What's Different in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15

What's different in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15

This document includes the following topics:

About changes in the user interface

Since Backup Exec 12.5/2010, Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 have introduced many new features and enhancements. This document describes the changes between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15.

Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 feature a server-centric design, and also support multi-server backup. Servers and distributed or multi-node applications that you can back up appear on the **Backup and Restore** tab. Because you select a server before you configure the backup, Backup Exec detects which data and applications are on the server. Then, Backup Exec displays only the defaults and options that are applicable to the data that you can back up.

Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 differentiate storage types. Previous versions of Backup Exec treat tape storage and disk storage the same. Differentiating between disk and tape lets you take advantage of the characteristics of each. For example, if you choose disk storage or disk cartridge storage such as RDX as a destination for a backup, you only have to specify how long you want to keep the data. Media sets and media overwrite options only display if you back up to tape.

For a complete list of new features, agents, and options, as well as a list of agents and options that are no longer supported, see the *Backup Exec 2014 Readme* at the following URL:

http://www.symantec.com/docs/DOC7420

To learn more about Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, watch the videos at the following URL:

http://backupexec.com/videos

As part of the new user experience in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec15, the user interface provides the following enhancements:

- Top-level views that provide critical information, with the ability to drill down to specific information.
- Additional widgets on the **Home** tab that let you monitor storage, backups, alerts, and more.
- Commands and options at the top of the administration console that provide easy access to tasks. A top-level menu contains all of the global commands and settings.
- A backup workflow that has been streamlined for efficiency.
- A wizard that guides you through each search and restore operation.

See “Changes to terminology ” on page 4.

See "About viewing events for the Backup Exec server on the Home tab" on page 8.

See "About creating jobs on the Backup and Restore tab" on page 8.

See "Changes to viewing storage devices" on page 17.

See "Changes to the backup workflow" on page 12.

See "Changes to the restore workflow" on page 15.

See "Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery" on page 22.

See "Changes to Backup Exec Command-Line Applet" on page 23.

See "What happens to your jobs when you upgrade to Backup Exec 2014 or Backup Exec 15" on page 24.

Changes to terminology

Some terminology has changed in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15. The following table lists the most important terminology changes:

Table 1-1 Terminology changes from Backup Exec 12.5/2010 to Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15

Backup Exec 12.5/2010 term	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 terms
Media server	**Backup Exec server** The computer on which Backup Exec is installed and where the Backup Exec services are running is now called the Backup Exec server. The name change reflects the increased focus of Backup Exec on data lifecycle management rather than device and media management.
Managed media server	**Managed Backup Exec server** The computers that a central administration server manages when the Central Admin Server Option is installed.

Table 1-1 Terminology changes from Backup Exec 12.5/2010 to Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 *(continued)*

Backup Exec 12.5/2010 term	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 terms
Backup-to-disk folder	**Disk storage device** The first backup-to-disk folder on each volume (drive letter) becomes a disk storage device when you upgrade. A disk storage device is a location on a locally attached internal hard drive, a USB device, a FireWire device, or a network-attached storage device to which you can back up data. Backup Exec provides storage trending and capacity monitoring for disk storage devices and virtual disks. You no longer need to manage media when you keep backup data on disk storage. Backup Exec automatically manages the lifecycle of your backup data. **Legacy backup-to-disk folder** After the first backup-to-disk folder on each volume becomes a disk storage device, any other backup-to-disk folders become read-only in Backup Exec. You can restore data from them, but you cannot store backup data to them. Instead, you can use disk storage and let Backup Exec automatically manage the lifecycle of your backup data.
Removable backup-to-disk folder	**Disk cartridge device** Disk cartridges are a type of storage that usually remains attached to the Backup Exec server while you remove the media, such as RDX.

The following table lists important new terms in Backup Exec:

Table 1-2 New terms in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec15

Term	Definition
Backup definition	The backup definition contains the backup selections, job templates, and stages that you specify. Backup Exec combines the job templates with the backup selections to create backup jobs. If you specify a stage, then that additional task is also run. You can also use a backup definition to perform a **Verify** job, or to convert a physical computer to a virtual machine. Figure 1-4 shows an example of the backup definition.
Data lifecycle management (DLM)	DLM is an automated disk space reclamation process that Backup Exec uses to delete the expired backup sets that are on disk-based storage. The disk space is then free for use by new backup sets. DLM deletes backup sets from disk-based storage after the amount of time expires that you specified when you created the backup job. By default, Backup Exec keeps the most recent backup sets that are necessary to restore any backed-up component of a server, even if the backup sets are expired. You do not need to create or manage media sets when you keep backup data on disk-based storage.

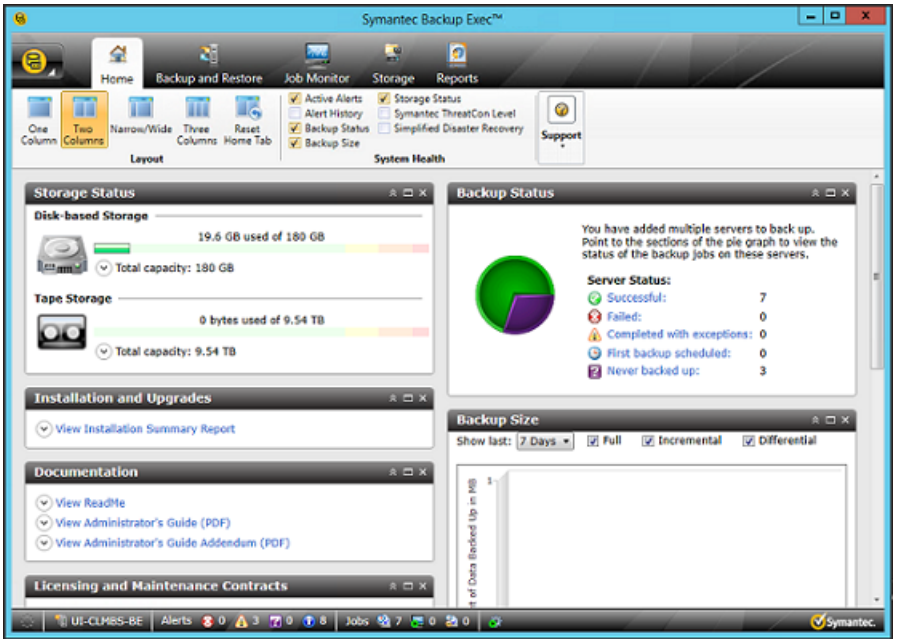
Table 1-2 New terms in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec15 *(continued)*

Term	Definition
Disk-based storage	Storage in Backup Exec that includes the following: ■ Disk storage devices ■ Disk cartridge devices ■ Deduplication disk storage ■ Storage arrays and virtual disks Advantages of disk-based storage include the following features: ■ Automatic discovery of locally accessible disk volumes ■ Disk space monitoring. Alerts are sent when the disk space thresholds that you specify are reached. ■ Storage trending analysis, which provides predictions of low disk space for disk storage and virtual disks. ■ Data lifecycle management (DLM), which automatically deletes expired backup sets and reclaims the disk space for use by new backup sets.
Mixed backup	A mixed backup is a backup definition that contains more than one backup method for multiple data types.
Stage	A stage is an additional task that you can run with a backup job. An example is when you want to duplicate a copy of the backup data to disk storage. Stages replace some of the hierarchical rules and workflow that were contained in policies in Backup Exec 12.5/2010. Figure 1-4 shows an example of a **Duplicate backup sets** job that has been added as a stage to a backup job.

About viewing events for the Backup Exec server on the Home tab

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, the **Home** tab provides a quick update of the events that occur on the Backup Exec server. You can customize the panes, and switch between a one-column, two-column, or a three-column layout. Available commands appear at the top of the screen. Items in the **System Health** and **Support** groups let you check the items that you want to display.

Figure 1-1 Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 Home tab



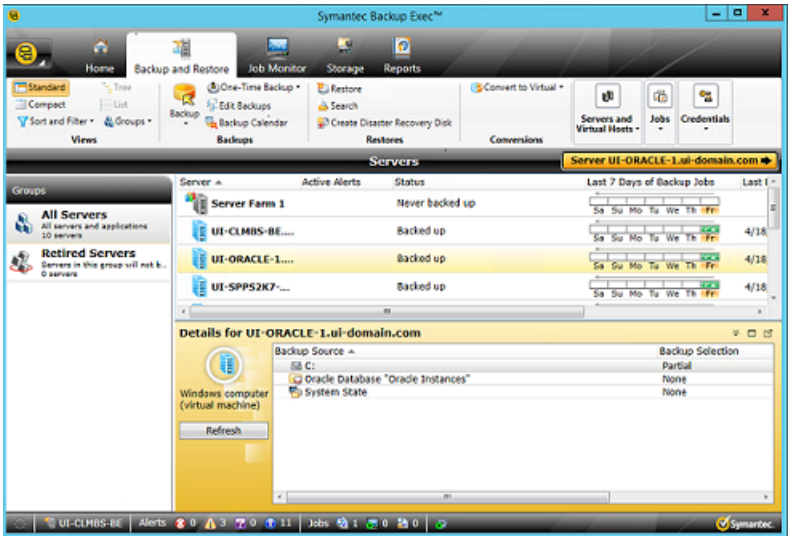
About creating jobs on the Backup and Restore tab

On the **Backup and Restore** tab, the servers that display in the **Servers** list include any servers that Backup Exec discovered during an upgrade, any servers that you manually add to Backup Exec, and any servers that Backup Exec discovers during a catalog operation. You can add more servers that you want to back up. After you back up a server, you can see the backup status, the number of active alerts, the last and next backup dates, and the **Last 7 Days of Backup Jobs** column.

You can click the color-coded indicator in the **Last 7 Days of Backup Jobs** column to see a snapshot of how the last 7 days of backup ran. Click the **Details** button

(the yellow button at the top right of the server list) to drill down and view specific information. Click back to return to the previous view. Right-click any column header to view other columns that you can add, such as the agent version. Available commands appear at the top of the screen.

Figure 1-2 Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 Backup and Restore tab



You can select multiple servers as well. On the **Servers** list, use Ctrl+A to select all servers, or use Ctrl+Click to select specific servers. For example, if you select three servers, then the **Details** button shows **3 Servers**. If you click **3 Servers**, you can view a combined list of jobs, job history, and alerts for all three servers.

The following table describes how to perform common tasks on the **Backup and Restore** tab.

Table 1-3 Accessing backup and restore tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15

Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
Access all tasks.	On the **Backup and Restore** tab, access the commands at the top of the screen, or right-click a server and select a command from the right-click menu. Only the commands that support your environment are available.

Table 1-3 Accessing backup and restore tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 *(continued)*

Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
Add a computer that you want to back up.	On the **Backup and Restore** tab, in the **Servers and Virtual Hosts** group, click **Add**. Backup Exec guides you through adding a computer that you want to back up. Only the options that are appropriate for the computer that you select appear.
Create a backup job.	On the **Backup and Restore** tab, select a server or a group of servers, and then click **Backup**. A menu appears from which you can select a backup workflow. A backup workflow can specify the type of storage and stages to duplicate and virtualize backups, if these options are licensed. See "Changes to the backup workflow" on page 12.
Convert to a virtual machine.	On the **Backup and Restore** tab, select a server or a group of servers, and then in the **Conversions** group, click **Convert to Virtual**, and then select a method of conversion. The newly created virtual machine is bootable and is identical to the physical computer from which the virtual machine was converted.
Create a restore job, or search for data to restore.	On the **Backup and Restore** tab, select the server that you want to restore data from, and then in the **Restores** group, click **Restore** or **Search**. The Restore Wizard guides you through restoring data or searching for data. Only the options that apply to the data that you want to restore or search for are shown. You can select multiple servers to search for backup sets. You can choose to restore the data, or you can copy and save the search criteria and the results to the Clipboard. See "Changes to the restore workflow" on page 15.

Table 1-3 Accessing backup and restore tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 *(continued)*

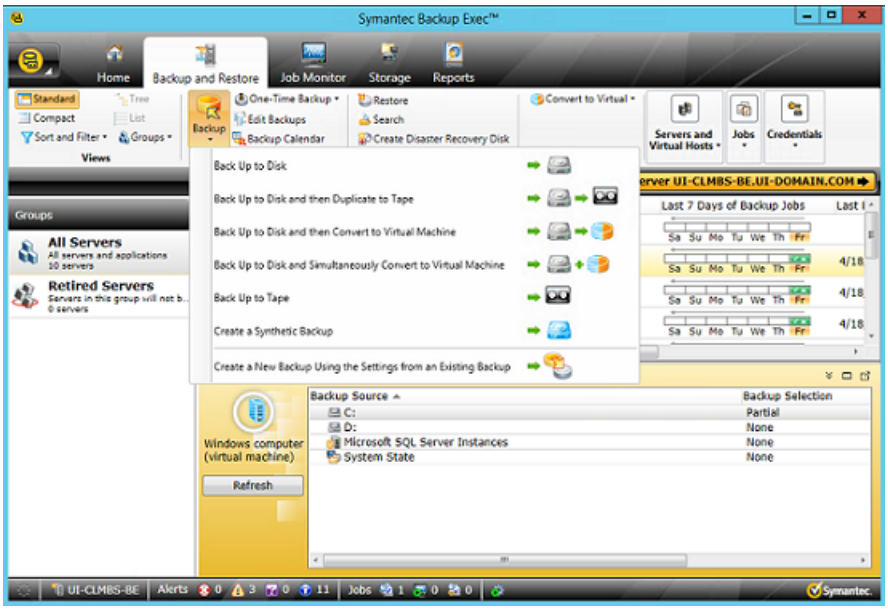
Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
View the backup activity for a computer.	On the **Backup and Restore** tab, you can view backup activity for each server at a glance, rather than viewing each individual backup job. Critical information is displayed on the **Backup and Restore** tab. To get details on jobs, job histories, backup sets, active alerts, credentials, and server properties, select one or more servers. Click the details button at the top right of the servers list. You can manage and monitor the backups for a specific server. Then, you can click back to return to the **Backup and Restore** tab. You can also view all of the same information on the **Job Monitor** tab.
Use filters to display current jobs, or job histories, or create custom filters.	At the top of the **Backup and Restore** tab, click **Sort and Filter** to display information in a custom view or to create a custom filter. You can customize server and storage views and then save them for later use. You can save a view so that each time you switch tabs or open Backup Exec, your view remains the same. Click **Groups** to create groups of the servers that you want to display.
View alerts.	Alerts display wherever they are relevant, on any tab view. On the status bar at the bottom of the Administration Console, you can see a summary of alerts that are active. You can click an alert icon, and then cycle through all of the alerts. You can also view the column **Active Alerts** on the **Backup and Restore** tab to see the alerts in context with the computer that they apply to. You can view a full list of all active alerts in the status bar, as well as in the **Home** tab, and the **Job Monitor** tab.
View details for a server.	Additional details appear for the server that you select in the list of servers. The **Details** pane lists the resources for the selected server and the selection status, backup status, and logon account information for each resource. You can also restore data and filter the list of guest virtual machines from this pane.

Changes to the backup workflow

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, to create a backup job, you select what you want to back up from a list of resources. Then, you select options to customize the backup. To create related jobs, you create a policy, and add templates and template rules.

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, you select one or more servers on the **Backup and Restore** tab, and then in the **Backups** group, click **Backup**. You then select a backup workflow from the Backup menu.

Figure 1-3 Backup menu on the **Backup and Restore** tab



The workflows combine the backup with different types of storage and with different stages, such as **Back up to Disk and then Duplicate to Tape**. Only the backup menu options that your environment supports are displayed. For example, if you do not have a tape drive, the **Back Up to Tape** option does not appear. These workflows let you create the backups that have the power of policies, but without the complexity. You do not have to create separate templates and selection lists. Backup Exec automatically chooses the best-practice defaults for the selected data types, but you can customize the defaults.

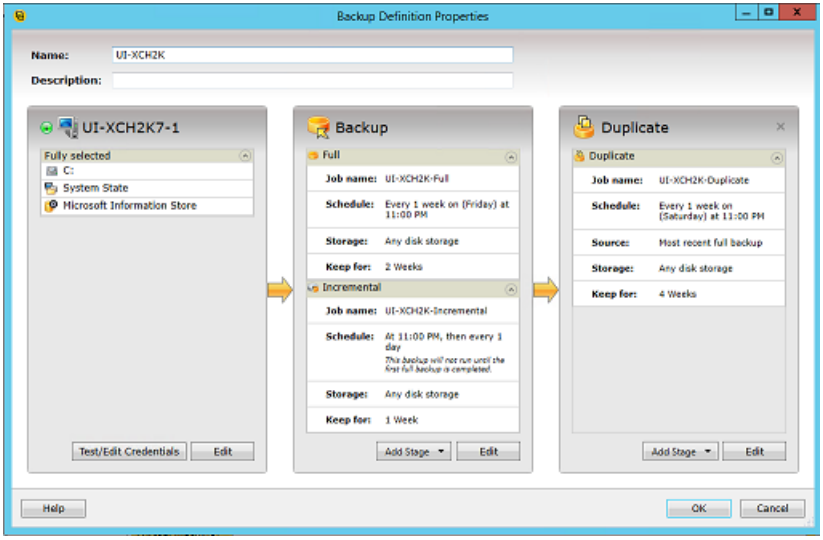
After you choose an option from the backup menu, a backup definition appears that displays the workflow that you selected. You can click **OK** to create the backup, or you can edit the different parts of the backup. Backup Exec automatically selects all of the data on the server for backup. All of the critical system components that

you need to perform a full system restore are backed up. If necessary, you can use this backup along with Backup Exec Simplified Disaster Recovery to recover the server.

If you select more than one server for backup, you can edit the backup selections for each server in the **Backup Selections** dialog box, as well as add or remove servers.

The choices that you make for a backup appear in the backup definition. The choices include the server or servers to back up, the data to back up, the storage that you want to back up to, and any stages that you selected.

Figure 1-4 Backup Definition Properties dialog box



See “Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery” on page 22.

Changes to data retention on disk storage

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, media sets protect the backup data from overwrite and set append periods, regardless if the data is on tape or in backup-to-disk folders. These previous versions of Backup Exec let the backup sets expire, but did not delete them from the disk, which can cause your disk storage to become full and jobs to fail. Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 now proactively free disk space through a process that reclaims the disk space for use by new backup sets.

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, you still use media sets to manage data retention on tape media. However, you do not need to manage media sets

when you keep backup data on disk-based storage. Backup Exec uses data lifecycle management (DLM) to automatically delete expired backup sets on disk storage, disk cartridge media, deduplication storage, storage arrays, and virtual disks. You specify how long to keep backup data when you create a backup job that is sent to disk-based storage. When the amount of time to keep the backup data expires, data lifecycle management deletes the backup sets and reclaims the storage space unless there are dependent backup sets such as incrementals.

By default, Backup Exec keeps the most recent backup sets that are necessary to restore any backed-up component of a server, even if the backup sets expire. If backup sets are dependent on other backup sets, then Backup Exec does not delete the backup set until all expiration dates on the backup sets are reached. Even if the backup set is displayed as expired, the data is available until all dependent backup sets expire as well.

For example, you create a backup definition that contains a full backup and an incremental backup for the C: volume on a server. The first full backup runs, followed by the first incremental backup, and then the second incremental backup. The second full backup runs, followed by the third incremental backup, and then the fourth incremental backup. No more backups are run. All of the backup sets created by these backups eventually expire and DLM deletes them. However, the backup sets that resulted from the second full backup and the third and fourth incremental backups are kept.

Backup Exec keeps these related backup sets because they are the most recent backup sets that you need to restore the C: volume. By keeping the last related backup sets, you have the data to restore the volume.

To prevent the backup sets from being automatically deleted, you can manually retain specific backup sets or you can change the expiration date of the backup set. If you retain a backup set, Backup Exec then retains all dependent backup sets as well.

For the jobs that you upgrade, DLM deletes the backup sets for which the overwrite protection period is expired. Before you upgrade, you should review the overwrite protection periods of the media sets that are on disk storage and extend the overwrite protection periods of the media sets that you want to keep longer.

If you want to review or change the overwrite protection periods of your expired backup sets after you upgrade, you can temporarily turn off DLM. Then, make any changes to the data retention of backup sets, and turn on DLM.

For more information, see the following URL:

http://entsupport.symantec.com/umi/V-269-45

For more information on DLM, review the topic How data lifecycle management (DLM) deletes expired backup sets on disk-based storage in the Backup Exec Administrator's Guide.

Changes to the restore workflow

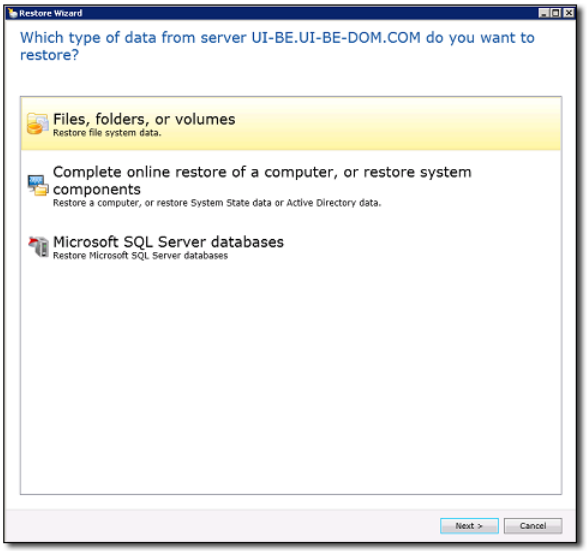
In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, when you create a restore job, all restore options and all backup data display. You must view all of the backups to find the data that you need to restore.

Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 only display the restore options that are appropriate for your environment. Select the computer on the **Servers** list on the **Backup and Restore** tab that you want to restore data from, or right-click a storage device on the **Storage** tab, and then click **Restore**. The Restore Wizard guides you through the process of restoring data to a destination. After you select the type of data that you want to restore, the wizard is dedicated to helping you restore that specific data.

For example, to restore Microsoft SQL data, only the SQL databases that are backed up are available for you to select. If you select a point in time for restore, Backup Exec automatically chooses the necessary backup sets to perform the restore.

You can restore data from a server, a backup set, a backup job, or from a storage device. When you select a Hyper-V host or VMware host in the list of servers on the **Backup and Restore** tab, you can also restore data from the **Details** pane.

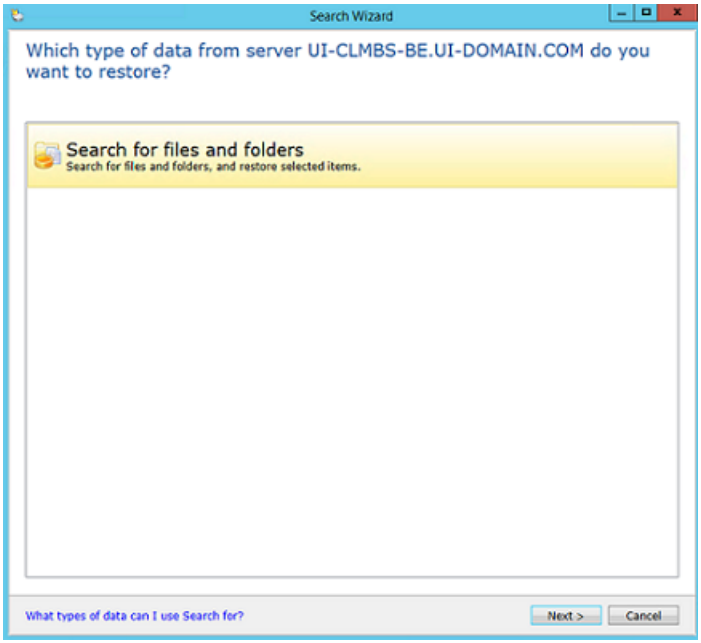
Figure 1-5 Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 Restore Wizard



Backup Exec provides a guided **Search** so that you can search more granularly for data to restore, including the following:.

- Files and folders
- Exchange and SharePoint backup sets for which Granular Recovery Technology was enabled

Figure 1-6 Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 Search Wizard

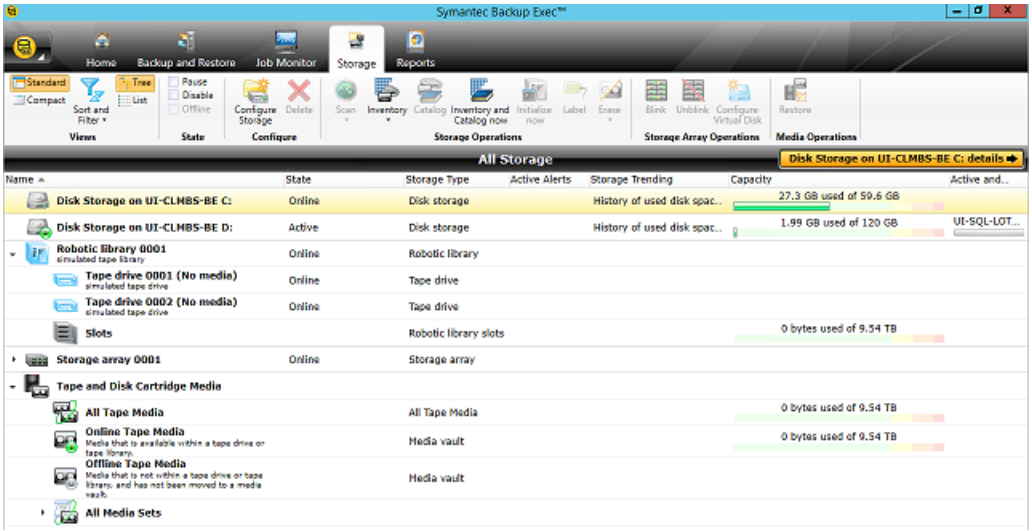


Changes to viewing storage devices

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, the **Devices** view and the **Media Servers** view (if CASO is licensed) display all of the configured storage devices, and all managed media servers and their attached storage devices. The **Media** view displays all of the media that is used for jobs.

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, the **Storage** tab lets you manage and view all storage. In Central Admin Server Option environments, you can expand each managed Backup Exec server in this view. All of the functionality that is in the earlier versions of the Backup Exec **Media Servers** view is provided here.

Figure 1-7 Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 Storage tab



You can click **Configure Storage** to get a wizard that provides guided assistance with setting up storage.

The **Tape and Disk Cartridge Media** node lets you access all of the same functionality that is on the Backup Exec 12.5/2010 **Media** view. You can double-click any storage, media, media vault, or media set to drill down to view more specific information. Or, click the yellow button at the top of the **All Storage** view. You can view details on media, backup sets, jobs, alerts, and job histories. You can then click back to return to the previous view.

Table 1-4 Accessing storage tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15

Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
Configure storage devices.	On the **Storage** tab, you can click **Configure Storage** to launch a wizard that prompts you for minimal information. The wizard follows best practices to choose the best default settings for the device. You can view or change the options for each storage device in the device's property page.

Table 1-4 Accessing storage tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 *(continued)*

Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
View storage capacity.	On the **Storage** tab, you can scan the **Capacity** column to see how much storage space is available for each device. For disk storage and virtual disks, Backup Exec also provides an estimate in the **Storage Trending** column of how many days remain before the disk storage or virtual disk becomes full. Alerts provide information about whether the current disk space resources are sufficient, and can help you plan when to increase disk space.
Run storage operations.	Only the storage operations that the selected storage device supports are available.

Table 1-4 Accessing storage tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 *(continued)*

Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
Send backup data to disk storage instead of backup-to-disk folders.	You can create disk storage. You do not need to manage media sets when you keep backup data on disk storage. You specify how long you want to keep the data that you back up to disk storage when you create a backup job. Backup Exec uses data lifecycle management to automatically reclaim the disk space as the backup data expires. Instead of complicated strategies for sending backup jobs to different media sets on different backup-to-disk folders, you can use disk storage for a simpler solution. Disk storage is a location on a locally attached internal hard drive, a USB device, a FireWire device, or a network-attached storage device to which you can back up data Disk storage has several advantages when compared to backup-to-disk folders, such as the following: ■ Expired backup sets are automatically deleted by data lifecycle management (DLM) to free disk space for future backup jobs. DLM also monitors the disk space thresholds that you set in the storage device's properties. When these thresholds are reached, DLM searches for expired backup sets to delete to provide disk space. ■ Locally accessible disk volumes are automatically discovered by the **Configure Storage** wizard. When you configure disk storage, the **Configure Storage** wizard provides a list of disks on which you can create disk storage. The disk that appears first in the list has the most amount of disk space. ■ Storage trending analysis for disk storage provides predictions of low disk space. The analysis provides an estimate of how many days remain before the disk storage is full.
Schedule an eject operation.	You can schedule eject operations, and you can set up notification for when the operation completes.

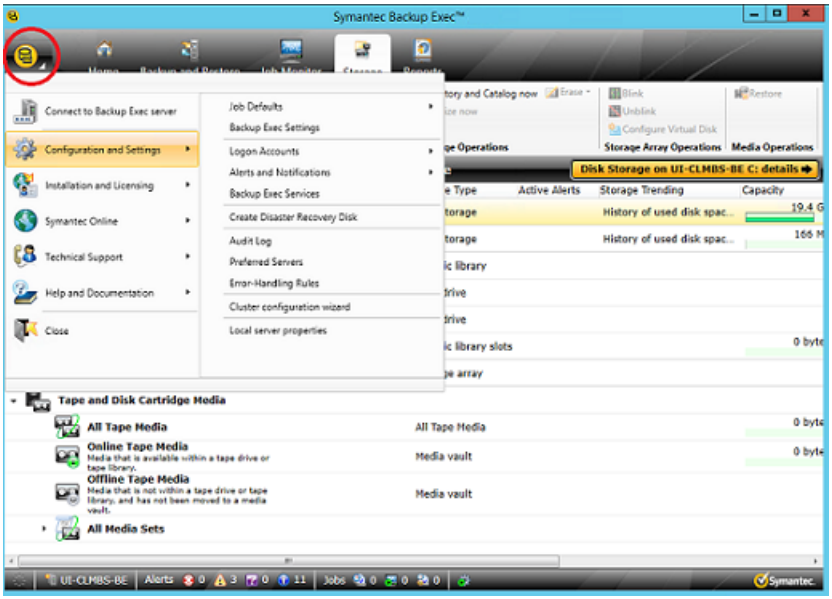
Table 1-4 Accessing storage tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 *(continued)*

Task	Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
Locking and unlocking a robotic library's front portal	By default, the robotic library portal is not locked, even when you run the lock storage operation. For instructions on how to lock the library portal, go to the following URL: http://www.symantec.com/docs/TECH67698 You can run a job immediately or schedule a job to unlock a robotic library's front portal.
Run inventory and catalog operations.	You can run an inventory operation and a catalog operation on a storage device or both if the device supports the operation.
View alerts for storage devices.	You can view alerts for storage devices on the **Storage** tab, which provides context for the alert.
Configure storage on managed Backup Exec servers.	On the central administration server, on the **Storage** tab, you can click **Configure Storage**. Follow the prompts to create storage for any managed Backup Exec servers in a Central Admin Server Option environment.
Associate a media with the scratch or retired media set.	On the **Storage** tab, right-click the media, and then click **Scratch** or **Retire**.

Changes to global options

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, you can click the Backup Exec button, circled in red in the following figure, and then click **Configuration and Settings** to access the global options and settings. These are the options that you do not need to use often. By moving them to the application menu on the Backup Exec button, the number of commands that display at the top of the screen are reduced. You can more easily access the tasks that you use more frequently.

Figure 1-8 Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15 button and global options and settings



Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, Intelligent Disaster Recovery helps you recover computers. To prepare, you run full backups of the computers that you want to protect with Intelligent Disaster Recovery. You also create bootable media for each version of the operating system.

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, Simplified Disaster Recovery (SDR) starts when you run a backup job and all critical system components on the computer are automatically selected.

Note: Simplified Disaster Recovery (SDR) is available only for servers on which the Agent for Windows is installed and that are backed up through the Agent for Windows. SDR now requires the Microsoft Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK) to create a Simplified Disaster Recovery disk image (.iso).

Table 1-5 How to access disaster recovery preparation tasks in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15

Task	Task in Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15
Install Simplified Disaster Recovery.	Simplified Disaster Recovery (SDR) is included as part of Backup Exec. You do not need to install it separately, or purchase or enter any license keys.
Create bootable media.	After a computer's critical system components are backed up, use the **Create Simplified Disaster Recovery Disk Wizard** to create a Simplified Disaster Recovery disk image. Use this recovery disk to perform disaster recovery of the computers that are backed up.
Ensure that the disaster recovery information file is updated.	Backup Exec automatically maintains this file.
Select all necessary components for restore.	Backup Exec automatically selects all of the critical system components that are required for disaster recovery when you run a backup job.
Restore the computer to a point in time.	You can restore to any point in time. Additionally, you can restore from a duplicate backup sets job, if you performed one.
Create the volume layout on the disks when you perform disaster recovery.	You can create volumes however you want. No limitation exists on the number of volumes or the size of the volumes. You can also review the volume layout before you commit to the recovery.
Restore the backup data to any computer, including to a computer that has dissimilar hardware.	SDR recovery includes a bare metal or dissimilar hardware restore operation.
Restore UEFI firmware-based computer.	SDR includes support for automatically recovering UEFI firmware-based computers.
Gather log files for Technical Support.	You can run a utility on the System Recovery Disk that gathers log files for Technical Support.

Changes to Backup Exec Command-Line Applet

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, the Backup Exec Command-Line Applet (bemcmd.exe) provides a convenient way to access some of the most useful features of Backup Exec from a command prompt

In Backup Exec 2014 and Backup Exec 15, the Backup Exec Management Command Line Interface (BEMCLI) replaces bemcmd.exe. The BEMCLI module uses commands within a Windows PowerShell console to perform most Backup Exec functions and utilities. By building upon PowerShell, you can administer and automate Backup Exec using the same skills that you use to administer Windows servers.

Microsoft's Common Engineering Criteria requires Microsoft server products to include support for PowerShell.

PowerShell is the preferred method of automated management of Windows servers for the following reasons:

- It provides consistency and usability to scripting and to the command line
- It provides an intuitive, built-in Help system
- It is integrated with third-party applications

Documentation for BEMCLI is available through the PowerShell Get Help Cmdlet, and includes full details and examples for each cmdlet.

What happens to your jobs when you upgrade to Backup Exec 2014 or Backup Exec 15

When you upgrade to Backup Exec 2014 or Backup Exec 15, many of your existing jobs are automatically modified to accommodate the new backup workflow and the new server-centric focus.

Backup Exec provides a data migration report that informs you of the following:

- Jobs that will be split into multiple jobs
- Jobs that will be combined
- Jobs that will be added
- Job schedules that will be changed
- Jobs that you must configure manually
- Tips for minimizing the effect of changes

You may be required to reconfigure some job details such as exclude dates. Review the data migration report carefully before you continue with the upgrade.

The changes to your jobs during upgrade can be significant. For example, if you have unrelated full and incremental or differential backup jobs, the upgrade process combines these jobs into backup definitions. If there are inconsistencies between

the full backup jobs and the corresponding incremental or differential jobs, these become issues that you must sort out.

To reduce issues, use the following best practices before you upgrade:

- Delete the job histories and the catalogs that you no longer need to shorten the upgrade window.
- Run a database maintenance job.
- Verify that all available updates are installed for your current version of Backup Exec.
- Locate your license information and verify that your licenses are current. You must enter license information for Backup Exec 2014 or Backup Exec 15 when you upgrade.
- Read the topic **Upgrade checklist for Backup Exec 2010 and earlier** that is available in the Backup Exec readme and in the *Backup Exec Administrator's Guide*.

  See the Backup Exec 2014 readme at the following URL:
  http://www.symantec.com/docs/DOC7420

  See the Backup Exec 2014 Administrator's Guide at the following URL:
  http://www.symantec.com/docs/DOC7418