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## Backing Up and Restoring PAM Configuration Files

PAM configuration data is automatically saved to the default PAM Site Data directory on the PAP unit:

**<WinDrive>:\Program Files\BULL\PAM\PAMSiteData\<DataCompatibilityRelease>**

As Customer Administrator, you are advised to regularly save PAM configuration data to a removable media or to a network directory so that it can be rapidly restored in the event of PAP unit failure.

PAM software can be deployed on any standard PC running the appropriate version of Microsoft Windows and you can restore your configuration data to rebuild your working environment.

To ensure carefree, reliable and regular configuration data backup, the Bull NovaScale Server Resource CD contains two scripts, **PamBackupData.js** and **PamRestoreData.js**, that can be scheduled to run via the Microsoft Windows **Task Scheduler**.



### Warning:

**The same PAM software release must be deployed on the PAP unit and on the backup PC to allow data restoration.**

**PAM releases use the same data directory to ensure configuration consistency.**

**Before activating / re-activating a PAM Version, ensure that the <Data Compatibility Release> level of deployed releases is compatible.**

## Backing Up PAM Configuration Files

To create a Microsoft Windows automatic backup task:

1. Select or create the local or network directory to be used for saving configuration data, e.g. **<MyPamBackupDirectory>**.
2. Create a local directory for the **PamBackupData.js** and **PamRestoreData.js** script files, e.g. **<MyPamBackupTools>**.
3. Copy the **PamBackupData.js** and **PamRestoreData.js** script files into the **<MyPamBackupTools>** directory.
4. Create a Text File and enter the following command line:  
**Cscript PamBackupData.js <MyPamBackupDirectory>**
5. Save the Text File as a batch file with a **.BAT** extension, e.g. **<MyPamBackupCommand>.bat**.
6. Click **Control Panel** → **Scheduled Tasks** → **Add Scheduled Task** to open the **Task Scheduler** wizard and follow the instructions. PAM configuration data will be automatically saved at the interval indicated in the wizard.



### Note:

When requested to select a program, select the **<MyPamBackupCommand>.bat** batch file.

## Restoring PAM Configuration Data

To restore PAM configuration data:

1. If required, install the same PAM software release on the backup PC as on the PAP unit.
2. From the Microsoft Windows desktop, open a command window. Browse to the **<MyPamBackupTools>** directory containing the script files and enter the following command line:

**Cscript PamRestoreBackupData.js <MyPamBackupDirectory>**

Saved PAM configuration data is restored.

## PAM Writing Rules

### Illegal Characters

The following table lists the illegal characters that must not be used in PAM identifiers.

Illegal Characters	
à, é, è, ù, ^, "	Accentuated letters
/	Slash
\	Backslash
"	Double quote
'	Simple quote
‘	Inverted comma
&	Ampersand
+	Plus
*	Asterisk
%	Percent
=	Equal sign
<	Less-than sign
>	Greater-than sign
:	Colon
!	Exclamation mark
?	Question mark
;	Semi-colon
,	Comma
~	Tilde
	Pipe operator
	Space. Use – (dash) or _ (underscore)

Table 1. PAM illegal characters

### String Lengths

The following table lists authorized string lengths.

String Type	Length
CellBlock / System Name	16
Scheme Name	32
History Name	64
Archive Name	75 (History Name: + 11 (_JJMMAA_nnn))
LUN Name	32
Switch Name	32
Event Name	32
Description	256 (Scheme: unlimited)
Domain Identity Name	16

Table 2. String length rules

## Registry Keys

PAM obtains file paths via 2 registry keys:

- **ReleaseRoot:**  
Contains PAP application file paths (DLL, WEB pages, models,...).  
Two versions of PAM software can be installed and used indifferently on the same machine: each new version is installed in a new directory.
- **SiteRoot:**  
Contains site data file paths.  
Site data remains valid when the PAM software version changes.

Registry keys are generally stored under:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\BULL\PAM