

Addendum

This addendum is intended to supplement the enclosed manual and explains a new feature in Mirror/Rebuild which now enables you to read and rebuild hard disk partitions.

Mirror/Rebuild

Mirror and Rebuild now recognize partitions created by hard disk partitioning software. Please see the ReadMe file for the latest list of supported partitioning software.

Partition Types

Storage devices (usually hard disks) may be partitioned into smaller volumes in one of two ways. One involves partitioning at the SCSI driver level. The other method, file partitioning, occurs at the File System level.

The SCSI partitioning method treats a large physical volume (your hard disk) as several smaller volumes (your partitions). For example, if you partition your 140 megabyte hard disk using the SCSI driver method into seven 20 megabyte volumes, the hard disk appears to the Mac as seven separate volumes. Each partition volume is independent of the others—if you lose one, the others will still be available.

File partitioning works in a different manner by creating large files on the root level of the volume that special drivers treat as volumes. This is accomplished by a driver (often an INIT) that interacts between the partition and the operating system. File partitions are dependent on the root volume. If you lose the root volume, you will lose all your partition volumes. However, if the root volume can be restored, chances are all your partition volumes will be restored as well.

Updating the Mirror Storage File

Important: The mirror storage file must reside on every partition volume that you may wish to rebuild. The storage file is an invisible file kept in the root level of the volume.

Note: You must run Mirror on every volume to ensure that existing mirror storage files are updated to be compatible with the new version of Rebuild.

1. Mount each volume that you want a mirror storage file created or updated on, using your particular partitioning software.
2. Double click on Mirror to launch it.
 - If no storage file exists on a volume, select the **Create storage file** option. You will see a prompt asking you where you want to create the new storage file.
3. Select **Run Mirror** from the options, and it automatically updates any existing storage file it finds on each mounted volume.

Note: The storage file created by Mirror can be saved onto a floppy disk. However, you must use a separate floppy for each partition volume.

Using the New Rebuild Application

To rebuild a damaged volume:

1. Double-click on the Rebuild icon.
A new window appears with a list of all SCSI partitioned volumes and all mounted File partition volumes.

Note: Rebuild will recognize a SCSI partition even though it is not currently mounted. Rebuild will restore all the volume information, but it will not attempt to mount the volume when it finishes.
2. Select the volume you want to rebuild from the list.
3. Click on **Rebuild**.

If you want information about the selected volume, click on the **Info on Vol** button. The following information will be displayed:

- Volume name
- HFS/MFS volume
- Amount Free
- Amount Used
- Partition (Yes, No)
- Ejectable
- Driver
- Device (SCSI, floppy, etc.)
- Device size (the actual size of the volume in K)

The Volume Information window remains on-screen until you click the go away box. While the window is open, you may select another volume from the list in the Rebuild window, and the contents of the Volume Information window will be updated to reflect the information for that volume.

The Eject button in the Rebuild window is selectable only if the currently selected volume is ejectable.

The Rebuild button is selectable only for HFS volumes.