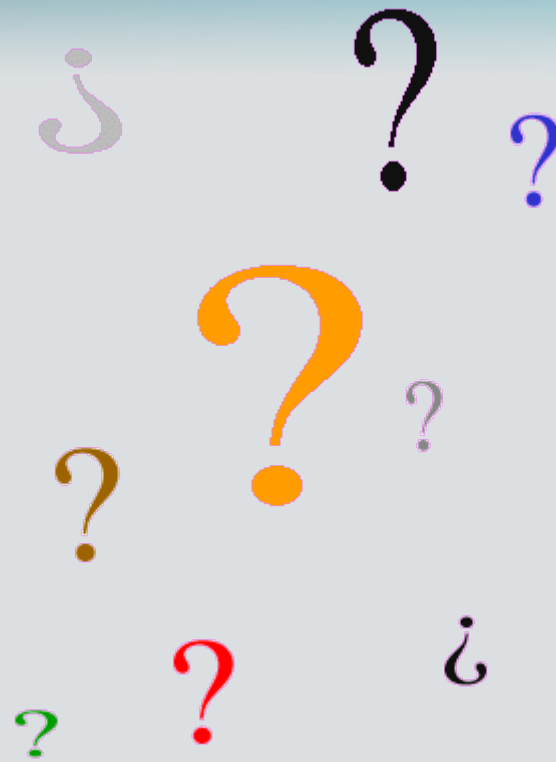
We are always glad and willing to assist you, simply open a Ticket Request, and we will ensure that you are taken care of.

P.S. Go grab a bite to eat while we fix it for you. ;-p

POP QUIZ !!!

1. Do SQL databases get backed up when using the FTP backup?
2. Why should you use a secondary drive for your backups rather than the main master drive?
3. Name reasons why we need backups?
4. When is the Backup “Restore Only” Option used?
5. Are you guys enjoying the seminar?

Q & A



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