

Dell™ Secure Copy 7.1

User Guide



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Legend



CAUTION: A CAUTION icon indicates potential damage to hardware or loss of data if instructions are not followed.



WARNING: A WARNING icon indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.



IMPORTANT NOTE, NOTE, TIP, MOBILE, or VIDEO: An information icon indicates supporting information.

Secure Copy User Guide
Updated - July 2015
Software Version - 7.1

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Using Secure Copy

Dell™ Secure Copy is a comprehensive solution for data duplication, local group and user migration, share migration, and NTFS permissions configuration. Secure Copy permits seamless migration, allowing an administrator to copy files and directories on NTFS partitions while keeping the security intact, creating shares, and migrating local groups. All of this functionality is available in an easy to use interface, which keeps you updated on copy progress, as well as any errors that may occur.

Secure Copy also includes functionality such as differential copying, full command line support, and scheduling jobs to run after hours. Secure Copy supports Windows® 2000/XP/7/8/8.1, Windows Vista®, Windows Server® 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, and Windows Server 2012 R2 environments and is compatible with the Microsoft® Cluster Service.

The topics in this chapter include:

- [Starting Secure Copy](#)
- [Examining the main window](#)
- [Checking for product updates](#)
- [Setting default performance settings](#)
- [Setting SMTP settings](#)
- [Setting Help Desk Authority settings](#)
- [Setting general preferences](#)
- [Setting logging settings](#)
- [Creating a basic job](#)

Starting Secure Copy

To start Secure Copy

- Click Start, point to Programs | Dell | Secure Copy 7, and choose Secure Copy 7.

Examining the main window

When you first open Secure Copy, the Job Summary page for the Default job displays. The display is divided into two panes.

- In the pane on the left, you can view a list of the copy jobs you create. Beneath each copy job is a list of the options that you can set. At the bottom of the Jobs pane are the module buttons where you can choose to view the job status, run update utilities, view logs, or run reports.
- In the pane on the right, you view the job summary or the selected option page.

You can create and run a copy job quickly from the Job Summary page, or you can create a more complex copy job by using the copy options that are listed beneath each copy job in the Jobs pane. See [creating a basic job](#) and [Setting copy options](#).

Setting default performance settings



NOTE: These settings apply to all new copy jobs. For each individual copy job, you can override these settings on the Performance page. See [Maximizing performance options](#).

IMPORTANT: In most cases, the default values are optimal. Changing these values incorrectly can lead to performance degradation.

To set performance options


- 1 Select Tools | New Job Options.
- 2 On the Performance Settings page, set the desired options.

Table 1. Performance settings

Option	Description
Thread count (2-100)	<p>Select the number of copy threads for an individual copy job. The number of threads is equivalent to the number of copy jobs that can be performed simultaneously. The minimum is 2 and the maximum is 100.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When moving a large number of small files, you can increase the number of threads towards the maximum number of 100 threads. With more threads per job, large numbers of files can be moved in the shortest period of time.• When moving larger files, using fewer threads is more effective because the threads are able to focus on moving a few large files, switching control between few threads in a fluid process rather than passing control to multiple threads, which would slow down the copy process.
Batch count (25-1000)	<p>Select the maximum number of files in an individual copy job thread. Batch Count is a limiter based on the number of files a thread can process at a time. When a job is being processed, a single thread copies either the maximum number of files in the batch count or the maximum batch size, whichever is reached first. The minimum number of files is 25 and the maximum is 1000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When processing a large number of small files, it is preferable to set the batch count to the highest level for efficiency.• When processing large files, the batch count can be set anywhere because the batch size limitation will be met before the batch count limit is met.
Batch size (1-100 MB)	<p>Select the maximum number of bytes in an individual copy job thread. Batch Size is a limiter based on the size of the files a thread can process at a time. When a job is being processed, a single thread copies either the maximum size of files or the maximum number of files, whichever is reached first. The minimum is 1 MB and the maximum is 100 MB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When processing a large number of small files, it is preferable to set the batch size to the highest level for efficiency.• When processing large files, the batch size can be set anywhere because the batch size limitation will be met prior to meeting the limit of the batch count.

Option	Description
Inter-Packet Gap (0-1000 ms)	By default, the Inter-Packet Gap is set to zero. The Inter-Packet Gap (IPG), which is also referred to as an Interframe Gap (IFG), slows down the copy process, which reduces the bandwidth usage over the network. As a file is copied, it is copied 64 kilobytes at a time. The Inter-Packet Gap is a time span in milliseconds (ms) to wait before sending the next 64 kilobytes. NOTE: Due to factors, such as the volume of other traffic on the network, you may need to experiment with the time span to achieve a desired bandwidth.
Retry attempts	Choose the number of times to attempt a retry on locked files. The minimum number of attempts is 0 and the maximum is 100. The default setting is 5 retry attempts.
Minutes between retries	Choose the number of minutes to wait between each retry on locked files. The default is 30 minutes.
Close job progress window automatically when no errors occur	Select to close the job progress window when no errors occur. When running a job, you can clear the check box to keep the job progress window open.

Setting SMTP settings


 **NOTE:** These settings apply to all newly created copy jobs. For an individual copy job, you can override these settings on the Email page. See [Sending email notifications](#).

To set SMTP settings

- 1 Select **Tools | New Job Options**.
- 2 Open the **SMTP Settings** tab.
- 3 Enter the SMTP server host name and port.
- 4 Enter a user name and password.
- 5 Enter a valid email address to appear in the From field on the email.
- 6 To send a test email, click **Send Test Email**.
- 7 Click **OK**.

Setting Help Desk Authority settings

If you use Help Desk Authority to track service tickets for data transfers and migrations, you can create a Help Desk Authority ticket for the copy job. See [Creating Help Desk Authority tickets](#).

 **NOTE:** These settings apply to all newly created copy jobs. For an individual copy job, you can override these settings on the Email page. See [Sending email notifications](#).

To set Help Desk Authority Settings

- 1 Select **Tools | New Job Options**.
- 2 Open the **Help Desk Authority Settings** tab.
- 3 Type the email address that is configured in the **User Name** box on the HDMail's Mail Server (Receive Email) area of the **Mail Server** tab.
- 4 Type the default text for the email subject and message that will be used for all newly created jobs.

- 5 Click OK.

Setting general preferences

On the **General Settings** page, you can choose to restore Secure Copy to the state it was left in when you last closed it, to show or hide tool tips, to remove the animation from the Secure Copy splash screen, and to show or hide a context menu in Windows® Explorer.

To set general preferences

- 1 Select **Tools | Preferences**.
- 2 On the **General Settings** page, set general options.

Table 2. General settings

Option	Description
Restore application size, position and selected content at startup	By default, Secure Copy starts in the state as you left it when you closed the application. Clear the check box if you want Secure Copy to start in the state in which it was installed.
Show job option tooltips	By default, tooltips display on the job options pages when you hover the cursor over an option. Clear the check box to remove the display of the tooltips.
Turn on splash screen fading	By default, the Secure Copy product splash screen fades in and out when you start Secure Copy. Clear the check box to remove the animation when the splash screen displays.
Enable Secure Copy context menus	Select to display a Secure Copy menu in Windows Explorer when you right-click a folder, share, or file.

- 3 Click OK.

Setting logging settings

There are two types of log files: Secure Copy logs and Tools logs for the Update Utilities. You can change the storage location for the log files, set the number of days to keep the log files, and select the type of errors to capture in the Update Utilities.

By default, Secure Copy logs are stored in the Secure Copy 7\Logs folder and Tools logs are stored in the Secure Copy 7\Logs\Tools folder. By default, the Update Utilities logs all errors and actions performed by users.

The log files can become unwieldy, so you may want to reduce the number of days log files are retained and change the type of errors logged.

To modify logging settings


- 1 Select **Tools | Preferences**.
- 2 Open the **Logging Settings** tab.
You can change the location of the log files and the purge period for the Logs and Reports Repository and the Tools Log Repository.
- 3 To change the location of the log files, type a new path.
- 4 To change the purge period, select the check box, and choose a new value.
- 5 To change the types of errors logged by the Home Path Updater (HPU) and User Profile Updater (UPU), choose the depth of logging.

- 6 Click **OK**.

Creating a basic job

To create a basic copy job, you just need to name the job, choose a source and target, and click **Run**.

To create a basic copy job

- 1 Click **New**.
-OR-
Select **File | New**.
- 2 Type a name for the copy job. You can use any combination of alphanumeric characters to create a complete description.
- 3 Click **OK**. The copy job name displays in the **Jobs** list.
 **NOTE:** To change the job name, select the name, and then choose **File | Rename**. Alternatively, right-click the job name, and then choose **Rename** from the shortcut menu.
- 4 Choose the path to the source and target.
For the source, you can click **Import** to import a .TXT or .CSV file that contains multiple paths.
The **Licensed Status** column uses a color code to indicate the status of the copy job.
 - **Green:** Path is registered and there is no problem with the availability of licenses.
 - **Red:** Path is not registered or does not exist and there are no more licenses available. You must correct the status to run the job successfully.
 - **Yellow:** Path is not registered, but there are licenses available. When the job runs, a license will be consumed.
- 5 Change any settings. See [Changing settings](#).
- 6 Click **Run**.
-OR-
Click **Run this job now** in the **Actions** area.

Changing basic copy job settings

On the Job Summary page, you have a few settings that you can change quickly to customize the copy job.

To change basic job settings

- Click the setting to toggle to the other setting. More options are available in the Jobs pane. See [Setting copy options](#).

Table 3. Basic copy job settings

Click to Toggle Setting	
Copy changed files Copy only changed files from the source to the target.	↔ Copy all files Copy all files from the source to the target.

Click to Toggle Setting

do not synchronize Contents of the target folder are not synchronized with the source.	↔	synchronize Purge orphaned files and folders on the target. NOTE: To select additional options, click Synchronization in the Jobs pane. See Setting synchronization .
Do not send an email notification Do not send an email notification when the copy job completes.	↔	Send an email notification Send an email to the specified address. You are prompted to enter an email address. If you have not set SMTP settings, you are prompted to do so. NOTE: To select additional options, click Email in the Jobs pane. See Sending email notifications .
Ignore offline/stub files Skip stub files during the copy process.	↔	Recall offline/stub files from source Copy stub files, which results in recalling the original file from storage. NOTE: To select additional options, click Other File Options in the Jobs pane. See Setting other file options .
Do not migrate file shares File shares are not migrated to a destination server.	↔	Migrate file shares File shares are migrated to a target server. NOTE: To select additional options, click File Shares in the Jobs pane. See Migrating file shares .
Do not migrate local groups and users Local groups and users are not migrated.	↔	Migrate local groups and users Local groups and users are migrated from the source to the target. NOTE: To select additional options, click Local Groups and Users in the Jobs pane. See Migrating local groups & users .

Selecting actions

Table 4. Actions for copy jobs

Click	To
Run this job now	Run the selected copy job. See Starting a copy job .
Test this job	Test the selected copy job. See Starting a copy job .
Schedule this job	Schedule the selected copy job. See Scheduling jobs .
View job logs	Open the Logs and Reports page. See Viewing logs and reports .

Setting copy options

Copy Options offer more options for the copy process. You can set basic options on the Job Summary page to perform a copy job quickly.



NOTE: Secure Copy maintains job names and option settings in the SecureCopy.SSD file, which is located in the Secure Copy installation directory. If necessary, you can modify this file using a text editor, such as Notepad.

NOTE: After making changes, click **Save** to save the job. Alternatively, choose **File | Save** or right-click the job name, and choose **Save**.

The topics in this chapter include:

- [Setting copy locations](#)
- [Setting synchronization](#)
- [Applying filters](#)
- [Setting performance options](#)
- [Maximizing copy performance](#)
- [Migrating local groups & users](#)
- [Migrating file shares](#)
- [Setting other file options](#)
- [Creating Help Desk Authority tickets](#)

Setting copy locations



NOTE: Secure Copy will transfer data between NTFS/FAT16/FAT32 partitions only (security will not be maintained when copying to a FAT partition). Certain NAS appliance manufacturers have devices that are compatible with Secure Copy.

To set the copy locations

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Copy Locations**.
- 3 In the **Source Folders** area, click **Browse** to locate a path or click **Add** to type a path.
-OR-
If you have prepared a .TXT or .CSV file of paths, click **Import**, locate the file, and click **Open**.
- 4 If you have a volume shadow copy service installed, select **Use volume shadow copy services on local source path to ensure open files are copied**. If a file is in use, the copy will continue.
- 5 In the **Target Folders** area, click **Browse** to locate a path or click **Add** to type a path.



NOTE: If you type a path that does not exist, you are asked if you want to create it.

- 6 By default, Secure Copy creates a folder structure on the target that mimics the folder structure in the source. To ignore the source folder structure, clear the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box.



IMPORTANT: If the **Synchronize target contents with source** check box is selected on the Synchronization page, and you copy from multiple source paths, only those files in the last source file in the list are synchronized with the target. All other files in the target are deleted. See [Setting synchronization](#).

Setting synchronization

There are several options you can choose to determine how the data is copied from the source to the target.

To set synchronization

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Synchronization**.
- 3 Set the options to determine how the data is copied.

Table 5. Copy options

Option	Description
Copy only changed source files to target	If the source and target have files with the same name, Secure Copy compares the file size and time/date stamp. If the file size is different or the target file is older than the source file, Secure Copy overwrites the target with the source. The target is not purged; files and folders that are in the target, but not in the source, remain in the target after the copy process completes. If the target path is empty, all files and folders are copied from the source to the target.
Overwrite target files even if they are newer than the source	Select to overwrite the target file even if the target file is newer than the changed source file.
Copy all files from source to target	If the source and target have files and folders with the same name, Secure Copy overwrites the target with the source. The target is not purged; files and folders that are in the target, but not in the source, remain in the target after the copy process completes. If the target path is empty, all files and folders are copied from the source to the target.

Table 6. Purge options

Option	Description
Synchronize target contents with source	Select to purge files during the copy process. For specific examples on using this option, see Synchronizing target contents with source . NOTE: When purging files during the synchronization process, the source and target machines and paths as defined by the job must be compared, and then adjusted or purged accordingly. Because the purge requires the comparison of the source and target directories and files, the process could extend the duration of the data migration. NOTE: If the length of the path + file name exceeds 256 characters, the purge operation returns a path not found error indication that the full file name exceeded the 256 character limit.

Option	Description
Purge orphaned files/folders on the target	Select to make all files and folders in the target identical to those in the source. This option deletes files or folders in the target that also do not exist in the source. IMPORTANT: Only select this option with a single source path and a single target. IMPORTANT: If the Create initial source folder under target folder check box on the Copy Locations page is not selected, the purge does not occur. See Setting copy locations .
Purge orphaned files/folders in SUBFOLDERS of the target	Select to make all subfolders in the target identical to subfolders with the same name in the source. This option deletes files and folders in the target subfolders that also do not exist in subfolders with the same name in the source. IMPORTANT: Only select this option with multiple source paths if you are certain that none of the source paths have subfolders with duplicate names.
Filters	Click to include or exclude specified files or folders from the purge. See Applying filters .

Table 7. Archive bit options

Option	Description
Synchronize archive bit on source and target	Select to set the archive bit on the target folder or file to be the same as the source.
Clear archive bit on source after copying	Select to clear the archive bit on the source file after it is copied. Otherwise the archive bit will remain untouched.

Table 8. Synchronization options

Option	Description
Reset last accessed date on source files	Copying files and permissions causes the Last Accessed Date to be set to the current date. Select this option to change the Last Accessed Date to the date last accessed before the copy, which is useful if you want to later audit your files to see if they need to be archived or deleted. Selecting this option also prevents the copy process from interfering with Windows® 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server® 2003 and Windows Vista® features, such as Remote Storage.
Synchronize last accessed date and created date on target with source	Use when you want the copy on the target to be identical to the copy on the source. This specifically includes the Last Accessed Date and the Created Date. If this option is not checked, this information comes from the settings that the operating system sets automatically.
Synchronize last accessed date and modified date on target folder with source	When a file is copied to a target folder, the Last Modified and Last Accessed dates on the target folder are updated to reflect the date the copy occurred. Select this option to reset the dates on the target folder to match the dates on the source folder.

Table 9. Permissions options

Option	Description
Don't copy permissions (copy data only)	Copying the permissions on data is not always necessary for every copy job. A user may just want to migrate data from one drive to another or from one server to another.

Option	Description
Always copy permissions, even on skipped files	<p>Copies the permissions of source files and folders from the source to the target, even if the files and folders are exactly the same.</p> <p>This option is helpful in a situation where the permissions were changed on the source, but the files were not modified. The copy process skips the files because of the file size and time/date stamp are identical. If this option is selected, the permissions are copied even if the file is not.</p>
Filters	<p>Specify selected groups or users to exclude or include in the copy process for permissions.</p> <p><i>To create a filter</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Click Filters. 2 Click Add. 3 Select the groups or users to include or exclude. 4 Select the appropriate option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT copy permissions for selected groups/users • Copy permission ONLY for selected groups/users <p>NOTE: To save the filter to a .csv file, click Save. You can load the saved filter file at a later time by clicking Load.</p>
Override security on access denied (you must be an administrator)	<p>Allows an administrator to perform a copy without changing any of the permissions or ownership for the objects.</p> <p>In a traditional copy process, a user must have permissions on a file or folder to copy it. If the user is denied access, they must first take ownership of the object, and then set the appropriate permissions before copying it. Imagine the nightmare scenario of migrating 10,000 user home and profile directories from one server to another. These directories would take forever to repermission and copy.</p>
Block inheritance for root folder(s)	<p>Select to block inheritance on root folders. Blocking inheritance at the root of your target folder is designed to prevent permission changes made above the root of your target from overwriting any permission structures you migrate from your source.</p>

Synchronizing single source path to single target path

When synchronizing the contents of the target folder with the source folder, you can select two different methods of purging orphaned files/folders in the target. These two options on the Synchronization page work in conjunction with the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box on the Copy Locations page. See [Setting synchronization](#) and [Setting copy locations](#).

The examples included in this section illustrate how these three options work together.

- [Single source example 1](#)
- [Single source example 2](#)
- [Single source example 3](#)
- [Single source example 4](#)

Single source example 1

Selected Options

- ☒ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize target contents with source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders on the target

Paths

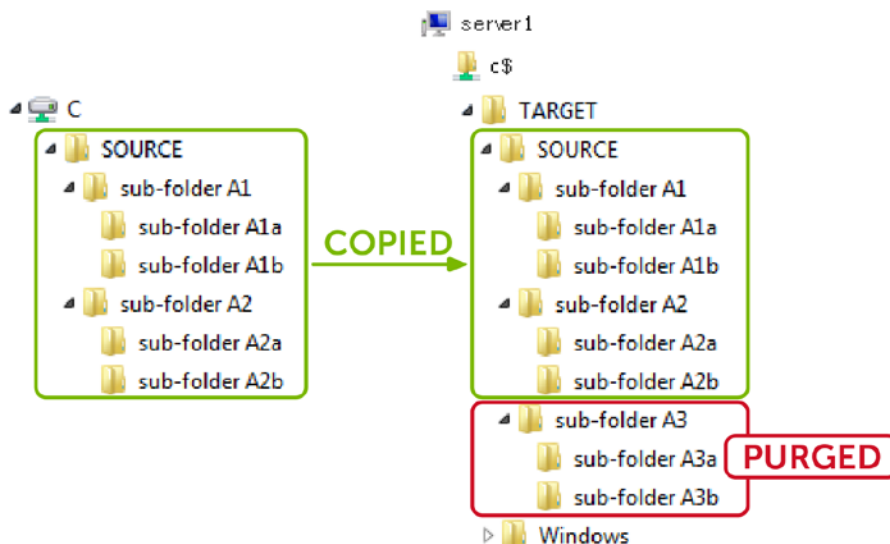
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\SOURCE\	\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\	\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\SOURCE\

Result

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is selected, the source folder structure is duplicated under the target folder. When the copy process is complete:

- Files and folders in the target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\SOURCE\) that do not also exist in the source folder (C:\SOURCE\) are purged from the target folder.

Figure 1. Orphaned folders and files on the target are purged



Single source example 2

Selected Options

- ☒ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders in SUBFOLDERS of the target

Paths

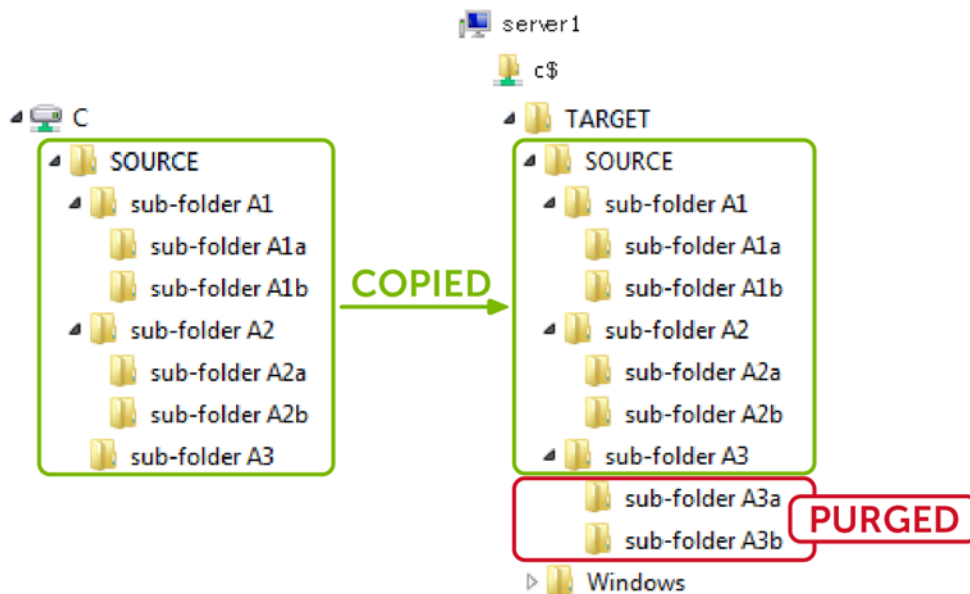
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\SOURCE\	\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\	\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\SOURCE\

Result

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is selected, the source folder structure is duplicated under the target folder. When the copy process is complete:

- Files and folders that do not exist in the source folder (C:\SOURCE\) are not purged from the target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\SOURCE\).
- Files and folders that do not exist in the first subfolders of the source folder (C:\SOURCE\subfolder A3\ and down) are purged from the corresponding target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\SOURCE\sub-folder A3\).

Figure 2. Orphaned subfolders and files on the target are purged



Single source example 3

Selected Options

- ☐ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders on the target

Paths

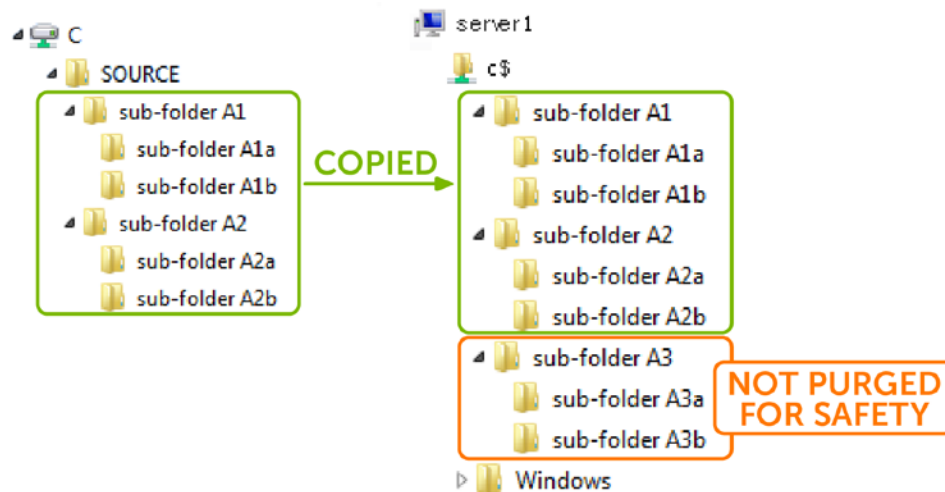
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\SOURCE\	\\SRV1\C\$\	\\SRV1\C\$\

Result

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is not selected, the source folder structure is not duplicated under the target path. When the copy process is complete:

- All files and folders inside the source folder (C:\SOURCE\) are copied to the target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\).
- For safety, orphaned files and folders in this scenario are not purged because the system drive would be purged of all other data.

Figure 3. Orphaned folders and files on the target are not purged



Single source example 4

Selected Options

- ☐ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders in SUBFOLDERS of the target

Paths

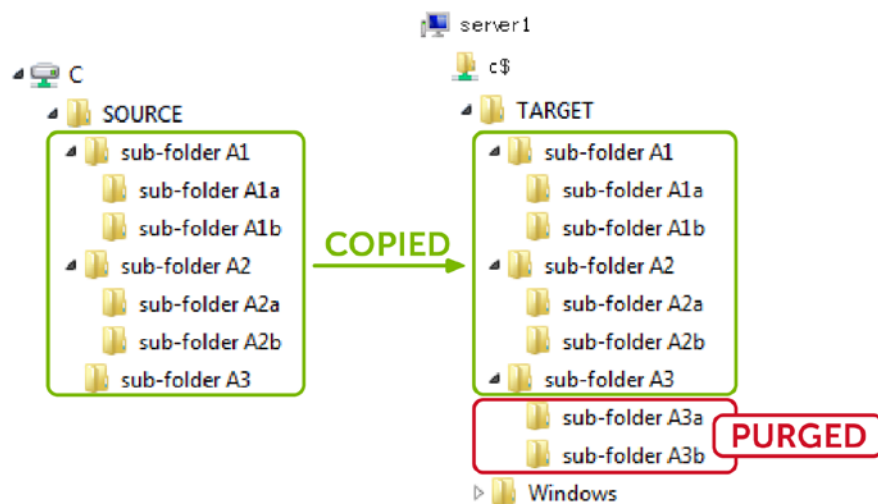
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\SOURCE\	\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\	\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\

Result

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is not selected, the source parent folder is not duplicated under the target path, but the source subfolders are duplicated. When the copy process is complete:

- All files and folders inside the source folder (C:\SOURCE\) are copied to the target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\).
- Files and folders that exist in the root of the source folder (C:\SOURCE\) are not purged from the target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\).
- Files and folders that do not exist in the first subfolders of the source folder (C:\SOURCE\sub-folder A3\ and down are purged from the corresponding target folder (\\SRV1\C\$\TARGET\sub-folder A3).

Figure 4. Orphaned subfolders and files on the target are purged



Synchronizing multiple source paths to single target path

When synchronizing the contents of the target folder with the source folder, you can select two different methods of purging orphaned files/folders in the target. These two options on the Synchronization page work in conjunction with the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box on the Copy Locations page. See [Setting synchronization](#) and [Setting copy locations](#).

IMPORTANT: When copying multiple source paths to a single target path, any file or folder with the same name located on the root of the source paths is overwritten by the file or folder of the same name in the last source path.

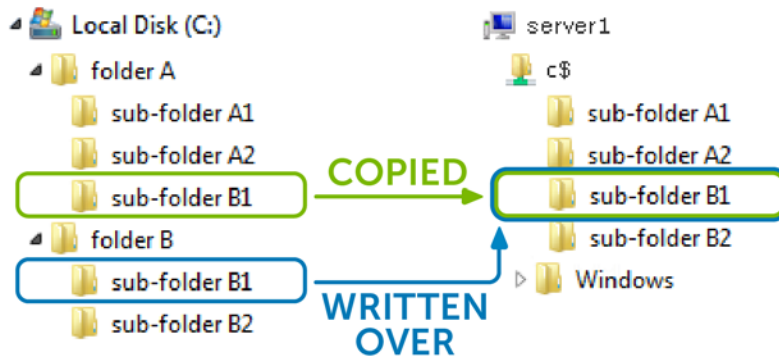
The examples included in this section illustrate how these three options work together.

- [Scenario 1: Folders with the same name](#)
- [Scenario 2: Files with the same name](#)
- [Multiple sources example 1](#)
- [Multiple sources example 2](#)
- [Multiple sources example 3](#)
- [Multiple sources example 4](#)

Scenario 1: Folders with the same name

There are two folders named sub-folder B1; one is under the source path folder (C:\folderA\) and the other is under the source path folder (C:\folderB\). The sub-folder B1 folder from the last source path (C:\folderB\sub-folder B1\) overwrites the sub-folder B1 folder from the first source path folder (C:\folderA\sub-folder B1\). The target folder then contains only one sub-folder B1 folder, which contains the files and folders from the last source path folder (C:\folderB\sub-folder B1\).

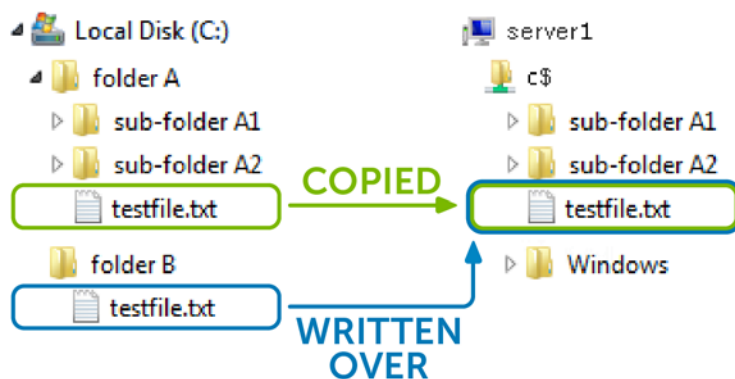
Figure 5. Copying folders with the same name



Scenario 2: Files with the same name

There are two files named testfile.txt; one is under the first source path folder (C:\folderA\) and the other is under the second source path folder (C:\folderB\). The testfile.txt file from the last source path (C:\folderB\testfile.txt) overwrites the testfile.txt file from the first source path folder (C:\folderA\testfile.txt). The target folder then contains only one testfile.txt file (\server1\C\$\testfile.txt), which is the testfile.txt file from the last source path (C:\folderB\testfile.txt).

Figure 6. Copying files with the same name



Multiple sources example 1

Selected Options

- ☒ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders on the target

Paths

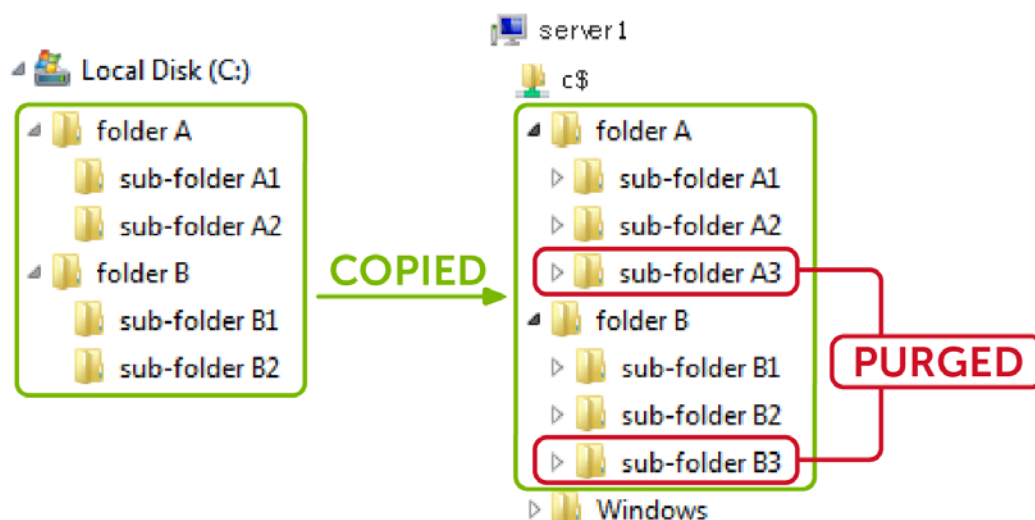
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\folderA\	\\server1\C\$\	\\server1\C\$\folderA\
C:\folderB\		\\server1\C\$\folderB\

Results

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is selected, the source folder structure is duplicated under the target path during the copy process. When the copy process is complete:

- All files and folders inside the source folders (C:\folderA\ and C:\folderB) are copied to the target folder (\\SVR1\C\$).
- Files and folders that do not exist in the source folders (C:\folderA\ and C:\folderB) are purged from the target folders (\\server1\C\$\folderA\ and (\\server1\C\$\folderB).

Figure 7. Orphaned folders and files on target are purged



IMPORTANT: When copying multiple source paths to a single target path, any file or folder with the same name located on the root of the source paths is overwritten by the file or folder of the same name in the last source path. See [Scenario 1: Folders with the same name](#) and [Scenario 2: Files with the same name](#).

Multiple sources example 2

Selected Options

- ☒ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders in SUBFOLDERS of the target

Paths

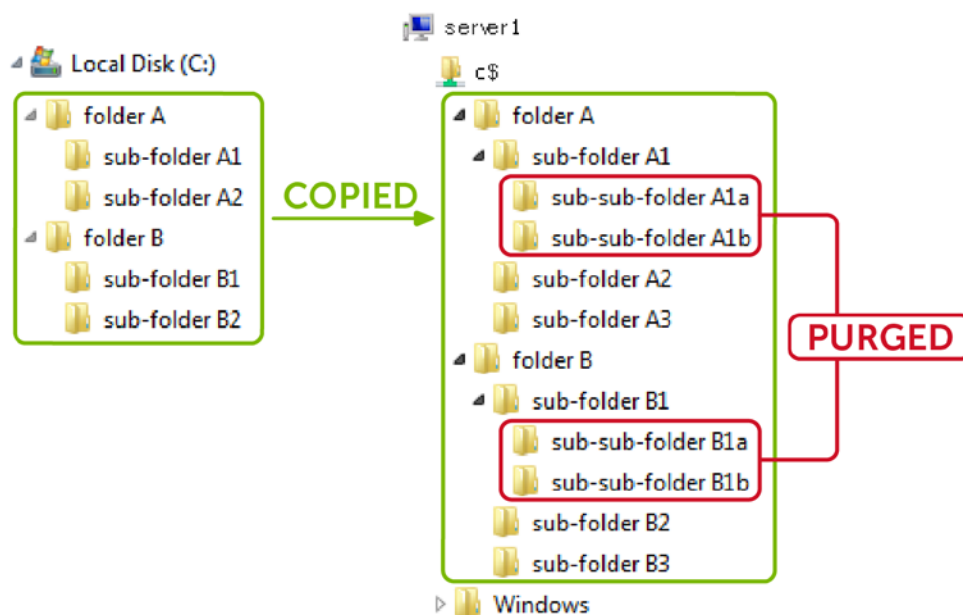
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\folderA\	\\server1\C\$\	\\server1\C\$\folderA\
C:\folderB\		\\server1\C\$\folderB\

Results

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is selected, the source folder structure is duplicated under the target path during the copy process. When the copy process is complete:

- All files and folders inside the source folders (C:\folderA\ and C:\folderB) are copied to their respective target folders (\\server1\C\$\folderA\ and (\\server1\C\$\folderB\).
- Files and folders that do not exist in the root of the source folders (C:\folderA\ and (C:\folderB\)) are not purged from their respective target folders (\\server1\C\$\folderA\ and (\\server1\C\$\folderB\).
- Files and folders that do not exist in the subfolders of the source folders (C:\folderA\sub-folderA1\ and (C:\folderB\subfolderB1\)) and down are purged from their respective target folders (\\server1\C\$\folderA\sub1\ and (\\server1\C\$\folderB\sub-folderB1\).

Figure 8. Orphaned folders and files in subfolders on the target are purged



Multiple sources example 3

Selected Options

- ☐ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders on the target

Paths

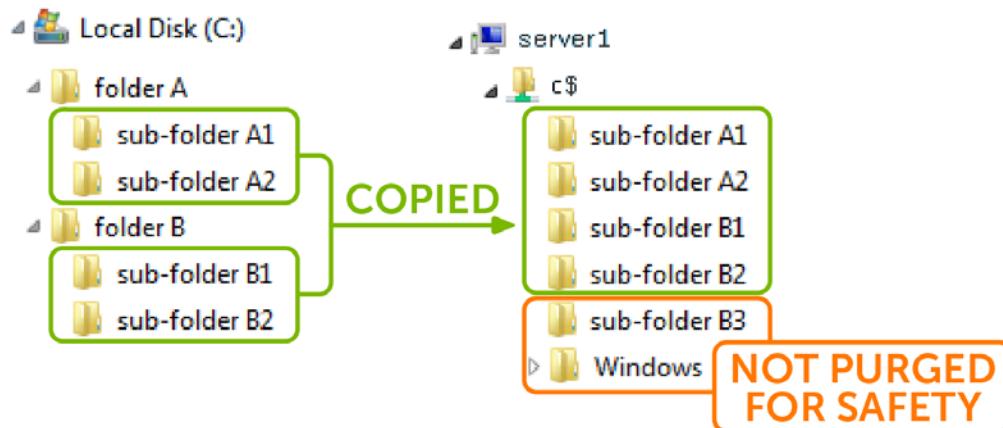
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\folderA\ C:\folderB\	\\server1\C\$\	\\server1\C\$\

Result

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is not selected, the source parent folder is not duplicated under the target path during the copy process, but the source subfolders are duplicated. When the copy process is complete:

- All files and folders inside the source folders (C:\folderA\ and C:\folderB) are copied to the target folder (\\SVR1\C\$).
- For safety, files and folders that do not exist in the root of the source folders (C:\folderA\ and C:\folderB\) are not purged from the target folder (\\SVR1\C\$), because the system drive would be purged of all other data.

Figure 9. Orphaned files and folders on the target are not purged



IMPORTANT: When copying multiple source paths to a single target path, any file or folder with the same name located on the root of the source paths is overwritten by the file or folder of the same name in the last source path. See [Scenario 1: Folders with the same name](#) and [Scenario 2: Files with the same name](#).

Multiple sources example 4

Selected Options

- ☐ Create initial source folder under target folder
- ☒ Synchronize Target Contents with Source
 - ☒ Purge orphaned files/folders in SUBFOLDERS of the target

Paths

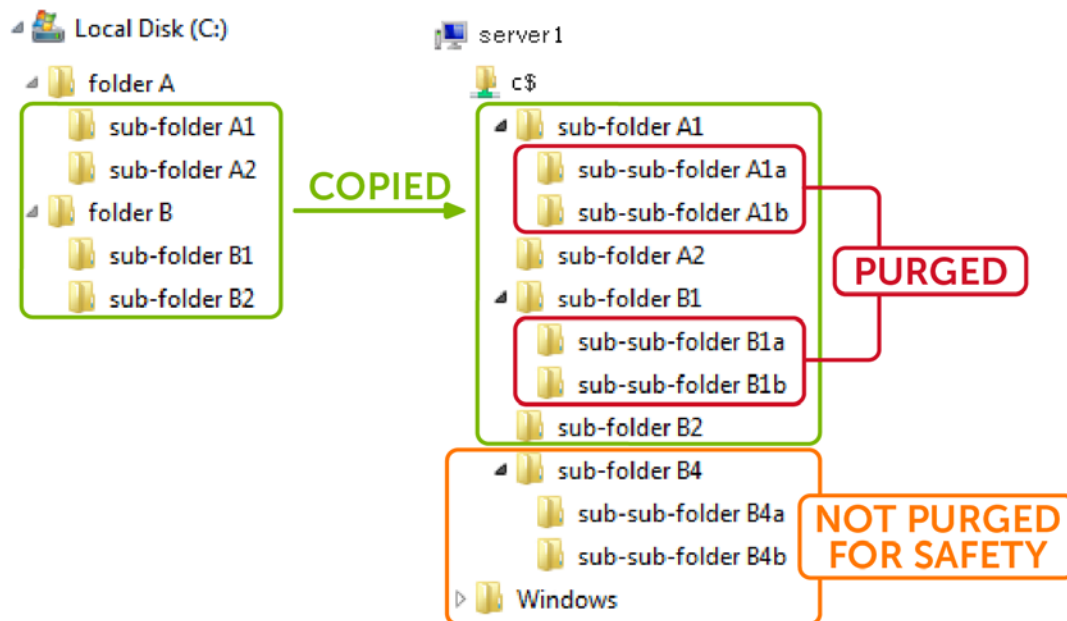
Source Path	Target Path	Target Result
C:\folderA\	\\server1\C\$\	\\server1\C\$\
C:\folderB\		

Result

Because the **Create initial source folder under target folder** check box is not selected, the source parent folder is not duplicated under the target path during the copy process, but the source subfolders are duplicated. When the copy process is complete:

- Files and folders from all source paths are copied to the target folder (\\server1\C\$).
- Files and folders that do not exist in the first subfolders of the source folders (C:\folderA\sub-folder A1\ and C:\folderB\sub-folder B1\ and down) are purged from their respective target folders.
- For safety, files and folders that do not exist in the root of the source folders (C:\folderA\ and C:\folderB\) are not purged from the root of the target folder (\\server1\C\$).

Figure 10. Orphaned subfolders on the target are not purged



IMPORTANT: When copying multiple source paths to a single target path, any file or folder with the same name located on the root of the source paths is overwritten by the file or folder of the same name in the last source path. See [Scenario 1: Folders with the same name](#) and [Scenario 2: Files with the same name](#).

Applying filters

Applying filters gives administrators control over what content gets migrated, which is especially useful for the elimination of files that may not be necessary or appropriate in a corporate environment, such as TMP, MP3, MOV, MPG, WMA or any hundreds of others. Conversely, applying filters can allow for migrations based on file types. For example, if one server will hold data such as multimedia for a company, a system administrator can specify that only the files for that use will go to the new server. In this case they might copy only JPG, MPG, SWF, MOV, WAV, or any other file with an extension that may be of importance.

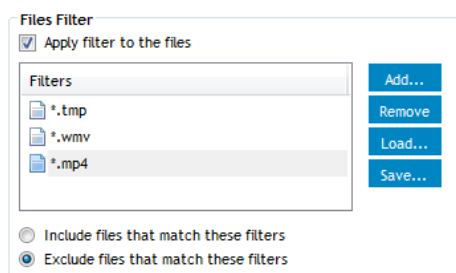
Topics in this section include:

- [Filtering files](#)
- [Filtering folders](#)
- [Copying folder structures without files](#)

Filtering files

You can filter files by file name or extension. You can create multiple filters, but you must add filters one at a time. In the following example, any files with the listed extensions are excluded from the copy job.

Figure 11. Excluding files from the copy job



To create a filter for files

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Filters**.
- 3 Select **Apply filter to the files**.
- 4 Click **Add**.
- 5 In the **Add Filter Name** box, type the characters to filter on, using the asterisk wildcard where needed.
 - To filter an extension, you must include an asterisk and a dot separator.
EXAMPLE: *.txt
 - To filter file names beginning with a specific string of text, use the filter STRING*.
EXAMPLE: TEST* returns files such as TEST_FILE.doc
 - To filter file names ending with a specific string of text, use the filter *STRING.
EXAMPLE: *TEST returns files such as BOB_FILE_TEST.doc
 - To filter file names containing a specific string of text, use the filter *STRING*.
EXAMPLE: *TEST* returns files such as BOB_TEST_FILE.doc
- 6 Click **OK**.
- 7 Repeat steps 2 through 4 to add more filters if necessary.
 - To delete a selected filter from the list, click **Remove**.
- 8 Select whether to include or exclude files based on the filter(s) listed in the **Filters** list.

- 9 To filter files by date created, modified, or last accessed, select **Filter Files by Specified Date**, choose the type of files to include, and choose the type of date range.
- 10 To filter files by size, select **Include files between these sizes**, and select the minimum and maximum sizes.
- 11 To save the filter to a .csv file, click **Save**.
 - You can load the saved filter file at a later time by clicking **Load**.

Filtering folders

In addition to filtering files, you can add a filter for folders. You can create multiple filters, but you must add filters one at a time. The asterisk wildcard is supported (New* would filter a folder named New Folder). During a migration this might be helpful for the elimination of folders that are not necessary and can be recreated later. Some examples are temp folders and Temporary Internet Files folders.

To create a filter for folders

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Filters**.
- 3 Select **Include/Exclude** folders.
- 4 Click **Add**.
- 5 In the **Add Folder Name** box, type the characters to filter on, using the asterisk wildcard where needed.

To filter out a specific folder, type the complete path to the folder, such as \\Server1\D\$\Finance\Invoices\.
- 6 Click **OK**.
- 7 Repeat steps 2 through 4 to add more filters if necessary.
 - To delete a selected filter from the list, click **Remove**.
- 8 Select whether to include or exclude folders based on the filter(s) listed in the **Folder names** list.
- 9 To limit the depth of the subfolders beneath the source folder that is selected for copy, select **Limit folder recursion depth**, and type a value to represent the level of subfolders (1 = one level; 2 = two levels).
- 10 To save the filter to a .csv file, click **Save**.
 - You can load the saved filter file at a later time by clicking **Load**.

Copying folder structures without files

At times it may be desirable to replicate a directory structure from one computer to another, but not include files that may reside within that structure.

By using a combination of folder and file selection filters, it is possible to create a copy job that includes all the folders/directories of a specified source path, but does not include any files within that path.

To copy folders without files

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Copy Locations**.
- 3 Specify the source and destination paths. See [Setting copy locations](#).



NOTE: When the source path is a drive root, such as \\server1\c\$, you may want to clear the **Create initial Source Folder Under Target Folder** check box on the Copy Locations page.

- 4 Open the **Filters** page.
- 5 Select **Include/Exclude** folders.
- 6 Leave the **Folder Names** list empty.
- 7 Select **Apply filter to the files**.
- 8 Click **Add**, type an extension that does not exist within the selected source structure, such as xyz, and then click **OK**.
- 9 Save and then run the job. See [Running a job](#).

Setting performance options

The options on the Performance page affect the performance of the selected copy job. The selected options override the global options set with **Tools | New Job Options**. See [Setting default performance settings](#).

Topics in this section include:

- [Verifying file copy](#)
- [Enabling logging](#)
- [Maximizing copy performance](#)
- [Copying locked files](#)
- [Closing the Jobs Progress window](#)

Verifying file copy

You can choose to compare a CRC32 checksum of the file being copied to the source and target.



NOTE: Verifying the file copy is a time, I/O, and processor intensive activity because it compares the checksums of the source and target files. Selecting this option could considerably extend the time required to complete the data migration.

NOTE: Use the File Verification Report to show errors in the CRC32 checksum comparisons. See [Running reports](#).

To verify the copy job

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Performance**.
- 3 Select **Perform CRC32 checksum verification on copied files**.
- 4 To include skipped files, select **Include skipped files**.

Enabling logging

You can set logging for an individual copy job.

To enable logging

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Performance**.
- 3 Select **Enable logging**.
- 4 Select the logging level.

Maximizing copy performance

By default, the number of files in a batch is 50, the size of the batch is 1 MB, the number of threads is 4, and the inter-packet gap is 0. The goal of adjusting these parameters is to maximize your network bandwidth. Other factors that prevent Secure Copy from using all the network bandwidth include slow disk speeds, disk fragmentation, and other activity on the network and file server.

To maximize the performance of a copy job

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Performance**.
- 3 Adjust the thread count, batch count, batch size, and/or interpacket gap.

Table 10. Performance options

Option	Description
Thread count	<p>Select the number of copy threads for an individual copy job</p> <p>The number of threads is equivalent to the number of copy jobs that can be performed simultaneously. By increasing the thread count, you are adding more threads that copy batches of files. Each of the file threads deals with one batch of files at a time.</p> <p>In normal operation, the default settings should be adequate. However, if you have a large number of small files and many batches, you might start by creating at least 10 threads, and then monitoring network card utilization.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: Setting the thread count too high can result in poor performance. We recommend using a value less than 20 if using normal server hardware.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When moving a large number of small files, you can increase the number of threads towards the maximum number of 100 threads. With more threads per job, large numbers of files can be moved in the shortest period of time.• When moving larger files, using fewer threads is more effective because the threads are able to focus on moving a few large files, switching control between few threads in a fluid process rather than passing control to multiple threads, which would slow down the copy process.
Batch count	<p>Select the maximum number of files in an individual copy job thread</p> <p>Batch Count is a limiter based on the number of files a thread can process at a time. When a job is being processed, a single thread copies either the maximum number of files in the batch count or the maximum batch size, whichever is reached first. The minimum number of files is 25 and the maximum is 1000.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: In most cases, the default values are optimal. Changing these values incorrectly can lead to performance degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When processing a large number of small files, it is preferable to set the batch count to the highest level for efficiency.• When processing large files, the batch count can be set anywhere because the batch size limitation will be met before the batch count limit is met.
Batch size	<p>Select the maximum number of bytes in an individual copy job thread.</p> <p>Batch Size is a limiter based on the size of the files a thread can process at a time. When a job is being processed, a single thread copies either the maximum size of files or the maximum number of files, whichever is reached first. The minimum is 1MB and the maximum is 100MB.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: In most cases, the default values are optimal. Changing these values incorrectly can lead to performance degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When processing a large number of small files, it is preferable to set the batch size to the highest level for efficiency.• When processing large files, the batch size can be set anywhere because the batch size limitation will be met prior to meeting the limit of the batch count.

Option	Description
Inter-Packet Gap	<p>Select the time span to wait between packets of data being copied.</p> <p>The Inter-Packet Gap (IPG), which is also referred to as an Interframe Gap (IFG), slows down the copy process, which reduces the bandwidth usage over the network. As a file is copied, it is copied 64 kilobytes at a time. The Inter-Packet Gap is a time span in milliseconds (ms) to wait before sending the next 64 kilobytes.</p> <p>NOTE: Due to factors, such as the volume of other traffic on the network, you may need to experiment with the time span to achieve a desired bandwidth.</p>

Copying locked files

You can determine how many times a copy job retries to copy any files that were not copied during the initial pass through the directory structure.

To set the number of retries on a locked file

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Performance**.
- 3 Select **Retry on locked file**.
- 4 Choose the number of times to attempt a retry on locked files.
- 5 Choose the number of minutes to wait between each retry on locked files.

Closing the Jobs Progress window

When running a job, you can choose to close the copy window when no errors occur. If you want to keep the window open once you've selected the check box, clear the check box here.

To set the jobs progress window to close automatically

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Performance**.
- 3 Select or clear **Close copy window automatically when no errors occur**.

Migrating local groups and users

Secure Copy allows an administrator to recreate local groups and users on a target server if the local group or user has permissions on the data that is being copied. When the data is copied, the security shows a SID and an Account Unknown because the local storage area management (SAM) database on the target server does not have an entry for the local group/user on the source server.



NOTE: Secure Copy migrates only local groups and users who already have permissions on the data that is being copied.

NOTE: When migrating a local group, Secure Copy sends an RPC call to the domain controller to validate the groups and the members of the group. In a standard single console migration, the group migration adds to the overhead and thus the time to complete the data migration. It is possible, when using multiple Secure Copy consoles that are each migrating data and thousands of local groups, each with hundreds of members, that Secure Copy can flood a domain controller with RPC requests generating RPC timeout errors.

To migrate local groups and users

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Local Groups and Users**.
- 3 Select **Migrate local groups/users to destination server**.
- 4 Select what to migrate.

Table 11. Migration options

Option	Description
Local groups	Migrates local groups from the source to the target.
Local users	Migrates local users from the source to the target.
Copy only local groups and users not files	Migrates only local groups and users accounts. Files are not migrated.
Set password for migrated user accounts	Set a new password for the migrated user accounts. Type the new password in the box.

- 5 Select a destination for the migration.

Table 12. Destination options

Option	Description
Target server	Migrates local groups and users from the source server to the target server that is indicated on the Copy Locations page.
Active directory	Migrates local groups and users from the source server to an Active Directory® Organizational Unit (OU). Type a path using standard LDAP format in the box, or click Browse to browse for an OU.
Always perform the following action	To avoid conflicts, add a prefix or suffix to the migrated groups/users. Adding a prefix or suffix allows administrators to enforce a standard naming convention, or to differentiate the migrated groups and users from their already existing counterparts.

- 6 Select what to do if the Local Group/User name already exists.

Table 13. Existing local group/user options

Option	Description
Use the existing group/user	If a local group/user name already exists on the target, Secure Copy applies those permissions to the migrated data.
Add members of the source group to existing group	Migrates the users of a group on the source server to the group with the same name on the target server.
Synchronize target members with source members	If a local group/user already exists on the target, the source local group/user overwrites the target.
Add the Prefix Add the Suffix	In cases where there may be multiple local groups/users of the same name and manually renaming the local groups/users when prompted may be unfeasible, such as in the case of a scheduled job, you can have Secure Copy add a prefix or a suffix to the new local group/user name. This gives a uniform naming convention to the new local groups/users and prevents unnecessary user intervention.

- 7 To prevent Secure Copy from appending members to the target server's BUILTIN Groups, select **Don't append members to target server's BUILTIN groups**.
- 8 To use a map file to migrate local groups and users, see [Using map files to migrate local groups and users](#).

Using map files to migrate local groups and users

A map file is a text file that creates a mapping between source and target groups and users. Using a map file gives you greater flexibility in the way that local groups/users are migrated.

Map files are used most commonly when local group/user accounts include the name of the source computer. For example, you need to migrate data from Server1 to Server2. Permission entries on the data include the local groups LocalGroup1_Server1 and LocalGroup2_Server1. If the data is copied using the Migrate Local Groups option, the data is copied to Server2, but the access control lists for the data still reference LocalGroup1_Server1 and LocalGroup2_Server1. Using a map file provides a means of modifying the behavior of the local group migration so that once the job completes, the access control lists for the data reference LocalGroup1_Server2 and LocalGroup2_Server2.

To use a map file to migrate local groups and users

- 1 Using Notepad, create a map file by typing each name mapping on a new line.

```
SourceLocalGroup1=TargetLocalGroup1
SourceLocalGroup2=TargetLocalGroup2
SourceLocalUser1=TargetLocalUser1
SourceLocalUser2=TargetLocalUser2
```
- 2 Open Secure Copy.
- 3 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 4 Click **Local Groups and Users**.
- 5 Select **Migrate Local Groups/Users to Destination Server**.
- 6 Select **Specify Map File**, and click **Browse** to locate the map file.
 - To view or edit the contents of the map file, click **View**.
- 7 Select any other options on the Local Groups and Users page.
- 8 Open the Copy Locations page, and then specify the source and destination paths. See [Setting copy locations](#).
- 9 Save and then run the job. See [Starting a copy job](#).

Migrating file shares

Secure Copy allows the migration of file shares from one server to another server or to multiple servers. Secure Copy recreates the file shares of the source server on the target server with share permissions intact, which greatly reduces the time for file share creation on the target server.

Shares whose folders are not specified in the source paths are not copied. In other words, as Secure Copy runs the copy process, it checks each source path and its subfolders to see if they are shared. If so, Secure Copy recreates the share on the target computer and creates the appropriate share permissions as dictated by those of the source.

The sub options are used if the share name already exists or if the share needs to be created.


To migrate file shares

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **File Shares**.
- 3 Select **Migrate file shares to destination server**.
- 4 Select how Secure Copy should handle shares if the share name already exists on the destination server.

Table 14. Existing share name options

Option	Description
Skip It (Ignore)	If a share already exists on the target, Secure Copy does not create the share on the target.
Overwrite (Remove old share, create new one)	If a share already exists on the target, Secure Copy unshares the share on the target, and then writes over it with the source share.
Add the Prefix Add the Suffix	Type the prefix or suffix to add to the new file share name. In cases where there may be multiple shares of the same name and you want to recreate the shares using the new folders from the source, but manually renaming the shares when prompted may be unfeasible, such as in the case of a scheduled job, you can have Secure Copy add a prefix or a suffix to the new share name. This gives a uniform naming convention to the new shares and prevents unnecessary user intervention.

- 5 If you are copying data to a cluster group, type the name of the cluster group. Secure Copy migrates the shares to the specified cluster group.

 **NOTE:** Applicable only to Microsoft® Cluster Services in the Windows Server® 2003 family.

- 6 If the source contains a root share folder, such as \\server\sharename, and you want to create that root share folder on the target, select **Create root share folder on target**. Otherwise, the root share folder is not created on the target.

Setting other file options

Topics in this section include:

- [Using map files to copy files and folders](#)
- [Copying encrypted files](#)
- [Copying off-line/stub files](#)
- [Copying recently modified files](#)
- [Using compression](#)
- [Copying ACL information](#)
- [Running Pre and Post Migration tasks](#)

Using map files to copy files and folders

A map file is a text file that creates a mapping between source and target files and folders. Using a map file gives you greater flexibility in the way that files and folders are copied, either from one computer to another or to Active Directory®.

Formatting Rules

- Source and target directory must be on different computers, copying from one location to another on the same computer (even if the source and target are on different volumes) prevents the folders from being mapped.
- The full path for the source and target folders must be entered into the map file.
- For folders, the source and target path in the map file must have a trailing backslash (not necessary for files).
- The target directory does not need to be created ahead of time. If the folder on the target directory does not exist prior to running the copy job, Secure Copy creates the target folder and copies the contents of the source folder into the new target folder.

Examples

- To copy a file: `C:\test\testfile.txt=\\targetserver\test\testfile.txt`
- To copy folders: `C:\source\=\\ad3\e$\scy test\target\`
- To rename a file: `C:\test\testfile.txt=\\targetserver\test\newtestfile.txt`
- To divert a file: `C:\test\testfile.txt=\\targetserver\newDir\testfile.txt`
- To rename a folder: `C:\test\=\\targetserver\C$\newfolder\`

To use a map file to copy folders and files

- 1 Using Notepad, create a map file by typing each name mapping on a new line.
- 2 Open Secure Copy.
- 3 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 4 Click **Other File Options**.
- 5 Select **Map Folders and Files**.
- 6 In the **Map File Path** box, type the path or click **Browse** to locate the map file.
 - To view or edit the contents of the map file, click **View**.
- 7 Click **Copy Locations**, and specify the source and destination paths. See [Setting Copy Locations](#).
- 8 Set any other copy options. See [Setting Copy Options](#).
- 9 Save, and run the job. See [Starting a copy job](#).

Copying encrypted files

If Secure Copy cannot encrypt the copied file, you can choose to create an unencrypted file on the target. When copying a file that is encrypted on the source, Secure Copy attempts to encrypt the file on the target using the Encrypting File System (EFS). If Secure Copy is unable to encrypt the file on the target, the copy will fail unless this option is selected.

To copy encrypted files

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job
- 2 Click **Other File Options**.
- 3 Select **Allow copy of encrypted files as unencrypted if encryption fails**.

Copying off-line/stub files

By default, offline/stub files are skipped in a copy job. You can choose to copy files that are on an offline storage device, resulting in the original file being recalled from offline storage.

To copy offline/stub files

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Other File Options**.
- 3 Select **Copy off-line files/stub files**.

Copying recently modified files

By default, files where the last-modified date and time differs by less than 2 seconds are skipped in a copy job.

File-time granularity is 100 nanoseconds on NTFS and 2 seconds on FAT, so copying a file from NTFS to FAT causes file times to be rounded to a value that the FAT file system can manage. When both the source and destination volumes are NTFS, the file times are compared exactly. When either the source or destination volume is not an NTFS volume, Secure Copy considers file times to be identical if they are within 2 seconds of each other. Without this 2-second margin, Secure Copy might classify unmodified files as older or newer files, which would result in unnecessary copying of unchanged files.

Sometimes you may want to override this handling of file times. For example, you copy an NTFS tree to a FAT volume. Secure Copy rounds the file times. You then copy the FAT tree (with its rounded file times) to a local NTFS drive. Later, when you want to recreate the original tree exactly, you do not want to refresh the entire tree.

To copy recently modified files

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Other File Options**.
- 3 Select **Ignore NTFS/FAT time differences up to 2 seconds**.

Using compression



NOTE: Compression is not performed by Secure Copy; it is performed by the operating system. The compression function is performed at the same time as the write function, which could extend the write time of the file and thus extend the duration of data migration.

To use compression

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Other File Options**.
- 3 Select how to handle compression.

Table 15. Compression options

Option	Description
Never compress target files	Disregards any file or folder compression that may exist on the source or target. Copies all files and folders uncompressed. This option offers the greatest speed for the copy process, and is recommended if there is not a space requirement on the target.
Always compress target files	Select only in cases when space is a premium as it adds substantial overhead and time to the copy job. This option also adds to the fragmentation on the target volume. Use only if absolutely necessary.
Compress target files only if source is compressed	Select to compress the files and folders on the target if they are compressed on the source. This option provides consistency among the file systems on the source and target, but also adds to the time required to perform the process. Use only if necessary.

Copying ACL information

During a migration, you can choose to update access control lists (ACLs) with new security identifiers (SIDs) for the objects being migrated and to remove their SID history.

To update ACLs with new SIDs

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Other File Options**.
- 3 Select the options to update ACLs.

Table 16. ACL update options

Option	Description
Update ACLS which use SID history	Select to update ACLs that use SID history, and type a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) domain path. During a migration, the SIDs of the objects being migrated are checked against the SID History specified in the LDAP domain path box. If the SIDs of the objects being migrated are on the list, the ACLs are updated with new SIDs for the migrated objects and their SID history is cleared.
Copy SACL	Select to copy security information.
Remove Orphaned SIDs	Select to remove orphaned SIDs.
Map SIDs Using Dell Migration Manager for AD map file	If you created a map file using Dell™ Migration Manager, select the check box, and click Browse to locate the map file. To view the contents of the map file, click View . By default, source permissions on the target are retained. If you do not want to retain the permissions, clear the Select Leave source accounts permissions on target check box.

Running pre and post migration tasks

You can choose to run a task either before or after a migration.

- 1 In the **Jobs** pane, expand the job.
- 2 Click **Other File Options**.
- 3 Choose to run a task either before or after the migration.

Table 17. Pre and post migration options

Option	Description
Run a Pre-Migration Task	Select to run a task before the migration begins. Click Browse to locate an executable (*.exe or *.cmd) or type the path into the box.
Run a Post-Migration Task	Select to run a task after the migration completes. Click Browse to locate an executable (*.exe or *.cmd) or type the path into the box.
If a fatal error occurs, cancel all tasks including the migration.	Select to cancel all pending tasks and the migration if a fatal error occurs during the execution of a task or the migration.

Sending email notifications

You can send an email notification when either a job has completed or has not completed by a specified date and time.

To set up email notifications

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Email**.
- 3 Select **Send email notification**.
- 4 Select the condition on which the email notification is sent.


Table 18. Email notification options

Option	Description
When job completes	Select to send an email to the specified recipients when the copy job completes successfully.
If job has not completed by	Select to send an email to the specified recipients only if the copy job has not completed by the date and time specified. To change the date and time, click an item in the box, and then use the arrow keys to change the value.
If job is not completed within hh:mm:ss	Select to send an email to the specified recipients only if the copy job has not completed within the time period specified. To change the time period, click an item in the box, and then use the arrow keys to change the value.
If job fails	Select to send an email to the specified recipients if the job fails.

- 5 To add recipients, click **Add**, type the name of the recipient, and click **OK**. Repeat for each recipient.
- 6 Type the text to appear in the subject line of the email.

To change the email settings for the copy job

- Click **Email Settings**. See [Setting SMTP settings](#).

 **NOTE:** The SMTP settings override those set using **Tools | New Job Options | SMTP Settings**.

To send reports with the email

- 1 Select **Attach job reports**.
- 2 Click **Select Reports**.
- 3 Select the reports to attach to the email.
- 4 Click **OK**. The number of reports you select displays on the **Email** tab.
- 5 By default, if the reports exceed 50 MB, the reports are not attached. To stop the attachment of the selected reports if the total size exceeds the value in the box, select **Do not attach reports if their total size exceeds x MB**, and enter a value.

Creating Help Desk Authority tickets

Help Desk Authority is web-based software used by IT Service Providers to manage business information from a common database. Help Desk Authority captures email alerts, generates a service ticket, and then routes it to the appropriate resource. In Secure Copy, you can create a Help Desk Authority ticket for a copy job.



NOTE: To create a Help Desk Authority ticket for a copy job, you need HDMail installed and configured in parallel with your Help Desk Authority installation.

To create a Help Desk Authority ticket

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Email**.
- 3 Select **Send Email Notification**.
- 4 Click **Email Settings**. The Email Settings box displays the default settings from the Help Desk Authority Settings tab. See [Setting Help Desk Authority settings](#).
- 5 Select **Create Help Desk Authority Ticket**.
- 6 If necessary, change the default text for the **Email Address**, **Subject Line**, and **Email Message**.

Running copy jobs

Once you have set up all the copy options, you can test and then run the copy job. Once the job has run, you can view statistics and run reports on the results. You also can schedule copy jobs to run at preset times.

Topics in this section include:

- [Starting a copy job](#)
- [Restarting a copy job](#)
- [Importing a job](#)
- [Restoring job settings](#)
- [Viewing job status](#)
- [Viewing logs and reports](#)
- [Viewing copy job statistics](#)
- [Viewing log file contents](#)
- [Running reports](#)
- [Scheduling jobs](#)
- [Managing scheduled jobs](#)

Starting a copy job

NOTE: Before running a job, click **Test** on the Tool Bar to test the job to see if any errors are generated. Alternatively, click **Test this job** on the Job Summary page, choose **File | Test**, or right-click a job in the Jobs list, and then choose **Test** from the shortcut menu. No files are copied during the test.

NOTE: To maximize the performance of Secure Copy, you can set various options on the Performance page to increase the number of copy threads used. See [Maximizing copy performance](#).

To run copy jobs

- 1 Click **Jobs**.
- 2 Select one or more jobs.
- 3 Click **Run**.

-OR-

Click **Run this job now** on the Job Summary page, select **File | Run**, or right-click a job in the Jobs list, and then choose **Run** from the shortcut menu.

NOTE: If you made any changes to the copy options, you are prompted to save the file before continuing.

The window opens to display the progress of the job.

- To cancel a job while it is running, click **Cancel**.

- If any errors occur during the job, an explanation and path displays. To save the errors to a comma/quote delimited log file (.txt), click **Save As**, locate a destination, name the file, and then click **OK**.

If the job is successful, a message displays in the window header.

- 4 If **Close this window automatically when no errors occur** is selected, the window closes if the job is successful; otherwise, click **Close**.

i **NOTE:** Once you select this option, the job progress window does not display again. If you want the window to display again, choose **Tools | New Job Options | Performance Settings** to reset the selection. See [Setting default performance settings](#).

Restarting a copy job

If power is lost during a copy job, Secure Copy does not remember the last file it copied. You need to restart the job once power is restored. If the job is scheduled to run each night, the job will run at the next scheduled time.

If the copy job stops, you can restart the job without recopying the files already copied.

To restart a copy job

- 1 Click **Jobs**, and expand the job.
- 2 Click **Synchronization**.
- 3 Select **Copy Only Changed Source Files to Target**.
- 4 Click **Run** to start the job again.

Importing a job

You can create a new job quickly by using the options set for a current job and then importing a .csv file with the job name, source path, and target path.

To import a copy job

- 1 Create a .csv file.

FORMAT: Job Name,Source Path,Target Path

EXAMPLES:

Copy Job 1,C:\folder 1\C:\folder2\

Copy Job 2,C:\source\,\\server1\targetshare\

Copy Job 3,\\server2\source\,\\server3\target\

i **IMPORTANT:** Do not put a space after the comma.

- 2 Choose **File | Import**.
- 3 Select a copy job with the options you want to use.
- 4 Click **Browse**, and choose the file to use.
- 5 Select if you want to schedule the job after the import is complete.
- 6 Click **OK**.

Restoring job settings

Once you run a job, you can restore the settings for that job from the log file.

To restore job settings

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.
- 2 Right-click a log file, and choose **Restore Job Settings**.
- 3 Open the **Settings** tab to view the settings associated with the job.
- 4 On the **Restore** tab, choose to restore the job settings to the job or to create a new job based on the settings.
- 5 If you chose to create a job, type a name for the job.
- 6 Click **OK**.
- 7 If you chose to restore the job, click **Yes** to overwrite the existing settings.

Scheduling jobs

Secure Copy includes the ability to schedule copy jobs to occur when they are convenient to personnel, without interfering with business practices. The best time for data migration is during hours of non-operation or non-peak usage. Quite often this is not feasible for the average 9 to 5 administrator. Secure Copy uses the features of the Microsoft Task Scheduler service to handle all functions of job scheduling.

To schedule a copy job

- 1 Select a job in the Jobs list, and click **Schedule**.
-OR-
Choose **File | Schedule**, or click **Schedule this job** on the Job Summary page.
- 2 Open the **Triggers** tab, and click **New**.
- 3 Define the conditions that will trigger the task.
The task is enabled by default. You can set a time schedule, delay the start of the task, repeat the task, and stop the task if it is running for too long. You also can set the task to expire.
- 4 Click **OK**.
- 5 Open the **Actions** tab, and click **New**.
- 6 Define the action that will occur when the task starts. You can start a program, send an email, or display a message.
- 7 Click **Browse**, and locate the program or script to run.
- 8 Click **OK**.
- 9 Open the **Conditions** tab.
- 10 Define the conditions under which the task will run.
By default, the task will not run if the computer is on battery power. You can set the task to wait until the computer is idle for a period of time and if a network connection is available.
- 11 Open the **Settings** tab.
By default, the task runs on demand and stops if the task runs longer than 3 days. You can set additional criteria for running the task.
- 12 When you are finished setting up the scheduled task, click **OK**.
The task appears on the **General** tab. Once a job has run, it appears on the **History** tab.

Managing scheduled jobs

The Task Scheduler service is included with Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.0 and later with the Offline Browsing Pack installed.

To view scheduled jobs

- Click **Start**, point to **Programs | Accessories | System Tools**, and then choose **Scheduled Tasks**.

Viewing job status

The Job Status page displays the job name, the last date the job was run, and the job status.

To view the status of a copy job

- On the Job Summary page, click **Job Status**.

By default, the Job Status page updates every 60 seconds. You can adjust the refresh rate or manually refresh the page by clicking **Refresh**.

Viewing logs and reports

For each job run, Secure Copy automatically creates a log file (*.scl), which is stored in the Dell\Secure Copy 7\Logs folder. The file name contains the date and time that the job was run.

To view logs and reports

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.



NOTE: The Repository box displays the default location for log files. To choose a different Repository, click **Select**, and then choose a folder.

NOTE: To change the default location for log files, choose **Tools | Preferences | Logging Settings**. See [Setting logging settings](#).

- 2 Select a log file from the **Logs and Reports** pane. The **Dashboard** tab displays a summary of the selected job.

Viewing copy job statistics

To view details about the selected copy job

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.
- 2 Select a log file from the **Logs and Reports** pane.
- 3 Open the **Summary** tab.

Viewing log file contents

To view the contents of the selected log file

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.
- 2 Select a log file from the **Logs and Reports** pane.
- 3 Open the **Logs Viewer** tab.



NOTE: To display the contents of the **Log Viewer** tab as a report, open the **Reports** tab, and select **Verbose Report**.

Filtering log file contents

You can filter the results by the values in the **Level**, **Status**, and **Type** columns, and you can group the results by the values in the **Level**, **Logger**, and **Status** columns.

Table 19. Options for filtering log file contents

Button	Description
Level	Filter the displayed results by the value in the Level column: All , Debug , Error , Fatal , Info , or Warn
Status	Filter the displayed results by the value in the Status column: All , Copied , Error , Info , Purged , or Stopped
Type	Filter the displayed results by the value in the Type column: All , dll , exe , htm , or wav
Group By	Group the displayed results by the values in the Level , Logger , or Status columns
Refresh	Reload the values from the log file
Clear	Clear all values from the display
Reset	Remove all groupings and filters from the displayed results
Export	Export log results to a CSV or XML file

Exporting logs

You can export a log to a .CSV or .XML file.

To export a selected log file

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.
- 2 Right-click a log file, and choose **Export**.
- 3 Choose the format for the file.
- 4 Click **Browse** to name the file and to choose a destination for the file.
- 5 Click **Save**.
- 6 Click **OK**.

Deleting logs

Before you delete a log, you may want to export it to a file. See [Exporting logs](#).

To delete a selected log file

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.
- 2 Right-click a log file, and choose **Delete**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to delete the log file.

Running reports

You can run reports about the selected copy job.

To run a report

- 1 Click **Logs and Reports**.
- 2 Select a log file from the **Logs and Reports** pane.
- 3 Open the **Reports** tab and select a report.



NOTE: For those reports that can be sorted by Message or Source, select the desired option before running the report.

Table 20. List of reports

Report	Description
Summary Report	Lists job summary information.
Copied Files Report	Lists copied files, sorted by Message, Source, or File Type. NOTE: Select the method of sorting prior to running the report.
Skipped Files Report	Lists skipped files, sorted by Message, Source, or File Type. NOTE: Select the method of sorting prior to running the report.
Purged Files and Folders Report	Lists purged files and folders, sorted by Message, Source, or File Type. NOTE: Select the method of sorting prior to running the report.
Local Groups and Users Report	Lists migrated local groups and users.
Failed Job Report	Lists fatal errors that prevented the copy job from completing.
Errors Report	Lists errors, sorted by Message, Source, or File Type. Select the method of sorting prior to running the report.
File Verification Report	Lists any differences in the CRC32 checksum comparisons of file verification, if Verify File Copy is selected on the Performance page. See Verifying file copy .
License Information Report	Lists licensed servers.
Console's Server List Report	Lists the server licenses used by this console.
Verbose Report	Displays the contents of the Log Viewer tab as a report.
Analysis Report	Displays the post-migration analysis.

Analyzing file systems statistics

The File System Statistics Analyzer uses algorithms similar to Secure Copy to gauge both the scope and performance of the file systems of servers. In most cases, outputs from the analyzer are requested when performance issues are identified with Secure Copy. Extremely large file systems, poor communications between sources and targets, conflicts with other pieces of software, and other situations can cause the indexing performance of Secure Copy to suffer. One of the first elements of diagnosis in these situations is to try and gauge the overall size of the file systems configured for indexing.

To analyze file systems statistics

- 1 Click **Analyze**.
-OR-
Choose **File | Analyze**.
- 2 Choose the item on which to collect statistics.
- 3 Table 21. List of reports

Report	Description
Enumerate all fixed drives on this computer	Select to gather statistics on all fixed drives on the computer.
Enumerate server	Select and type the name of the server on which to collect statistics.
Enumerate paths	Select and click Browse to locate a folder or click Add to type a folder name. You can add multiple paths to the list. To remove a selected path, click Remove . <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The default output file is C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Logs\Outputlog.csv. To change the path or file name, click Browse.• To change the number of threads, choose a different value. By default, 1 thread is used to perform enumeration. In some instances, target systems respond favorably to having more threads employed to enumerate file system information.• Choose any additional options.
Use Backup Privileges	Select to leverage the Backup Operators right to avoid access denials in cases where no native rights exist to enumerate or read security information.
Capture Security Information	Select to force the application to read security from every resource encountered, in addition to recording file size and count information. Performance when using this option is generally much lower than without, but provides a much better indication of the performance of an Secure Copy agent used in the same scenario.
No SACL	Select to suppress the capture of system access control lists (SACL).
No status	Select to hide the command window and run the analyzer in quiet mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click Run.• To view the output file, click View.


Using the command line

You can run Secure Copy from the command line by using SecureCopyCmd.exe and JobsScheduler.exe.

- [Using SecureCopyCmd.exe](#)
- [Scheduling jobs from the command line](#)
- [Using Analyzer from the command line](#)

Using SecureCopyCmd.exe

SecureCopyCmd.exe is the engine that Secure Copy uses for copy processes and it uses all of the features that are available in Secure Copy. SecureCopyCmd.exe runs from the command line, but offers only limited options to script, because it references the features of a saved job by using the name of that job.

 **NOTE:** You must use SecureCopyCmd.exe from a computer that has a fully licensed version of Secure Copy 7 installed. You cannot copy SecureCopyCmd.exe from computer to computer.

Usage

SecureCopyCmd.exe

Table 22. Parameters for SecureCopyCmd.exe

Parameter	Meaning
/DB	Specify jobs database (.ssd file)
/Name=<Name>	Specify job using Job Name
/Source=<SourcePath>	Define a new source path. IMPORTANT: If you add /source to the command, it overrides the source(s) specified in the copy job identified by the job id or name.
/Target=<TargetPath>	Define a new target path. IMPORTANT: If you add /target to the command, it overrides the target(s) specified in the copy job identified by the job id or name.
/CopySubFolders=<True/False>	Specify true or false.
/Test	Test the job.
/Delete	Delete the job.
/Quiet	Runs job without user interface.

Examples

```
securecopycmd.exe /Name=Default /Test
```

```
securecopycmd.exe /Name=Default /Delete
```

```
securecopycmd.exe /Source=c:/CBrown/My Documents /Target=c:/Backup/My Documents
```

Scheduling jobs from the command line

You can schedule copy jobs from the command line using JobsScheduler.exe, which is located in the Secure Copy 7 installation folder.

You first need to create a CSV file that maps the files or folders to copy. You also need the name of an existing copy job that has the settings you desire to apply to the scheduled job.

CSV File format


```
Copy Job 1,C:/Folder 1,C:/Folder 2,15:00
Copy Job 2,C:/Folder 3,C:/Folder 4,18:40
```

Usage

```
JobsScheduler [/DB=filename] [/I=filename] [/J=jobname] [/U=user] [/P=password]
```

Table 23. Arguments for JobsScheduler.exe

Argument	Meaning
/DB	Jobs database (.ssd file) NOTE: If the /DB=filename is not specified, the default database is used.
/I /Input	CSV formatted file with schedules importing information.
/J /Job	The name of the existing job to use as a template.
/U /User	User name
/P /Password	User password

 **NOTE:** If you do not include any arguments, JobsScheduler.exe prompts you to enter the options.

Using Analyzer from the command line

You can run the File System Statistics Analyzer from the command line using FileSystemStatistics.exe, which is located in the Secure Copy 7 installation folder.

Usage

The File System Statistics Tool (FileSystemStatistics.exe) is located in the Secure Copy installation folder: C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7.

```
FileSystemStatistics /roots <roots> | /server <server> /out <filename> [/threads <count>] [/security] [/nobackup] [/nostatus]
```

If neither /roots or /server are specified, the application will enumerate all fixed drives on the local computer, and process them.

Table 24. Required Arguments

Required Argument	Meaning
/roots <roots>	A list of semi-colon separated paths to scan. This parameter must be specified. If there are any spaces in the paths, entire list of roots should be in quotes.
/server <server>	The name of the server to process. When specified, all normal <non administrator, non IPC> shares are enumerated and used as roots.

Required Argument	Meaning
/out <filename>	A file in which to write the applications output. The data written to this file is in comma separated (csv) format and is suitable for import into Microsoft Excel.

Table 25. Optional Arguments

Optional Argument	Meaning
/threads <count>	The number of threads to use to perform the enumeration. The number of threads must be less than or equal to the number of roots specified, so as to ensure that each one can be given roots to process. If not specified, 1 thread is used.
/nobackup	Avoids the use of the backup rights. If this flag is not specified, the backup right is enabled. Note that backup rights must be held on both the server where this application is run, and the target server.
/security	Instructs the application to capture security information in addition to count and size information.
/no status	Suppresses the command window and runs the tool in quiet mode.

Example: retrieving information for all shares

```
FileSystemStatistics /server SERVERNAME /out ServerName-outputfile.csv
```

Example: Retrieving information for a set of shares

```
FileSystemStatistics.exe /roots "\\SERVERNAME\Share1;\\SERVERNAME\Share Number 2" /out ServerName-outputfile.csv
```

Managing licenses

Secure Copy is licensed per server or per user. When you create a copy job, Secure Copy checks the license status to verify that the selected servers are on the list of licensed servers or if you have an available license to add the server. Use the options on the Help menu to monitor your license.

- [Viewing licenses](#)
- [Viewing licensed servers](#)
- [Applying a new license file](#)

Viewing licenses

License details include the license number, license type, expiration date, and the number of licensed servers and users. To see how many of the licensed servers are being used, check the list of licensed servers.

To view license details

- Choose **Help** | **About**, and then open the Licenses tab.
- OR-
- Choose **Help** | **License Status**, select a license, and click **Details**.

Viewing licensed servers

If a console is not on the list of servers, Secure Copy automatically adds it to the list when you run a copy job.

To view a list of licensed servers

- 1 Choose **Help** | **Licensed Servers**.
- 2 To print a list of the console's licensed servers, click **View Report**. Alternatively, run the Console's Server List Report on the Reports tab of the Logs and Reports page. See [Running reports](#).

Applying a new license file

To apply a new license file

- 1 Choose **Help** | **License Status**.
- OR-
- Click **License Status**.
- 2 Select a product feature, and click **Update License**.
- 3 Locate the Dell™ license file (*.asc or *.dlv), and click **Open**.

Checking for product updates

Secure Copy checks for updates to the software when you start the application, but you also can check for updates manually.

To manually check for updates

- Choose **Help** | **Check for Updates**.

Running Update Utilities

The built-in Update Utilities can help you update user and file information after data migration is complete, without requiring a visit to user desktops.

This section contains the following topics:

- **Home Path Updater:** Updates the home directory paths that are stored as an attribute of user accounts.
- **Profile Path Updater:** Updates the user profile paths that are stored as an attribute of user accounts.
- **Shortcut Updater:** Updates shortcuts to local or network programs, files, folders, or computers.
- **Link Updater:** Updates hyperlinks and OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) links in Microsoft Excel, Word, and PowerPoint documents.
- **Link Updater for Access:** Updates hyperlinks and OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) links in Microsoft Access documents.
- **Registry Updater:** Updates registry values on client computers such as the drive mappings in local and roaming user profiles and client printer connections.
- **Printer Migrator:** Migrates printers from one print server to another or to a cluster. Creates print shares, printer queues, printer local groups, and ports. Copies printer drivers, permissions, and printer attributes.

Home Path Updater

The Home Path Updater allows you to update user home directory paths after you have migrated data to a new server. You can update the users in a domain, which may span several servers, and map their home directory paths to one or more new servers.



IMPORTANT: Your logon account must have administrative rights for the domain in which the user accounts exist.

NOTE: Home Path Updater and Profile Path Updater require that Active Directory® Users have Home Paths and Profile Paths configured in Active Directory, otherwise when the domain is scanned, the Server drop-down list will be empty.

To update user home directory paths

- 1 Click **Update Utilities** in the Navigation Pane, and then click **Home Path Updater**.
To suppress the User Home Path Updater Wizard Welcome page, clear the **Always show Welcome** screen check box to hide this screen the next time you start the updater.
- 2 Click **Next**.
- 3 Select the type of update that you want to create.
You can create a new update or import a .CSV file that you previously exported. When you create a new update, you have the opportunity to export the definition to a .CSV file.
- 4 Click **Next**. If you imported a previously-exported file, go to step 6.
- 5 If you are creating a new update:
 - a. Select a domain.

- b. Select a server.

By selecting a specific server you can filter the list of users to include only those users that have a home drive on the specified server. This feature is useful if you have just migrated those directories to a new server.

- c. Select the users in the specified domain you want to update. The user accounts can reside on one or more servers.



NOTE: Active Directory® Users must have Home Paths configured in Active Directory, otherwise when the domain is scanned the Server list will be empty.

TIP: If you use **Add All** to select all the users listed, you can then use **Remove** to selectively remove individual users who you do not want to update.

- d. Click **Add**.

- e. Click **Next**.

- f. Map the source servers to the new target servers that will replace the source servers in the users' home directory paths.

The Home drive mappings page lists all of the servers on which the selected users have their home drives: these are the source servers. You can map each source computer to a different target computer or you can map multiple source computers to a single target computer.

- g. Click the row that contains the source computer to be mapped.

- h. Browse to select a target computer.

- i. Repeat for each source computer to be mapped to a new target computer.

- j. Click **Next**.

- 6 View the details for the user home paths that you are updating and make individual changes to the new home path information, if necessary.

- To edit specific information, click the entry under the New Home Dir heading that you want to change, and enter in the changes.
- To make changes for several users at a time, click **Replace All** and enter the information to be changed and the new information that replaces it.

- 7 Export the user home path mapping details to a file, if desired. The file that is created is in .csv (comma-separated values) file format.

A .csv file is a method to collect data so that it can be used as input for a table-oriented application such as a spreadsheet. Microsoft Excel can read .csv files. By editing the .csv file, you can make bulk changes to the user information using search and replace options.

- a. Click **Export** to create a file.

- b. Enter the name for the file and the location in which it should be saved.

- c. Click **Save**.

After you have created the file, you can import it into a program such as Microsoft Excel and make bulk changes to the user information using search and replace options. You can then import the file into this wizard and update the user home paths on the specified servers.

After you import the file into a program such as a spreadsheet application, you can see that the file follows certain conventions that must be maintained as you edit the file:

- The first column and row must contain the domain name.
- The subsequent rows that contain the user home path details must be in the following format:

user name	current user home path	new user home path	drive letter
-----------	------------------------	--------------------	--------------

- 8 Click **Next**.

- 10 Review the final information for the user home path updates.

11 Click **Finish**.

While the update is running, the User Home Path Updater displays a dialog box that shows the statistics for the update, such as the elapsed time and the estimated time remaining. You can also use this dialog box to stop the update.

For an easy way to verify that the user home paths have been updated, run the User Home Path Updater again and select the target server from the previous update on the Select Users page of the wizard. All of the users that you updated are now listed under the target server. Once you have viewed the list, close the wizard.

Profile Path Updater

The User Profile Path Updater allows you to view roaming user profiles on a server within a specified domain and to update the paths after you have migrated data to a new server. A roaming user profile is stored on a server and is available every time an end user logs on to any computer on the network. Any change made to the roaming user profile is updated on the server.



IMPORTANT: Your logon account must have administrative rights for the domain in which the user accounts exist.

IMPORTANT: Home Path Updater and Profile Path Updater require that Active Directory® Users have Home Paths and Profile Paths configured in Active Directory, otherwise when the domain is scanned the Server drop-down list will be empty.

To update the path of a roaming user profile

1 Click **Update Utilities**, and click **Profile Path Updater**.

To suppress the User Profile Path Updater Wizard Welcome page, clear the **Always show Welcome** screen check box to hide this screen the next time you start the updater.

2 Select the type of update that you want to create.

You can create a new update or import a .CSV file that you previously exported. When you create a new update, you have the opportunity to export the definition to a .CSV file.

3 Click **Next**. If you imported a previously-exported file, go to step 5.

4 If you are creating a new update:

a. Select a domain.

b. Select a server.

By selecting a specific server you can filter the list of users to include only those users that have a home drive on the specified server. This feature is useful if you have just migrated those directories to a new server.

c. Select the users in the specified domain you want to update. The user accounts can reside on one or more servers.



NOTE: Active Directory Users must have Home Paths configured in Active Directory, otherwise when the domain is scanned the Server list will be empty.

TIP: If you use **Add All** to select all the users listed, you can then use **Remove** to selectively remove individual users who you do not want to update.

d. Click **Add**.

e. Click **Next**.

f. Map the source servers to the new target servers that will replace the source servers in the users' home directory paths.

The Home drive mappings page lists all of the servers on which the selected users have their home drives: these are the source servers. You can map each source computer to a different target computer or you can map multiple source computers to a single target computer.

- g. Click the row that contains the source computer to be mapped.
- h. Browse to select a target computer.
- i. Repeat for each source computer to be mapped to a new target computer.
- j. Click **Next**.
- 5 View the details for the user profile paths that you are updating and make individual changes to the new profile path information, if necessary.
 - To edit specific information, click the entry under the New Profile Path heading that you want to change and enter in the changes.
 - To make changes for several users at a time, click **Replace All** and then enter the information to be changed and the new information that replaces it.
- 6 Export the user profile path mapping details to a file, if desired. The file that is created is in .csv (comma-separated values) file format.

A .csv file is a method to collect data so that it can be used as input for a table-oriented application such as a spreadsheet. Microsoft Excel can read .csv files. By editing the .csv file, you can make bulk changes to the user information using search and replace options.

 - a. Click **Export** to create a file.
 - b. Enter the name for the file and the location in which it should be saved.
 - c. Click **Save**.

After you have created the file, you can import it into a program such as Microsoft Excel and make bulk changes to the user information using search and replace options. You can then import the file into this wizard and update the user profile paths on the specified servers.

After you import the file into a program such as a spreadsheet application, you can see that the file follows certain conventions that must be maintained as you edit the file:

- The first column and row must contain the domain name.
- The subsequent rows that contain the user profile path details must be in the following format:

user name	current user home path	new user profile path	drive letter
-----------	------------------------	-----------------------	--------------

- 7 Click **Next**.
- 9 Review the final information for the profile path updates on the Confirmation page.
- 10 Click **Finish**.

While the update is running, the User Profile Path Updater displays a dialog box that shows the statistics for the update, such as the elapsed time and the estimated time remaining. You can also use this dialog box to stop the update.

For an easy way to verify that the user profile paths have been updated, run the User Profile Path Updater again and select the target server from the previous update on the Select Users page of the wizard. All of the users that you updated are now listed under the target server. Once you have viewed the list, close the wizard.

Shortcut Updater

Use the Shortcut Updater to update shortcuts to point to the new location after data is migrated to a new server. When you run the Shortcut Updater, the shortcut files (.lnk) that contain the shortcut paths to the source computer are updated to point to the new target path location.

You can specify the old and new target path of the shortcut or use a .INI file. The .ini file must be saved in ANSI-encoded format.

Example

You migrated data from server CORP1_NT to server CORP1_2K. During the migration, you renamed Accts to Accounts and Sales to UKSales. The .ini file to update those shortcuts that map to files and folders on the old server is:

```
[ServerMap]
\\CORP1_NT\Sales = \\CORP1_2K\UKSales
\\CORP1_NT\Accts = \\CORP1_2K\Accounts
\\CORP1_NT = \\CORP1_2K
```

To update shortcuts

- 1 Click **Update Utilities**, and click **Shortcut Updater**.
- 2 Type the path or browse to locate the path of the shortcut files to update.
- 3 To include subdirectories in the path, select **Include Subfolders**.
- 4 Specify the source path and target path for the shortcut update or use a .INI file.

To specify a path

- a. Type the path or browse to locate the path of the old target of the shortcut.
- b. Type the path or browse to locate the path of the new target of the shortcut.

To use a .INI file

- a. Select **Use Ini File**.
 - b. Type the path to the .ini file that contains the path update information.
- 5 To run a test on the update, select **Run As a Test**.

The test report audit displays the number of shortcuts that will be updated by Shortcut Updater. No shortcuts are actually updated when you run the test report. Specify the number of shortcut files to include in the test. If you leave the box blank, the default is 500 files.

- 6 Click **Run**.

Upon completion, the Shortcut Updater creates a log file and a report file in the Tools subfolder (C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Logs\Tools\Shortcut Updater).

Format for the file name: SU_ddmmyy_hh_mm_ss.*

- To view the report in a web browser, click **Report**. You also can open the report from the Navigation pane by double-clicking the report file name.
- To view the log, click **Log**. You also can open the report from the Navigation pane by double-clicking the log file name.

- 7 When you are ready to perform the update, clear the **Run as a Test** box, and click **Run**.

Link Updater



IMPORTANT: Microsoft Office is required for Link Updater. Do not run Microsoft Office applications on the computer on which the Link Updater is running. If you have Excel open when you run Link Updater, Excel will be forcibly closed with no prompting to save your files.

You can use the Link Updater (LU.exe) to update OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) links and hyperlinks in Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint files that have been migrated to a new server.



NOTE: The Link Updater cannot update the links in files that are password protected or to which access is denied and files that are in use.

The OLE links and hyperlinks can use either UNC (Universal Naming Convention) paths or explicit local paths. The utility can update the existing links in a document to new local paths or UNC paths as necessary.

In a network, the Universal Naming Convention (UNC) is used to identify a shared file in a computer without having to specify the specific storage device on which it is located. In Windows® operating systems, the UNC can be used instead of the local naming system. The UNC name format is as follows:

\\servername\sharename\path\filename

A UNC path cannot contain any folder names or subfolder names since the file name could already exist directly under the share name.


Prerequisites

Before you update the link information, verify that the following prerequisites are met:

- Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint must be installed on the computer on which the Link Updater is run.
- You must be logged on with an account that has administrative rights since you need access to the files.

To update links

- 1 Click **Update Utilities** In the Navigation Pane, and then click **Link Updater**.
 1. In the Scan Path box, type a path or browse to locate the Microsoft Word, Excel, or PowerPoint files that contain links you want to update.
- 2 You can specify the source path and target path for the shortcut update or use an .INI file.

 **NOTE:** The link updater verifies that the target folder exists before it updates the links.

To specify a path

- a. In the Source Link box, type a path or browse to locate the linked files on the source computer. The path name can be a local path or UNC path.
- b. In the Target Link box, type a path or browse to locate the linked files on the target computer. The path name can be a local path or UNC path.

To use a map file

- a. Select **Use Map File**.
 - b. Type a path or browse to locate the link map .ini file that maps the old locations of linked files to the new locations. See [Creating a link map .ini file](#).
 - c. Click **Open**.
- 3 Set options for the update.

Table 26. Update options

Option	Description
Recursive Search and Update	Select to search recursively through the folders and subfolders of the paths you have specified.
Turn on output to CSV file	Select to save detailed information from the test report in a CSV (comma separated values) file.
Log detailed info	Select to save detailed information from the update in a log file.

- 4 To perform a test report audit to see the number of files that will be updated by Link Updater, select **Test Mode**, and specify the number of files you want to test. No files are actually updated when you run the test report.
- 5 Click **Run**.

Upon completion, the Link Updater creates a log file and a report file in the Tools subfolder (C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Logs\Tools\Link Updater).

Format for the file name: LU_ddmmyy_hh_mm_ss.*

To view the report in a web browser

- Click **Report**. You also can open the report from the Navigation pane by double-clicking the report file name.

To view the log

- Click **Log**. You also can open the report from the Navigation pane by double-clicking the log file name.

- 6 When you are ready to perform the update, clear the **Test Mode** check box, and click **Run**.

Creating a link map .ini file

Information in an .ini file is grouped by section headers, which are names that are enclosed in brackets such as [SectionName]. The section header defines what the section represents. The data to be updated is specified after the [SectionName]. Use the section header [LinkMap] in an .ini file used with the Link Updater.

The .ini file must be saved using ANSI encoding. The file can be edited with a text editor or a word processor that imports ASCII files.

The target path must include the folder in which the files now reside. For example, the .ini file content for remapping the location information for the OLE links in files might look as follows:

```
[LinkMap]
C:\Corporate\HR Docs = G:\Corporate\HR Docs\Excel
D:\Documents = G:\Documents
```

NOTE: Do not enclose any file or folder names that contain spaces in quotation marks in an .ini file. You only use enclose variables in quotation marks in the command line.

Example

You have a Microsoft Word file with links to different types of files in several different folders. You have created an .ini file that maps the old locations of the linked files to the new locations. The name of the .ini file is remap.ini and is located in C:\Migration.

```
LU "\\ServerA\Sales 2005\Company X RFP.doc" /F=C:\Migration\remap.ini
```

Running Link Updater from the command line

The Link Updater (LU.exe) is located in: C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Tools.

You should only run the Link Updater during a time when users do not need to access files on the server or when it is possible for you to lock out all users and prevent them from accessing files on the server. You must run the LU.exe file from the Secure Copy server because of the licensing check the file performs.

IMPORTANT: Do not run Microsoft Office applications on the computer on which the Link Updater is running.

Use the following syntax to run Link Updater from the command line and manually specify the paths to be updated:

```
LU FullFilePath SourcePath TargetPath [/r] [/t= n] [/c] [/z]
```

Table 27. Required Parameters

Required Parameter	Meaning
FullFilePath	Location of the Microsoft Word, Excel, or PowerPoint files that contain links you want to update. Enter as the full path name to the directory that contains the files followed by *. * (which is the default). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To update only Microsoft Word files, specify *.doc in the path name. • To update only Microsoft Excel files, specify *.xls in the path name. • To update only Microsoft PowerPoint files, specify *.ppt in the path

Required Parameter	Meaning
	name. NOTE: You can specify the FullFilePath using the UNC convention.
SourcePath	Location of the linked files on the source computer. Path name can be a local path or UNC path.
TargetPath	Location of the linked files on the target computer. Path name can be a local path or UNC path. NOTE: The link updater verifies that the target folder exists before it updates the links.

Table 28. Optional Parameters

Optional Parameter	Meaning
/r	Search recursively through the folders and subfolders of the paths you have specified.
/t= n	Create a test report that lists the number of files that will be updated. If you specify this option, only the audit report is created. The files are not updated. If you do not specify a number (=n), then the report includes an unlimited number of files to the maximum number allowed. NOTE: The maximum number that can be specified using the \t argument is 2147483647.
/c	Use with the /t (test report) option to create a CSV file that lists the files and the links to be updated. This option allows you to review potential changes in a file without updating the links. If you use the /c option without using /t, you get a CSV file that contains all the file links that were updated. The CSV file is created in the same directory in which the link updater utility is running. The file uses the following naming convention: LINK_UPDATER_LINKS_FOUND_ddmmyy_hh_mm.csv
/z	Delete previously generated LINK_UPDATER files, including the .log, .csv, and .htm files.



NOTE: Any file or folder names that contain spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks (""). You must enter the source and target paths using a balanced syntax.

Correct

```
LU *.doc C:\SourceFolder\ D:TargetFolder\
```

Incorrect

```
LU *.doc C:\SourceFolder\ D:TargetFolder
```

Since the incorrect example has \ after SourceFolder but not after TargetFolder, the Link Updater replaces C:\SourceFolder\ with D:\TargetFolder. So, in effect, the TargetFolder name is incorrect as a prefix to the updated file links. The Link Updater would determine that the target path does not exist and the files are not updated.

Example for specifying path information

You want to update the links for migrated Microsoft Word files located here: C:\Folder1.

The Word files have links to PowerPoint files that were previously located here: D:\Corporate\DivisionB. The PowerPoint files are now located here: D:\Corporate\HR\PP.

```
LU C:\Folder1\*.doc D:\Corporate\DivisionB D:\Corporate\HR\PP
```

Identifying all source paths

You can use the test report option to show all source paths. To do this, you enter \\ instead of specifying the source path.

The syntax to produce a test report that shows all source paths is as follows:

```
LU FullFilePath \\ TargetPath /t
```

Since you are running the Link Updater in test mode and no links are updated, you can enter a dummy path as the target path. For example, you could enter \\Test as the target path.

Using a .ini file from the command line

Use the following syntax to run Link Updater from the command line using an .ini file to specify the paths:

```
LU FullFilePath /F= INIFile [/r] [/t= n] [/c] [/z]
```

INIFile is the full path name for the .ini file that contains the update information about the source computer and the target computer for the linked files.

Link Updater for Access

Link Updater for Microsoft Access updates external table links to other Microsoft Access databases and Excel spreadsheets, and updates hyperlinks found in Access table records. This utility performs automatic backups of the Access database file.



IMPORTANT: Microsoft Office is required for Link Updater for Access. Do not run Microsoft Office applications on the computer on which the Link Updater for Access is running. If you have Excel open when you run Link Updater for Access, Excel will be forcibly closed with no prompting to save your files.

IMPORTANT: You must create a link map file to use this utility. See [Creating a link map .ini file](#).

To update external table links

- 1 Click **Update Utilities**, and click **Link Updater for Access**.
- 2 Open the **Settings** tab.
- 3 Type the path or browse to locate the Microsoft Access files that contain links you want to update.
- 4 Type the path or browse to locate the link map file that maps the old locations of linked files to the new locations.
- 5 Set options for the update.

Test Mode (no updates)

By default, the Link Update runs in test mode, which allows you to scan the path and see the updates without making changes to the file.

Enable Debug Logging

Select to see detailed level logging.

- 6 Open the **Microsoft Access** tab.
- 7 Set options for Microsoft Access.

Enable Microsoft Access Database Updates

Select to check Microsoft Access files for external table links and hyperlinks.

Update external table links

Select to check and update external table links. The current link types supported are links to other tables in external Microsoft Access files, and links to external Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

Update Hyperlink fields in table records

Select to scan table records for hyperlink fields. This process may take some time if the table has many records.

Backup Access database file (.mdb) before updating

Select to create a backup copy of the .mdb file made to the same location as the existing file. The file will have an extension of .BAK. The backup is made before scanning the Microsoft Access database file for changes. If no changes are made, the backup file is removed.

- 8 Open the **Scan** tab.
- 9 Click **Scan**. The Statistics area updates as the scan progresses.



NOTE: If you selected **Test mode** on the Settings tab, no files are updated.

- 10 To display the log file containing a summary of the actions performed, click **View Log**.

Registry Updater

You can use the Registry Updater (RegTool.exe) to search and replace registry entries on client computers after a migration. The Registry Updater updates the registry based on an .ini file that contains the specified registry entries that are used to update the client computers.

For example, after a data migration you may need to update drive mappings in user local and roaming profiles. The Registry Updater replaces outdated links with links to the new server, so the computers can identify the new location of the data.



NOTE: Before you run the Registry Updater, you must create an .ini file for the drive mappings.

This section include the following topics:

- [Creating the drive mapping .ini file](#)
- [Running the Registry Updater](#)
- [Running Registry Updater from the command line](#)
- [Using the Registry Updater in a logon script](#)

Creating the drive mapping .ini file

The .ini file is used to change the drive mappings in user local and roaming profiles from an old server mapping to a new server mapping.

A template .ini file is available to use to create your own .ini file. The template file is named drivemap.ini and is located in C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Tools.

Format

```
;[Values]
;HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Network = ServerMap,Recurse
;
;[ServerMap]
;SourceServer\OldShare = TargetServer\NewShare
;SourceServer = TargetServer
;OldValue = NewValue
```

The [Values] section identifies the registry keys to search and replace. Drive mappings for a user are stored in the HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Network registry key. You can add the optional Recurse to include subkeys and associated values.



NOTE: If recursion is not set, the Registry Updater searches and replaces only values that are directly under the registry key.

The [ServerMap] section defines a mapping of old server to new server. You can map a server to a share on another server and you can map a share on a server to a new share on a server.



IMPORTANT: Only one mapping rule is applied and the rules are processed in order. This allows you to map old shares to new shares with different names.

Example

You migrated data from server FS_NT to server FS_2K. Several shares were migrated and you renamed some of the shares because of conflicts on the target server or because of new naming conventions. You migrated shares named Software, Public, Accts, and Sales. During the migration, you renamed Accts to Accounts and Sales to UKSales. The .ini file to update those users that still have drive mappings to the old server and old shares might look as follows:

```
;Example
;[Values]
;HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Network = ServerMap,Recurse

;[ServerMap]
;FS_NT\Sales = FS_2K\UKSales
;FS_NT\Accts = FS_2K\Accounts
;FS_NT = FS_2K
```

Running the Registry Updater

- 1 Click **Update Utilities**, and click **Registry Updater**.
- 2 Type the path or browse to locate the .ini file that you created.
- 3 Type the name of the computer where the Registry Updater will update the registry.
- 4 You can run the Registry Updater through the Registry Tool dialog box or you can run it from the Command Line.
 - Click to **Run** the specified .ini file with the specified arguments.
 - Click **Launch cmd.exe** to run the Registry Updater from the command line.

Running Registry Updater from the command line

The Registry Updater (ToolsRegTool.exe) is located in: C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Tools.

Format

```
RegTool /i=INIFile [/c=ComputerName] [/a=AuditFile]
```

INIFile is the name and path of the .ini file that you created.

ComputerName is the computer where the Registry Updater will update the registry. If you do not specify this argument, the update is run on the local computer.

AuditFile is the path to the file that saves the information about the registry keys that were updated and those that could not be updated. (Optional)

Examples

```
RegTool /i=C:\RegTool\updates.ini /c=USERCOMP01 /a=C:\RegTool\audit.log
```


```
RegTool /i=\\FILSRV1\RegToolShare\updates.ini /c=USERCOMP01 /a=C:\RegTool\audit.log
```

Using the Registry Updater in a logon script

The Registry Updater is typically distributed through logon scripts that run when users first log on to their computers after the migration. When you create the logon script, be aware of the following two points:

- The logon script should only run once.
- After the script has run, the user must log off and then log on for the changes to take effect.

Printer Migrator

 **NOTE:** Printer Migrator requires the source/target machines to have the Print Server Role.

Use the Printer Migrator migrate printers from one print server to another. You can create new printer migrations or use existing (saved) printer migrations. When you select an existing printer migration, you can use the previously configured settings or you can change the settings.

Printer Migrator supports migrations to Windows® 2000, Windows 2000 cluster, Windows 2003, Windows Server® 2003 cluster, Windows Server 2008, or Windows Server 2008 R2 from:

- Windows NT 4.0 or Windows NT 4.0 clusters
- Windows 2000 or Windows 2000 clusters
- Windows Server 2003 or Windows Server 2003 clusters
- Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 clusters

Printer Migrator migrates the ports, drivers, printers, and the associated printer properties, including security. It performs the following tasks:

- Copies printer permissions and print shares to the target.
- Copies printer attributes including forms.
- Creates any local groups and domain local groups that are referenced in printer permissions on the target.
- Converts Hewlett Packard® JetDirect ports and line printer remote (LPR) ports to TCP/IP ports, if desired.
- Creates printer queues on the target.
- Creates printer ports on the target.
- Installs or copies the primary printer driver and copies the additional printer drivers to the target.

Printer Migrator also allows you to rename a printer, port, or print share as part of the migration process. It identifies conflicts on the source and target server and allows you to resolve them.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Running multiple migrations](#)
- [About printer drivers](#)
- [Updating user workstations](#)
- [Prerequisites for printer migration](#)
- [About print monitors](#)
- [Running the printer migration wizard](#)
- [Updating printer client computers with an INI file](#)


Running multiple migrations

The following rules apply when running multiple printer migrations:

- When scheduling migrations, plan the scheduled run times so that the migrations run sequentially.
- Do not attempt to run multiple migrations to the same target computer at the same time. If you do, the migrations fail because Printer Migrator performs several Print Spooler restarts on the target server during migration.
- You can run simultaneous migrations from the same source computer.

About printer drivers

Printer Migrator installs the selected printer drivers when you create a printer migration. Printer Migrator also copies additional drivers from the source server to the target server. For example, if you are migrating from a Windows NT4 to Windows Server® 2000 or Windows Server 2003, the original Windows NT4 printer drivers are copied to the target server as additional drivers.

 **NOTE:** You can choose not to migrate printer drivers from the source to be used as additional drivers on the target computer.

There are two types of printers drivers:

- Kernel-mode (version 2) drivers used on Windows NT 4.0 platforms
- User-mode (version 3) drivers used on Windows Server 2000 and Windows Server 2003 platforms

About kernel-mode drivers

Kernel-mode printer drivers are drivers that are executed in the same resource space that is normally reserved for the operating system or system kernel.

All Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers (version 2 drivers) are kernel-mode drivers. Windows 2000 supports kernel-mode drivers.


Windows Server® 2003 also supports kernel-mode drivers. However, in Windows Server 2003 an administrator can control whether printer installations using kernel-mode drivers are permitted. By default, the policy to disallow the installation of printers using kernel-mode drivers is enabled on Windows Server 2003.

Kernel-mode printer drivers can pose a security risk because the printer driver runs in the same context as the operating system and has unrestricted access to all system resources. Running in the kernel mode also means that a printer driver failure (exception) can result in a server outage.

About user-mode printer drivers

User-mode printer drivers were introduced with Windows Server 2000. User-mode printer drivers run in the user context and can only access user system resources. In addition, a printer driver failure does not impact the entire server.

All native Windows Server 2000 and Windows Server 2003 printer drivers (version 3 drivers) are user-mode drivers.

 **NOTE:** If possible, it is recommended that you install user-mode printer drivers.

Updating user workstations

After you have migrated your printers to a new server, you can use the RegTool utility to update each workstation across the enterprise to use the new printers.

Prerequisites for printer migration

Before you perform a printer migration, verify that the following prerequisites are met:

- Your logon account must have administrative rights for the source and target computers.
- If your printers have local groups associated with them, you must have domain administration privileges within the target domain so domain local groups can be created.
- If you are migrating printers to a cluster (Windows 2000, Windows 2003, or Windows 2008), your account must have administrative rights for each node in the cluster.
- You must install any non-standard monitors used by the printers (port monitors and language monitors) on the target computer.
- The printer processor must be available on the target computer. Most printers use WinPrint which is native to Windows and is normally present on the target computer.

Additional prerequisites for Windows 2003 Server

If you are migrating to a server running Windows Server® 2003, the following prerequisites also apply:

- Ensure that the print server role is configured and at least one printer is added and shared.
- Ensure that the print spooler is turned on, otherwise, Printer Migrator will not detect the printers.
- By default, Windows Server 2003 does not allow installation of printers that use kernel-mode drivers. You can disable this policy if you need to migrate version 2 drivers to support older clients. The “disallow installation of printers using kernel-mode print drivers” policy is located under ADMINISTRATIVE TEMPLATES\PRINTERS in the Group Policy Object Editor. To access the Group Policy Object Editor, click Start | Run and enter gpedit.msc.

About print monitors

Printer Migrator supports the standard print monitors that are installed with the Windows® operating system. Windows Server® 2000 and Windows Server 2003 support two kinds of print monitors: language monitors and port monitors.

- A language monitor provides the common language needed for the client and printer to communicate bidirectionally. It is associated with the printer driver for a specific printer.
- A port monitor manages all communication between printer drivers and the physical communication ports. Typically, the print spooler sends a print job to the port monitor which transmits the job to the printer.

If a printer requires a non-standard print monitor, you must install the appropriate monitor on the target computer before you migrate the printer. If a required port monitor is not installed on the target, the Printer Migration Wizard notifies you that it cannot migrate the specific printer.

The Printer Migration Wizard indicates that a required language monitor is not installed on the target server. If a required language monitor is not installed on the target, the printer migration might fail to complete.

Running the printer migration wizard



IMPORTANT: Do not perform more than one printer migration at the same time to the same target server.

- 1 Click **Update Utilities**, and click **Printer Migrator**.



NOTE: To suppress the Printer Migration Utility Wizard Welcome page, clear the **Always show Welcome screen** check box to hide this screen the next time you start the updater.


- 2 Click **Next**.
- 3 Choose to create a new printer migration or use an existing printer migration.

Table 29. Printer migration types

Type	Description
Printer migration	Type a name for the new printer migration. New printer migrations are automatically saved to a printer migration file that includes all of the settings for that migration. By default, the printer migration file is saved to the following location: C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Tools\Printer Migrations\Migration.
Existing printer migrations	Existing printer migrations include the source and target computers, printers, printer drivers, and migration options. When you select an existing printer migration, the Migration Properties window is displayed. To make changes to the settings, you can click Back . When you select an existing printer migration, you can view results for that migration by clicking View Reports .


4 Click **Next**.

5 Select the computer from which you want to migrate printers (source computer) and the computer to which you want to migrate printers (target computer).

 **NOTE:** The Printer Migration Wizard verifies that your logon account has administrative rights for the source and target computers. If you do not have administrative rights for the selected computers, the printer migration cannot proceed.

6 Click **Next**.

7 Click **Add All** to migrate all printers listed on the source computers or select a printer in the Available Source Printers list, and then click **Add**.

 **NOTE:** If you use the Add All button to select all available printers, you can then use the Remove button to selectively remove individual printers you do not want to migrate.

8 Click **Next**.

9 Select the printer drivers to install on the target computer prior to migration. Details about the printer drivers you can use during the migration are shown in the Driver Selection window.

Printer Migrator attempts to locate new versions of the printer drivers currently installed on the source computer. The newer versions of the printer driver could be Windows® in-box printer drivers available on the target computer or already installed on the target computer. You could also install OEM printer drivers provided by the manufacturer.

If you choose to install a printer driver from a vendor site, unzip the printer driver file and save it to the hard drive (or to the network) before you run the migration. Click in the Target Driver column of the Driver Selection window to browse to the location of the OEM printer driver .inf file.

Table 30. Driver Selection Window Columns

Column	Description
Source Driver	Shows the names of the printer drivers currently installed on the source computer.
Target Driver	Shows the names of the printer drivers that will be installed on the target computer. To change the printer driver, click in the column, and then browse to the location of the printer driver.

Column	Description
Driver Location	<p>Shows the four possible locations of a target printer driver that will be installed on the target computer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source: The source printer driver will be migrated to the target computer. • Windows: The Windows® in-box printer driver located on the target computer will be installed on the target computer. • Existing: The existing printer driver on the target computer will be used; no other printer drivers will be installed on the target computer. • Directory path: The full path to a printer driver .inf file is shown. This indicates that you are using an OEM printer driver installation.

10 Click **Next**.

11 Set options for the printer migration.



NOTE: The driver and port options available depend on the target server's operating system, and whether the selected printers use either LPR or Hewlett Packard JetDirect ports. If none of the printers you selected use LPR or Hewlett Packard JetDirect ports, the associated options are not available.

Table 31. Printer Migration Options

Option	Description
Driver Options	Select if you want to continue to support clients using older platforms by migrating any additional drivers found on the source computer. If you do not want to continue to support older platforms on the target computer and know that all client computers connected to the target computer have been upgraded to newer platforms, such as Windows® XP, you can choose to clear this option.
Port Options	The port options are available in situations when you are migrating printers with line printer remote (LPR) ports, or printers that have Hewlett Packard JetDirect ports.
Convert LPR ports to Standard TCP/IP Ports	<p>Select to convert any LPR ports migrated from the source to standard TCP/IP ports on the target server. The standard monitor replaces the LPRMON protocol for TCP/IP printers connected directly to the network through a network adapter.</p> <p>NOTE: Many printers that use LPR for TCP/IP printing can also use the standard TCP/IP ports.</p>
Select How Hewlett-Packard JetDirect ports should be migrated	Both the Windows Standard Port Monitor (standard TCP/IP) and Hewlett Packard® standard TCP/IP ports are compatible with most HP® JetDirect printers. Check with the printer manufacturer to determine which port types are supported for a print device.

Table 32. Options to migrate Hewlett-Packard JetDirect ports

Option	Result
Convert HP JetDirect ports to Standard TCP/IP ports	<p>Printer Migrator converts any HP JetDirect port migrated from the source to a standard TCP/IP port on the target.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not select this option if the target print server is running the Windows NT 4.0 operating system.</p>
Convert HP JetDirect ports to HP TCP/IP ports	<p>Printer Migrator converts any HP JetDirect port migrated from the source to a Hewlett Packard standard TCP/IP port on the target.</p> <p>NOTE: You must install the HP standard TCP/IP port monitor on the target server before you migrate the printers.</p>

Option	Result
Do not convert HP JetDirect ports	Printer Migrator migrates the HP JetDirect ports from the source to the target. NOTE: JetDirect ports must be installed on the target server.




12 Click **Next**.

13 View the printer details on the Migration Properties page and make any necessary changes to printer, share, and port names, or update descriptions. To modify the displayed information, click in the column and change the displayed entry.

14 Click **Validate** to validate the property information and see if there are any conflicts between the source printers and printers on the target computer.

The Migration Properties page displays an icon for each printer that indicates validation status.

Table 33. Validation status icons

Icon	Meaning
	The printer information for the migration has not been validated against the target computer.
	<p>The printer information has been validated for the selected printers and a conflict is detected on the target. Conflicts are highlighted in either red or yellow to indicate the type and severity of conflict.</p> <p>NOTE: You can resolve conflicts by modifying the information highlighted in yellow or red.</p> <p>Yellow Highlight Indicates a conflict exists, however, the migration can usually proceed with the conflict unresolved. Yellow indicates the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are printer port conflicts. • Language monitors are missing. <p>If a port name is highlighted yellow, the port name is being used by an existing printer on the target. More than one printer can have the same port name since Windows supports printer port pooling. If you do not want to share the port with another printer, rename the port.</p> <p>Yellow also indicates missing language monitors. The migration can complete under these conditions, but Printer Migrator provides a warning to let you know that the printer driver is being installed without the language monitor.</p> <p>Red Highlight Indicates that the migration cannot proceed until the conflict is resolved. Red indicates any or all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are conflicting printer and share names. • The identified printers are using a non-standard port monitor. • You must install the appropriate monitor on the target computer before you can proceed. • The printer processor is not available on the target computer. <p>IMPORTANT: If all the properties are highlighted red, you must install the non-standard monitors required by the printers on the target before you can proceed. Click Back and remove the printer from the list.</p>
	The information has been validated and there are no conflicts with the information on the target computer.

NOTE: You can proceed with a printer migration even if there are conflicts with specific printers. Printer Migrator migrates the printers that do not have conflicts. It attempts to migrate printers for which it has detected conflicts. If there are conflicts, the migration will likely fail unless the conflict is with the port name. If a port name is highlighted yellow, it means the port name is already used by an existing printer.

More than one printer can have the same port name since Windows NT and Windows 2000 support port pooling for printers. The printer is migrated to the target and the port is shared. If you do not want to share the port with another printer, rename the printer port.

15 Click **View Errors** to display a summary of the errors found.

Table 34. Error messages

Error	Description
Missing Port Monitors	<p>Indicates the target server does not have the specific port monitor for the type of port being migrated. Printers with missing print monitors are highlighted in red.</p> <p>You must install the port monitor on the target server. Only one instance of the monitor is needed for each port type.</p> <p>For LPR ports or for HP JetDirect ports, you can convert them to standard TCP/IP ports.</p> <p>NOTE: Local ports are not supported when migrating to Windows clusters.</p>
Missing Language Monitors	<p>Indicates the target server does not have a specific language monitor used by the printer driver for a migrated printer. Printers with missing language monitors are highlighted in yellow on the Migration Properties window.</p> <p>You do not have to install the language monitor on the target server; the printer migration will complete and Printer Migrator provides a warning that the driver is being installed without the language monitor. Network printers do not usually use language monitors.</p> <p>Only one instance of a monitor is needed for drivers that use that specific language monitor. Several printer drivers may use the same language monitor.</p> <p>If you want to install the missing language monitor, obtain the latest version of the driver from the printer manufacturer and install it on the target server.</p> <p>NOTE: The drivers provided with the Microsoft operating system do not typically use language monitors so it is important to install the driver supplied by the printer manufacturer.</p> <p>Installing Language Monitors on Clusters</p> <p>If you are migrating to a Windows 2000 cluster, the language monitor must be installed on each node of the cluster.</p> <p>If you are migrating to a Windows 2003 or Windows 2008 cluster, you can install the language monitor on the virtual server. Navigate to the virtual server using My Network Places and click Add Printer.</p>
Conflicting Printer Names	<p>Indicates that a printer of the same name already exists on the target server. The printer name is highlighted in red on the Migration Properties window.</p> <p>Use one of the following three options to resolve this error:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click the printer name and enter a new name. The printer is migrated using the new name.• Delete the printer with the same name from the target server.• Do not migrate the source printer that is in conflict. Click Back and remove the printer from the Printers Being Migrated list.


Error	Description
Conflicting Share Names	<p>Indicates that a print share of the same name already exists on the target server. The share name is highlighted in red on the Migration Properties window.</p> <p>Use one of the following three options to resolve this error:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click the share name and enter a new name. The printer is migrated using the new share name. • Delete the share with the same name from the target server. • Do not migrate the source printer that is in conflict. Click Back and remove the printer from the Printers Being Migrated list.

You can export printer details to a text file in comma separated value (CSV) format. This is helpful when planning large scale printer migrations because you can use the functionality available in external tools such as search and replace to modify large amounts of data quickly.

By default, the printer details are exported to a text file in the following location:

C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy\Tools\Printer Migrations\Migrations

After editing the printer details, you can import the file back into Printer Migrator.

 **IMPORTANT:** When editing printer details in the exported printer details file, you must not change the first field, which represents the original printer name.

Printer Migrator automatically verifies the data in the imported file. Information for printers that are not included in the current migration is not imported. An import error message displays details of import failures.

16 Click **Next**.


You can choose to have the printer migration run now, or at a time that you set using the scheduling options. The scheduling feature allows you to run printer migrations at specific times when it is more efficient, such as at night when servers are not as busy.

The Schedule Account is the user name and password of the account under which the Printer Migration runs.

17 Click **Next**.

Once you have resolved any conflicts, you can review the final information for the migration. When you have confirmed that the information displayed in the Confirmation window is correct, you can click **Finish** to run the migration and view the printer migration statistics.

18 Click **Finish**.

 **NOTE:** If you scheduled the printer migration to run at a later time, a confirmation window is displayed instead of the Printer Migration Statistics window.

When the migration starts to run, the print migration utility stops the print spooler on the target computer. While the migration is running, the Printer Migration Wizard displays statistics such as the elapsed time for the migration and the number of errors and warnings.

- To stop the migration in process, click **Stop**.
- To review the log file that was generated during the migration, click **Log File**.
- To view the printer migration details in an HTML report, click **Report**. The report includes:
 - source computer and target computer
 - migration start time and the total migration time
 - number of printers migrated and number of printers not migrated
 - number of errors and number of warnings
 - information for migrated printers (source computer/printer name—target computer/printer name) and information for printers that were not migrated
 - migrated local groups and domain local groups, as referenced in the printer permissions

- error messages and warning messages
- links to the log file and to a map file (INI file) created by the print migration utility (use the INI file to update the client computers that use the migrated printers)

Updating printer client computers with an INI file

When you run the Printer Migration Wizard, it creates an INI file that contains the printer mapping information. You can use the INI file to update registry information on client computers. The INI file is saved using ANSI encoding.

Typically you use the INI file with the registry updater utility (RegTool.exe) in a logon script. The logon script is used to update the registry on client computers to point to the new server location for the migrated printers. If you already have logon scripts for your network users, you could append the contents of the INI to your existing logon scripts.

You can also use the INI file with the registry updater utility to search and replace registry entries on client computers following a migration. You cannot run the utility remotely. You must copy both the utility and the INI file to the client computer and run the utility locally. For more information about the registry updater utility, see [Registry Updater](#).

This section contains the following topics:

- [INI file name and location](#)
- [About the INI file contents](#)
- [Example of a printer mapping INI file](#)
- [Using the RegTool with the INI file](#)

INI file name and location

The INI file is located in C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Tools\Printer Migrations\Map. The Map folder is created when you run a printer migration.

Format

The INI file name consists of the old server name, the new server name, and the date and time the file was created.

Examples

If you migrated the printers from the ottserver1 to the vanserver2 on January 16, 2004 at 6:33:20 p.m., the INI file name would be `ottserver1_vanserver2_WedJan162004183320.ini`.

If you migrated printers from a computer running Windows 95, the file name ends in `_win95`. A file name for a Windows 95 print server might be `ottserver1_vanserver2_WedJan162004183320_win95.ini`.

About the INI file contents

The INI file contains sections of information that are used to update the user registry with new printer information. Keys are the main entries in the registry. Keys have values assigned to them, and may have subkeys. Each value consists of two parts: value name and value data.

There are two types of sections in the INI file:

- Standard sections are: [Keys], [Names], and [Values]. The RegTool utility recognizes and uses the Standard sections. If a Standard section is not present, no action is taken.
- User-defined sections contain information that specifies exactly what is to be changed. Each user-defined section is assigned to an item in a standard section.

Table 35. Ini file items

Ini File Item	Section	Explanation
Keys	Standard	<p>Lists the root keys to which changes are to be applied. The RegTool utility applies changes to the first level of subkeys found under the root key.</p> <p>For example, a key is listed as:</p> <pre>HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections = PrinterMap</pre> <p>The RegTool utility searches and replaces subkey names as provided in the [PrinterMap] section. In this case, the Connections key contains subkeys that define the network printers installed by this user.</p>
Names	Standard	<p>Lists keys for which the value names are to be changed.</p> <p>For example, a name is listed as:</p> <pre>HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Devices = DefaultPrinters</pre> <p>The RegTool utility searches value names assigned to the key and makes changes according to the [DefaultPrinters] section. Each of the subkeys contains several value names representing the network printer the user has installed.</p>
Values	Standard	<p>Lists keys that are searched for value data that is replaced with entries found in the user-defined sections.</p> <p>In the INI file example, there are two different keys. The value data of the first key is updated with data as given in the [DefaultPrinters] section. The value data of the second key is updated with data as given in the [ServerMap] section.</p>
PrinterMap	User-defined	<p>String values are separated by the = sign (old key name = new key name). The RegTool utility searches for key names that contain the left-side string and replaces them with the right-side string. For printers, each subkey name represents an installed network printer.</p> <p>The format is <code>,,servername,prntername</code>. Typically the server name is updated to reflect the new print server that is hosting the printers. The printer name can also change if a change was specified in the migration.</p>
ServerMap	User-defined	<p>The data assigned to each value is searched. If the RegTool utility finds the string on the left of the = sign, it replaces it with the string on the right.</p> <p>The format is <code>\\servername = \\servername</code>. Typically all references to the old print server are replaced with the new print server for each of the printers.</p>
Default Printers	User-defined	<p>The names assigned to each value are searched. If the RegTool utility finds the string on the left of the = sign, it replaces it with the string on the right.</p> <p>The format is <code>\\servername\prntername = \\servername\prntername</code>.</p>

Example of a printer mapping INI file

An example of the contents of an INI file is shown here.

```
;This is an auto-generated file created by Dell PrinterMigrator. [Keys]
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections = PrinterMap

[Names]
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Devices =
DefaultPrinters
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\PrinterPorts =
DefaultPrinters

[Values]
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows =
DefaultPrinters HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,Accounting1 7th
Flr = ServerMap HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,Accounting2 7th
Flr = ServerMap
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,Finance 8th Flr = ServerMap
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,ITSupport 6th Flr = ServerMap
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,Marketing1 5th Flr = ServerMap
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,Marketing2 5th Flr = ServerMap
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Printers\Connections\,,OttServer1,Sales 10th Flr = ServerMap

[PrinterMap]
,,OttServer1,Accounting1 7th Flr = ,,VanServer2,Accounting1 7th Flr
,,OttServer1,Accounting2 7th Flr = ,,VanServer2,Accounting2 7th Flr
,,OttServer1,Finance 8th Flr = ,,VanServer2,Finance 8th Flr
,,OttServer1,ITSupport 6th Flr = ,,VanServer2,ITSupport -6th Flr
,,OttServer1,Marketing1 5th Flr = ,,VanServer2,Marketing1 5th Flr
,,OttServer1,Marketing2 5th Flr = ,,VanServer2,Marketing2 5th Flr
,,OttServer1,Sales 10th Flr = ,,VanServer2,Sales 10th Flr

[ServerMap]
\\OttServer1 = \\VanServer2

[DefaultPrinters]
\\OttServer1\Accounting1 7th Flr = \\VanServer2\Accounting1 7th Flr
\\OttServer1\Accounting2 7th Flr = \\VanServer2\Accounting2 7th Flr
\\OttServer1\Finance 8th Flr = \\VanServer2\Finance 8th Flr
\\OttServer1\ITSupport 6th Flr = \\VanServer2\ITSupport 6th Flr
\\OttServer1\Marketing1 5th Flr = \\VanServer2\Marketing 5th Flr
\\OttServer1\Marketing2 5th Flr = \\VanServer2\Marketing 5th Flr
\\OttServer1\Sales 10th Flr = \\VanServer2\Sales 10th Flr
```

Using the RegTool with the INI file

The registry updater utility (RegTool.exe) updates the registry based on an INI file that contains the specified registry entries that are used to update the client computers.

If you are not using the utility in a logon script, copy the RegTool.exe and the INI file to the client computer on which you want to run it. You run the RegTool from the command line.

The RegTool is located in C:\Program Files\Dell\Secure Copy 7\Tools.

Syntax

```
RegTool /i=INIFile [/c=ComputerName] [/a=AuditFile]
```

Table 36. Variables for RegTool

Variable	Meaning
INIFile	The name of the INI file that contains the update information about the drive mappings from the old server to the new server which is used by the utility to update the registry.
ComputerName (optional)	The computer name on which the registry is to be updated. The default value is the local computer. NOTE: This option is not used when updating printer registry entries since the RegTool must be installed on the computer to be updated.
AuditFile (optional)	The name of the audit file that contains information about the registry keys that were updated and about the registry keys that could not be updated. The default value is for auditing to be disabled.

Table 37. Options for RegTool

Option	Meaning
/c	Set this option if you want to specify a computer other than the local computer on which the utility should update the registry. NOTE: This option is not used when updating printer registry entries since the RegTool must be installed on the computer to be updated.
/a	Set this option if you want to create an audit file.

Troubleshooting

Secure Copy has several tools that you can use to help troubleshoot your copy jobs. Dell Technical Support is also available to help you. See [Technical support resources](#).

Topics in this section include:

- [Logging events for Technical Support](#)
- [Removing Secure Copy](#)

Logging events for Technical Support

You can collect information while you run a copy job to help our Technical Support staff troubleshoot any problems you may be having. Use the Event Logging utility to capture a log file and then submit it to Technical Support.

To log events for Technical Support

- 1 Select **Tools | Advanced Support Tool**.
- 2 Select **Enable Support Logging**.
- 3 Choose the type of errors to capture.
- 4 Type the path to where the log file will be saved, or click **Browse** to locate a path.
- 5 Your license number is automatically filled in, but you need to add your contact name, email, and phone number.
- 6 Open the **Options** tab.
- 7 Select the options as directed by your support representative. Include the Case ID if you have one.
- 8 Click **OK**.
- 9 Run your copy job to collect the errors.
- 10 Select **Tools | Advanced Support Tool**.
- 11 Click **Save Logs**.
- 12 To open a support case, click Dell Technical Support.

Removing Secure Copy

To remove Secure Copy

- 1 From the Windows® Control Panel, double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
- 2 From the list of currently installed programs, select **Secure Copy 7**.
- 3 Click **Remove**. A message box prompts you for confirmation.
- 4 To remove the application, click **Yes**.

After removal is complete, Secure Copy will have been removed from your system. Note that the installation directory that contained Secure Copy remains after the process is complete. This directory contains the license file for the product and any files created after the product was installed. These may be deleted manually if you wish to completely remove Secure Copy.

About Dell

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Contacting Dell

Technical Support:

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Product Questions and Sales:

(800) 306-9329

Email:

info@software.dell.com

Technical support resources

Technical support is available to customers who have purchased Dell software with a valid maintenance contract and to customers who have trial versions. To access the Support Portal, go to <https://support.software.dell.com/>.

The Support Portal provides self-help tools you can use to solve problems quickly and independently, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition, the portal provides direct access to product support engineers through an online Service Request system.

The site enables you to:

- Create, update, and manage Service Requests (cases)
- View Knowledge Base articles
- Obtain product notifications
- Download software. For trial software, go to [Trial Downloads](#).
- View how-to videos
- Engage in community discussions
- Chat with a support engineer