

Recovering a WSS Environment After Complete Web Server Loss

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The 'Right' Way

When taking a backup of SharePoint, you should include the following components:

- Binary Files (Operating System)
- Configurations (IIS, .NET Framework, etc.)
- SharePoint and SQL Binary Files
- SharePoint Configurations
- Customizations
- Content

Component: Binary Files

- Operating System
- SharePoint Program Files
- SharePoint '12 Hive'
- Deployment Packages
- GAC
- SQL

Component: Configuration

- IIS
 - Inetpub
 - Metabase
- SharePoint
- SQL

Component: Customizations

- Master Pages
- Custom Web Parts
- DLLs in GAC and Inetpub
- Some customization information held in the Central Admin DB and Content DBs

Component: Content

- Content Databases
- Any non-SharePoint Web Files

“Great info Daniel, but my WSS server crashed and I didn’t see your presentation until AFTER my server Blue-Screened.”

Demo Configuration

Server

- Windows 2008 with SP2
- WSS 3.0 with SP2
- SQL 2008 Standard with SP1

Inventory

What do we have?

- OS install media
- SharePoint install media
- SQL install media
- A SQL backup of the content database (we 'accidentally' created one the day before the crash 😊)

Steps For Recovery - Completed So Far

- **Installed OS** (2008 in demo)
- **Installed and configured IIS and ASP.NET** (IIS7 in demo)
- Database Admin has **installed SQL** and **restored our content database**
- **Installed WSS 3.0** (along with configuration, such as email server, antivirus, etc.)

Steps For Recovery

- The STSADM command-line tool is your friend!

Specifically, the addcontentdb option

Create Site and Add Database

- First, create a new WSS Web Application and Site Collection
 - Create it specifying a temp content database
- Remove the temp content database via Central Administration
- Add the restored content database via STSADM
- Select Search Server for restored database

Questions?