



Bacula® Bacula Miscellaneous Guide

The Leading Open Source Backup Solution.

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Chapter 1

Python Scripting

You may be asking what Python is and why a scripting language is needed in Bacula. The answer to the first question is that Python is an Object Oriented scripting language with features similar to those found in Perl, but the syntax of the language is much cleaner and simpler. The answer to why have scripting in Bacula is to give the user more control over the whole backup process. Probably the simplest example is when Bacula needs a new Volume name, with a scripting language such as Python, you can generate any name you want, based on the current state of Bacula.

1.1 Python Configuration

Python must be enabled during the configuration process by adding a `--with-python`, and possibly specifying an alternate directory if your Python is not installed in a standard system location. If you are using RPMs you will need the `python-devel` package installed.

When Python is configured, it becomes an integral part of Bacula and runs in Bacula's address space, so even though it is an interpreted language, it is very efficient.

When the Director starts, it looks to see if you have a **Scripts Directory** Directive defined (normal default `/etc/bacula/scripts`, if so, it looks in that directory for a file named **DirStartUp.py**. If it is found, Bacula will pass this file to Python for execution. The **Scripts Directory** is a new directive that you add to the Director resource of your `bacula-dir.conf` file.

Note: Bacula does not install Python scripts by default because these scripts are for you to program. This means that with a default installation with Python enabled, Bacula will print the following error message:

```
09-Jun 15:14 bacula-dir: ERROR in pythonlib.c:131 Could not import
Python script /etc/bacula/scripts/DirStartUp. Python disabled.
```

The source code directory `examples/python` contains sample scripts for `DirStartUp.py`, `SDStartUp.py`, and `FDStartUp.py` that you might want to use as a starting point. Normally, your scripts directory (at least where you store the Python scripts) should be writable by Bacula, because Python will attempt to write a compiled version of the scripts (e.g. `DirStartUp.pyc`) back to that directory.

When starting with the sample scripts, you can delete any part that you will not need, but you should keep all the Bacula Event and Job Event definitions. If you do not want a particular event, simply replace the existing code with a `noop = 1`.

1.2 Bacula Events

A Bacula event is a point in the Bacula code where Bacula will call a subroutine (actually a method) that you have defined in the Python StartUp script. Events correspond to some significant event such as a Job Start, a Job End, Bacula needs a new Volume Name, ... When your script is called, it will have access to all the Bacula variables specific to the Job (attributes of the Job Object), and it can even call some of the Job methods (subroutines) or set new values in the Job attributes, such as the Priority. You will see below how the events are used.

1.3 Python Objects

There are four Python objects that you will need to work with:

The Bacula Object The Bacula object is created by the Bacula daemon (the Director in the present case) when the daemon starts. It is available to the Python startup script, **DirStartup.py**, by importing the Bacula definitions with **import bacula**. The methods available with this object are described below.

The Bacula Events Class You create this class in the startup script, and you pass it to the Bacula Object's **set_events** method. The purpose of the Bacula Events Class is to define what global or daemon events you want to monitor. When one of those events occurs, your Bacula Events Class will be called at the method corresponding to the event. There are currently three events, JobStart, JobEnd, and Exit, which are described in detail below.

The Job Object When a Job starts, and assuming you have defined a JobStart method in your Bacula Events Class, Bacula will create a Job Object. This object will be passed to the JobStart event. The Job Object has a good number of read-only members or attributes providing many details of the Job, and it also has a number of writable attributes that allow you to pass information into the Job. These attributes are described below.

The Job Events Class You create this class in the JobStart method of your Bacula Events class, and it allows you to define which of the possible Job Object events you want to see. You must pass an instance of your Job Events class to the Job Object **set_events()** method. Normally, you will probably only have one Job Events Class, which will be instantiated for each Job. However, if you wish to see different events in different Jobs, you may have as many Job Events classes as you wish.

The first thing the startup script must do is to define what global Bacula events (daemon events), it wants to see. This is done by creating a Bacula Events class, instantiating it, then passing it to the **set_events** method. There are three possible events.

JobStart This Python method, if defined, will be called each time a Job is started. The method is passed the class instantiation object as the first argument, and the Bacula Job object as the second argument. The Bacula Job object has several built-in methods, and you can define which ones you want called. If you do not define this method, you will not be able to interact with Bacula jobs.

JobEnd This Python method, if defined, will be called each time a Job terminates. The method is passed the class instantiation object as the first argument, and the Bacula Job object as the second argument.

Exit This Python method, if defined, will be called when the Director terminates. The method is passed the class instantiation object as the first argument.

Access to the Bacula variables and methods is done with:

```
import bacula
```

The following are the read-only attributes provided by the bacula object.

Name**ConfigFile****WorkingDir****Version** string consisting of "Version Build-date"

A simple definition of the Bacula Events Class might be the following:

```
import sys, bacula
class BaculaEvents:
    def JobStart(self, job):
        ...
```

Then to instantiate the class and pass it to Bacula, you would do:

```
bacula.set_events(BaculaEvents()) # register Bacula Events wanted
```

And at that point, each time a Job is started, your BaculaEvents JobStart method will be called.

Now to actually do anything with a Job, you must define which Job events you want to see, and this is done by defining a JobEvents class containing the methods you want called. Each method name corresponds to one of the Job Events that Bacula will generate.

A simple Job Events class might look like the following:

```
class JobEvents:
    def NewVolume(self, job):
        ...
```

Here, your JobEvents class method NewVolume will be called each time the Job needs a new Volume name. To actually register the events defined in your class with the Job, you must instantiate the JobEvents class and set it in the Job **set_events** variable. Note, this is a bit different from how you registered the Bacula events. The registration process must be done in the Bacula JobStart event (your method). So, you would modify Bacula Events (not the Job events) as follows:

```
import sys, bacula
class BaculaEvents:
    def JobStart(self, job):
        events = JobEvents()           # create instance of Job class
        job.set_events(events)         # register Job events desired
        ...
```

When a job event is triggered, the appropriate event definition is called in the JobEvents class. This is the means by which your Python script or code gets control. Once it has control, it may read job attributes, or set them. See below for a list of read-only attributes, and those that are writable.

In addition, the Bacula **job** object in the Director has a number of methods (subroutines) that can be called. They are:

set_events The set_events method takes a single argument, which is the instantiation of the Job Events class that contains the methods that you want called. The method names that will be called must correspond to the Bacula defined events. You may define additional methods but Bacula will not use them.

run The run method takes a single string argument, which is the run command (same as in the Console) that you want to submit to start a new Job. The value returned by the run method is the JobId of the job that started, or -1 if there was an error.

write The write method is used to be able to send print output to the Job Report. This will be described later.

cancel The cancel method takes a single integer argument, which is a JobId. If JobId is found, it will be canceled.

DoesVolumeExist The DoesVolumeExist method takes a single string argument, which is the Volume name, and returns 1 if the volume exists in the Catalog and 0 if the volume does not exist.

The following attributes are read/write within the Director for the **job** object.

Priority Read or set the Job priority. Note, that setting a Job Priority is effective only before the Job actually starts.

Level This attribute contains a string representing the Job level, e.g. Full, Differential, Incremental, ... if read. The level can also be set.

The following read-only attributes are available within the Director for the **job** object.

Type This attribute contains a string representing the Job type, e.g. Backup, Restore, Verify, ...

JobId This attribute contains an integer representing the JobId.

Client This attribute contains a string with the name of the Client for this job.

NumVols This attribute contains an integer with the number of Volumes in the Pool being used by the Job.

Pool This attribute contains a string with the name of the Pool being used by the Job.

Storage This attribute contains a string with the name of the Storage resource being used by the Job.

Catalog This attribute contains a string with the name of the Catalog resource being used by the Job.

MediaType This attribute contains a string with the name of the Media Type associated with the Storage resource being used by the Job.

Job This attribute contains a string containing the name of the Job resource used by this job (not unique).

JobName This attribute contains a string representing the full unique Job name.

JobStatus This attribute contains a single character string representing the current Job status. The status may change during execution of the job. It may take on the following values:

C Created, not yet running

R Running

B Blocked

T Completed successfully

E Terminated with errors

e Non-fatal error

f Fatal error

D Verify found differences

A Canceled by user

F Waiting for Client

S Waiting for Storage daemon

m Waiting for new media

M Waiting for media mount

s Waiting for storage resource

- j** Waiting for job resource
- c** Waiting for client resource
- d** Waiting on maximum jobs
- t** Waiting on start time
- p** Waiting on higher priority jobs

Priority This attribute contains an integer with the priority assigned to the job.

CatalogRes tuple consisting of (DBName, Address, User, Password, Socket, Port, Database Vendor) taken from the Catalog resource for the Job with the exception of Database Vendor, which is one of the following: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, Internal, depending on what database you configured.

VolumeName After a Volume has been purged, this attribute will contain the name of that Volume. At other times, this value may have no meaning.

The following write-only attributes are available within the Director:

JobReport Send line to the Job Report.

VolumeName Set a new Volume name. Valid only during the NewVolume event.

1.4 Python Console Command

There is a new Console command named **python**. It takes a single argument **restart**. Example:

```
python restart
```

This command restarts the Python interpreter in the Director. This can be useful when you are modifying the DirStartUp script, because normally Python will cache it, and thus the script will be read one time.

1.5 Debugging Python Scripts

In general, you debug your Python scripts by using print statements. You can also develop your script or important parts of it as a separate file using the Python interpreter to run it. Once you have it working correctly, you can then call the script from within the Bacula Python script (DirStartUp.py).

If you are having problems loading DirStartUp.py, you will probably not get any error messages because Bacula can only print Python error messages after the Python interpreter is started. However, you may be able to see the error messages by starting Bacula in a shell window with the **-d1** option on the command line. That should cause the Python error messages to be printed in the shell window.

If you are getting error messages such as the following when loading DirStartUp.py:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/etc/bacula/scripts/DirStartUp.py", line 6, in ?
    import time, sys, bacula
ImportError: /usr/lib/python2.3/lib-dynload/timemodule.so: undefined
symbol: PyInt_FromLong
bacula-dir: pythonlib.c:134 Python Import error.
```

It is because the DirStartUp script is calling a dynamically loaded module (timemodule.so in the above case) that then tries to use Python functions exported from the Python interpreter (in this case PyInt_FromLong). The way Bacula is currently linked with Python does not permit this. The solution to the problem is to put such functions (in this case the import of time into a separate Python script, which will do your calculations and return the values you want. Then call (not import) this script from the Bacula DirStartUp.py script, and it all should work as you expect.

1.6 Python Example

An example script for the Director startup file is provided in `examples/python/DirStartup.py` as follows:

```
#
# Bacula Python interface script for the Director
#

# You must import both sys and bacula
import sys, bacula

# This is the list of Bacula daemon events that you
# can receive.
class BaculaEvents(object):
    def __init__(self):
        # Called here when a new Bacula Events class is
        # is created. Normally not used
        noop = 1

    def JobStart(self, job):
        """
        Called here when a new job is started. If you want
        to do anything with the Job, you must register
        events you want to receive.
        """
        events = JobEvents()          # create instance of Job class
        events.job = job              # save Bacula's job pointer
        job.set_events(events)        # register events desired
        sys.stderr = events           # send error output to Bacula
        sys.stdout = events           # send stdout to Bacula
        jobid = job.JobId; client = job.Client
        numvols = job.NumVols
        job.JobReport="Python Dir JobStart: JobId=%d Client=%s NumVols=%d\n" % (jobid,client,numvols)

# Bacula Job is going to terminate
def JobEnd(self, job):
    jobid = job.JobId
    client = job.Client
    job.JobReport="Python Dir JobEnd output: JobId=%d Client=%s.\n" % (jobid, client)

# Called here when the Bacula daemon is going to exit
def Exit(self, job):
    print "Daemon exiting."

bacula.set_events(BaculaEvents()) # register daemon events desired

"""
    These are the Job events that you can receive.
"""
class JobEvents(object):
    def __init__(self):
        # Called here when you instantiate the Job. Not
        # normally used
        noop = 1

    def JobInit(self, job):
        # Called when the job is first scheduled
        noop = 1

    def JobRun(self, job):
        # Called just before running the job after initializing
        # This is the point to change most Job parameters.
        # It is equivalent to the JobRunBefore point.
        noop = 1

    def NewVolume(self, job):
        # Called when Bacula wants a new Volume name. The Volume
        # name returned, if any, must be stored in job.VolumeName
        jobid = job.JobId
        client = job.Client
        numvol = job.NumVols;
        print job.CatalogRes
        job.JobReport = "JobId=%d Client=%s NumVols=%d" % (jobid, client, numvol)
        job.JobReport="Python before New Volume set for Job.\n"
```

```
Vol = "TestA-%d" % numvol
job.JobReport = "Exists=%d TestA-%d" % (job.DoesVolumeExist(Vol), numvol)
job.VolumeName="TestA-%d" % numvol
job.JobReport="Python after New Volume set for Job.\n"
return 1

def VolumePurged(self, job):
    # Called when a Volume is purged. The Volume name can be referenced
    # with job.VolumeName
    noop = 1
```


Chapter 2

Variable Expansion

Please note that as of version 1.37, the Variable Expansion is deprecated and replaced by Python scripting (not yet documented).

Variable expansion is somewhat similar to Unix shell variable expansion. Currently (version 1.31), it is used only in format labels, but in the future, it will most likely be used in more places.

2.1 General Functionality

This is basically a string expansion capability that permits referencing variables, indexing arrays, conditional replacement of variables, case conversion, substring selection, regular expression matching and replacement, character class replacement, padding strings, repeated expansion in a user controlled loop, support of arithmetic expressions in the loop start, step and end conditions, and recursive expansion.

When using variable expansion characters in a Volume Label Format record, the format should always be enclosed in double quotes (").

For example, `#{HOME}` will be replaced by your home directory as defined in the environment. If you have defined the variable `xxx` to be `Test`, then the reference `#{xxx:p/7/Y/r}` will right pad the contents of `xxx` to a length of seven characters filling with the character `Y` giving `YYYTest`.

2.2 Bacula Variables

Within Bacula, there are three main classes of variables with some minor variations within the classes. The classes are:

Counters Counters are defined by the **Counter** resources in the Director's conf file. The counter can either be a temporary counter that lasts for the duration of Bacula's execution, or it can be a variable that is stored in the catalog, and thus retains its value from one Bacula execution to another. Counter variables may be incremented by postfixing a plus sign (+ after the variable name).

Internal Variables Internal variables are read-only, and may be related to the current job (i.e. Job name), or maybe special variables such as the date and time. The following variables are available:

Year – the full year

Month – the current month 1-12

Day – the day of the month 1-31

Hour – the hour 0-24

Minute – the current minute 0-59

Second – the current second 0-59
 WeekDay – the current day of the week 0-6 with 0 being Sunday
 Job – the job name
 general – the Director’s name
 Level – the Job Level
 Type – the Job type
 JobId – the JobId
 JobName – the unique job name composed of Job and date
 Storage – the Storage daemon’s name
 Client – the Client’s name
 NumVols – the current number of Volumes in the Pool
 Pool – the Pool name
 Catalog – the Catalog name
 MediaType – the Media Type

Environment Variables Environment variables are read-only, and must be defined in the environment prior to executing Bacula. Environment variables may be either scalar or an array, where the elements of the array are referenced by subscripting the variable name (e.g. `${Months[3]}`). Environment variable arrays are defined by separating the elements with a vertical bar (`—`), thus `set Months="Jan—Feb—Mar—Apr—..."` defines an environment variable named `Month` that will be treated as an array, and the reference `${Months[3]}` will yield `Mar`. The elements of the array can have differing lengths.

2.3 Full Syntax

Since the syntax is quite extensive, below, you will find the pseudo BNF. The special characters have the following meaning:

```

 ::=      definition
 ( )     grouping if the parens are not quoted
 |       separates alternatives
 '/'    literal / (or any other character)
 CAPS   a character or character sequence
 *      preceding item can be repeated zero or more times
 ?      preceding item can appear zero or one time
 +      preceding item must appear one or more times
  
```

And the pseudo BNF describing the syntax is:

```

input      ::= ( TEXT
                | variable
                | INDEX_OPEN input INDEX_CLOSE (loop_limits)?
                ) *
variable   ::= DELIM_INIT (name|expression)
name       ::= (NAME_CHARS)+
expression ::= DELIM_OPEN
                (name|variable)+
                (INDEX_OPEN num_exp INDEX_CLOSE)?
                (';' command)*
                DELIM_CLOSE
command    ::= '-' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
                | '+' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
                | 'o' NUMBER ('-'|'|','') (NUMBER)?
                | '#'
                | '*' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
                | 's' '/' (TEXT_PATTERN)+
                | '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
                | '/' ('m'|'g'|'i'|'t')*
  
```

```

    | 'y' '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)+
      '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
      '/'
    | 'p' '/' NUMBER
      '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
      '/' ('r'|'l'|'c')
    | '%' (name|variable)+
      '(' (TEXT_ARGS)? ')'?
    | 'l'
    | 'u'
num_exp ::= operand
        | operand ('+'|'-'|'*'|'/'|'%') num_exp
operand ::= ('+'|'-')? NUMBER
        | INDEX_MARK
        | '(' num_exp ')'
        | variable
loop_limits ::= DELIM_OPEN
             (num_exp)? ',' (num_exp)? (',' (num_exp)?)?
             DELIM_CLOSE
NUMBER ::= ('0'|...|'9')+
TEXT_PATTERN ::= (^('/'))+
TEXT_SUBST ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|'/'))+
TEXT_ARGS ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|')')'+)
TEXT_EXP ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|DELIM_CLOSE|'|'+))'+
TEXT ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|INDEX_OPEN|INDEX_CLOSE))'+
DELIM_INIT ::= '$'
DELIM_OPEN ::= '{'
DELIM_CLOSE ::= '}'
INDEX_OPEN ::= '['
INDEX_CLOSE ::= ']'
INDEX_MARK ::= '#'
NAME_CHARS ::= 'a'|...|'z'|'A'|...|'Z'|'0'|...|'9'

```

2.4 Semantics

The items listed in **command** above, which always follow a colon (:), have the following meanings:

```

- perform substitution if variable is empty
+ perform substitution if variable is not empty
o cut out substring of the variable value
# length of the variable value
* substitute empty string if the variable value is not empty,
  otherwise substitute the trailing parameter
s regular expression search and replace. The trailing
  options are: m = multiline, i = case insensitive,
               g = global, t = plain text (no regexp)
y transpose characters from class A to class B
p pad variable to l = left, r = right or c = center,
  with second value.
% special function call (none implemented)
l lower case the variable value
u upper case the variable value

```

The **loop_limits** are start, step, and end values.

A counter variable name followed immediately by a plus (+) will cause the counter to be incremented by one.

2.5 Examples

To create an ISO date:

```
DLT-${Year}-${Month:p/2/0/r}-${Day:p/2/0/r}
```

on 20 June 2003 would give **DLT-2003-06-20**

If you set the environment variable **mon** to

```
January|February|March|April|May|...  
File-${mon[${Month}]}/${Day}/${Year}
```

on the first of March would give **File-March/1/2003**

Chapter 3

Using Stunnel to Encrypt Communications

Prior to version 1.37, Bacula did not have built-in communications encryption. Please see the TLS chapter if you are using Bacula 1.37 or greater.

Without too much effort, it is possible to encrypt the communications between any of the daemons. This chapter will show you how to use **stunnel** to encrypt communications to your client programs. We assume the Director and the Storage daemon are running on one machine that will be called **server** and the Client or File daemon is running on a different machine called **client**. Although the details may be slightly different, the same principles apply whether you are encrypting between Unix, Linux, or Win32 machines. This example was developed between two Linux machines running stunnel version 4.04-4 on a Red Hat Enterprise 3.0 system.

3.1 Communications Ports Used

First, you must know that with the standard Bacula configuration, the Director will contact the File daemon on port 9102. The File daemon then contacts the Storage daemon using the address and port parameters supplied by the Director. The standard port used will be 9103. This is the typical server/client view of the world, the File daemon is a server to the Director (i.e. listens for the Director to contact it), and the Storage daemon is a server to the File daemon.

3.2 Encryption

The encryption is accomplished between the Director and the File daemon by using an stunnel on the Director's machine (server) to encrypt the data and to contact an stunnel on the File daemon's machine (client), which decrypts the data and passes it to the client.

Between the File daemon and the Storage daemon, we use an stunnel on the File daemon's machine to encrypt the data and another stunnel on the Storage daemon's machine to decrypt the data.

As a consequence, there are actually four copies of stunnel running, two on the server and two on the client. This may sound a bit complicated, but it really isn't. To accomplish this, we will need to construct four separate conf files for stunnel, and we will need to make some minor modifications to the Director's conf file. None of the other conf files need to be changed.

3.3 A Picture

Since pictures usually help a lot, here is an overview of what we will be doing. Don't worry about all the details of the port numbers and such for the moment.

```

File daemon (client):
    stunnel-fd1.conf
    |=====|
Port 29102 >----| Stunnel 1 |-----> Port 9102
    |=====|
    stunnel-fd2.conf
    |=====|
Port 9103  >----| Stunnel 2 |-----> server:29103
    |=====|
Director (server):
    stunnel-dir.conf
    |=====|
Port 29102 >----| Stunnel 3 |-----> client:29102
    |=====|
    stunnel-sd.conf
    |=====|
Port 29103 >----| Stunnel 4 |-----> 9103
    |=====|

```

3.4 Certificates

In order for stunnel to function as a server, which it does in our diagram for Stunnel 1 and Stunnel 4, you must have a certificate and the key. It is possible to keep the two in separate files, but normally, you keep them in one single .pem file. You may create this certificate yourself in which case, it will be self-signed, or you may have it signed by a CA.

If you want your clients to verify that the server is in fact valid (Stunnel 2 and Stunnel 3), you will need to have the server certificates signed by a CA (Certificate Authority), and you will need to have the CA's public certificate (contains the CA's public key).

Having a CA signed certificate is **highly** recommended if you are using your client across the Internet, otherwise you are exposed to the man in the middle attack and hence loss of your data.

See below for how to create a self-signed certificate.

3.5 Securing the Data Channel

To simplify things a bit, let's for the moment consider only the data channel. That is the connection between the File daemon and the Storage daemon, which takes place on port 9103. In fact, in a minimalist solution, this is the only connection that needs to be encrypted, because it is the one that transports your data. The connection between the Director and the File daemon is simply a control channel used to start the job and get the job status.

Normally the File daemon will contact the Storage daemon on port 9103 (supplied by the Director), so we need an stunnel that listens on port 9103 on the File daemon's machine, encrypts the data and sends it to the Storage daemon. This is depicted by Stunnel 2 above. Note that this stunnel is listening on port 9103 and sending to server:29103. We use port 29103 on the server because if we would send the data to port 9103, it would go directly to the Storage daemon, which doesn't understand encrypted data. On the server machine, we run Stunnel 4, which listens on port 29103, decrypts the data and sends it to the Storage daemon, which is listening on port 9103.

3.6 Data Channel Configuration

The Storage resource of the bacula-dir.conf normally looks something like the following:

```
Storage {
  Name = File
  Address = server
  SDPort = 9103
  Password = storage_password
  Device = File
  Media Type = File
}
```

Notice that this is running on the server machine, and it points the File daemon back to server:9103, which is where our Storage daemon is listening. We modify this to be:

```
Storage {
  Name = File
  Address = localhost
  SDPort = 9103
  Password = storage_password
  Device = File
  Media Type = File
}
```

This causes the File daemon to send the data to the stunnel running on localhost (the client machine). We could have used client as the address as well.

3.7 Stunnel Configuration for the Data Channel

In the diagram above, we see above Stunnel 2 that we use stunnel-fd2.conf on the client. A pretty much minimal config file would look like the following:

```
client = yes
[29103]
accept = localhost:9103
connect = server:29103
```

The above config file does encrypt the data but it does not require a certificate, so it is subject to the man in the middle attack. The file I actually used, stunnel-fd2.conf, looked like this:

```
#
# Stunnel conf for Bacula client -> SD
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CPath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29103]
accept = localhost:9103
connect = server:29103
```

You will notice that I specified a pid file location because I ran stunnel under my own userid so I could not use the default, which requires root permission. I also specified a certificate that I have as well as verify level 2 so that the certificate is required and verified, and I must supply the location of the CA (Certificate Authority) certificate so that the stunnel certificate can be verified. Finally, you will see that there are two lines commented out, which when enabled, produce a lot of nice debug info in the command window.

If you do not have a signed certificate (stunnel.pem), you need to delete the cert, CAfile, and verify lines.

Note that the stunnel.pem, is actually a private key and a certificate in a single file. These two can be kept and specified individually, but keeping them in one file is more convenient.

The config file, stunnel-sd.conf, needed for Stunnel 4 on the server machine is:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for Storage daemon
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is mandatory here, it may be self signed
# If it is self signed, the client may not use
# verify
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
client = no
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29103]
accept = 29103
connect = 9103
```

3.8 Starting and Testing the Data Encryption

It will most likely be the simplest to implement the Data Channel encryption in the following order:

- Setup and run Bacula backing up some data on your client machine without encryption.
- Stop Bacula.
- Modify the Storage resource in the Director's conf file.
- Start Bacula
- Start stunnel on the server with:

```
stunnel stunnel-sd.conf
```

- Start stunnel on the client with:

```
stunnel stunnel-fd2.conf
```

- Run a job.
- If it doesn't work, turn debug on in both stunnel conf files, restart the stunnels, rerun the job, repeat until it works.

3.9 Encrypting the Control Channel

The Job control channel is between the Director and the File daemon, and as mentioned above, it is not really necessary to encrypt, but it is good practice to encrypt it as well. The two stunnels that are used in

this case will be Stunnel 1 and Stunnel 3 in the diagram above. Stunnel 3 on the server might normally listen on port 9102, but if you have a local File daemon, this will not work, so we make it listen on port 29102. It then sends the data to client:29102. Again we use port 29102 so that the stunnel on the client machine can decrypt the data before passing it on to port 9102 where the File daemon is listening.

3.10 Control Channel Configuration

We need to modify the standard Client resource, which would normally look something like:

```
Client {
  Name = client-fd
  Address = client
  FDPort = 9102
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "xxx"
}
```

to be:

```
Client {
  Name = client-fd
  Address = localhost
  FDPort = 29102
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "xxx"
}
```

This will cause the Director to send the control information to localhost:29102 instead of directly to the client.

3.11 Stunnel Configuration for the Control Channel

The stunnel config file, stunnel-dir.conf, for the Director's machine would look like the following:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CPath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
```

and the config file, stunnel-fd1.conf, needed to run stunnel on the Client would be:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
```

```

pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CApath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102

```

3.12 Starting and Testing the Control Channel

It will most likely be the simplest to implement the Control Channel encryption in the following order:

- Stop Bacula.
- Modify the Client resource in the Director's conf file.
- Start Bacula
- Start stunnel on the server with:

```
stunnel stunnel-dir.conf
```

- Start stunnel on the client with:

```
stunnel stunnel-fd1.conf
```

- Run a job.
- If it doesn't work, turn debug on in both stunnel conf files, restart the stunnels, rerun the job, repeat until it works.

3.13 Using stunnel to Encrypt to a Second Client

On the client machine, you can just duplicate the setup that you have on the first client file for file and it should work fine.

In the bacula-dir.conf file, you will want to create a second client pretty much identical to how you did for the first one, but the port number must be unique. We previously used:

```

Client {
  Name = client-fd
  Address = localhost
  FDPort = 29102
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "xxx"
}

```

so for the second client, we will, of course, have a different name, and we will also need a different port. Remember that we used port 29103 for the Storage daemon, so for the second client, we can use port 29104, and the Client resource would look like:

```
Client {
  Name = client2-fd
  Address = localhost
  FDPort = 29104
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "yyy"
}
```

Now, fortunately, we do not need a third stunnel to on the Director's machine, we can just add the new port to the config file, stunnel-dir.conf, to make:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CApath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
[29104]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client2:29102
```

There are no changes necessary to the Storage daemon or the other stunnel so that this new client can talk to our Storage daemon.

3.14 Creating a Self-signed Certificate

You may create a self-signed certificate for use with stunnel that will permit you to make it function, but will not allow certificate validation. The .pem file containing both the certificate and the key can be made with the following, which I put in a file named **makepem**:

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# Simple shell script to make a .pem file that can be used
# with stunnel and Bacula
#
OPENSSL=openssl
umask 77
PEM1="/bin/mktemp openssl.XXXXXX"
PEM2="/bin/mktemp openssl.XXXXXX"
${OPENSSL} req -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout $PEM1 -nodes \
  -x509 -days 365 -out $PEM2
cat $PEM1 > stunnel.pem
echo "" >>stunnel.pem
cat $PEM2 >>stunnel.pem
rm $PEM1 $PEM2
```

The above script will ask you a number of questions. You may simply answer each of them by entering a return, or if you wish you may enter your own data.

3.15 Getting a CA Signed Certificate

The process of getting a certificate that is signed by a CA is quite a bit more complicated. You can purchase one from quite a number of PKI vendors, but that is not at all necessary for use with Bacula.

To get a CA signed certificate, you will either need to find a friend that has setup his own CA or to become a CA yourself, and thus you can sign all your own certificates. The book *OpenSSL* by John Viega, Matt Mesier & Pravir Chandra from O'Reilly explains how to do it, or you can read the documentation provided in the Open-source PKI Book project at Source Forge: <http://ospkibook.sourceforge.net/docs/OSPki-2.4.7/OSPki-html/ospki-book.htm>. Note, this link may change.

3.16 Using ssh to Secure the Communications

Please see the script `ssh-tunnel.sh` in the `examples` directory. It was contributed by Stephan Holl.

Chapter 4

DVD Volumes

Bacula allows you to specify that you want to write to DVD. However, this feature is implemented only in version 1.37 or later. You may in fact write to DVD+RW, DVD+R, DVD-R, or DVD-RW media. The actual process used by Bacula is to first write the image to a spool directory, then when the Volume reaches a certain size or, at your option, at the end of a Job, Bacula will transfer the image from the spool directory to the DVD. The actual work of transferring the image is done by a script **dvd-handler**, and the heart of that script is a program called **growisofs** which allows creating or adding to a DVD ISO filesystem.

You must have **dvd+rw-tools** loaded on your system for DVD writing to work. Please note that the original **dvd+rw-tools** package does **NOT** work with Bacula. You must apply a patch which can be found in the **patches** directory of Bacula sources with the name **dvd+rw-tools-5.21.4.10.8.bacula.patch** for version 5.21 of the tools, or patch `bf dvd+rw-tools-6.1.bacula.patch` if you have version 6.1 on your system. Unfortunately, this requires you to build the `dvd_rw-tools` from source.

Note, some Linux distros such as Debian `dvd+rw-tools-7.0-4` package already have the patch applied, so please check.

The fact that Bacula cannot use the OS to write directly to the DVD makes the whole process a bit more error prone than writing to a disk or a tape, but nevertheless, it does work if you use some care to set it up properly. However, at the current time (version 1.39.30 – 12 December 2006) we still consider this code to be BETA quality. As a consequence, please do careful testing before relying on DVD backups in production.

The remainder of this chapter explains the various directives that you can use to control the DVD writing.

4.1 DVD Specific SD Directives

The following directives are added to the Storage daemon's Device resource.

Requires Mount = *Yes—No* You must set this directive to **yes** for DVD-writers, and to **no** for all other devices (tapes/files). This directive indicates if the device requires to be mounted using the **Mount Command**. To be able to write a DVD, the following directives must also be defined: **Mount Point**, **Mount Command**, **Unmount Command** and **Write Part Command**.

Mount Point = *directory* Directory where the device can be mounted.

Mount Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to mount the device. Although the device is written directly, the mount command is necessary in order to determine the free space left on the DVD. Before the command is executed, `%a` is replaced with the Archive Device, and `%m` with the Mount Point.

Most frequently, you will define it as follows:

```
Mount Command = "/bin/mount -t iso9660 -o ro %a %m"
```

However, if you have defined a mount point in `/etc/fstab`, you might be able to use a mount command such as:

```
Mount Command = "/bin/mount /media/dvd"
```

Unmount Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to unmount the device. Before the command is executed, `%a` is replaced with the Archive Device, and `%m` with the Mount Point.

Most frequently, you will define it as follows:

```
Unmount Command = "/bin/umount %m"
```

Write Part Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to write a part to the device. Before the command is executed, `%a` is replaced with the Archive Device, `%m` with the Mount Point, `%e` is replaced with 1 if we are writing the first part, and with 0 otherwise, and `%v` with the current part filename.

For a DVD, you will most frequently specify the Bacula supplied **dvd-handler** script as follows:

```
Write Part Command = "/path/dvd-handler %a write %e %v"
```

Where `/path` is the path to your scripts install directory, and `dvd-handler` is the Bacula supplied script file. This command will already be present, but commented out, in the default `bacula-sd.conf` file. To use it, simply remove the comment (`#`) symbol.

Free Space Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to check how much free space is left on the device. Before the command is executed, `%a` is replaced with the Archive Device.

For a DVD, you will most frequently specify the Bacula supplied **dvd-handler** script as follows:

```
Free Space Command = "/path/dvd-handler %a free"
```

Where `/path` is the path to your scripts install directory, and `dvd-handler` is the Bacula supplied script file. If you want to specify your own command, please look at the code in `dvd-handler` to see what output Bacula expects from this command. This command will already be present, but commented out, in the default `bacula-sd.conf` file. To use it, simply remove the comment (`#`) symbol.

If you do not set it, Bacula will expect there is always free space on the device.

In addition to the directives specified above, you must also specify the other standard Device resource directives. Please see the sample DVD Device resource in the default `bacula-sd.conf` file. Be sure to specify the raw device name for **Archive Device**. It should be a name such as `/dev/cdrom` or `/media/cdrecorder` or `/dev/dvd` depending on your system. It will not be a name such as `/mnt/cdrom`.

Finally, for **growisofs** to work, it must be able to lock a certain amount of memory in RAM. If you have restrictions on this function, you may have failures. Under **bash**, you can set this with the following command:

```
ulimit -l unlimited
```

4.2 Edit Codes for DVD Directives

Before submitting the **Mount Command**, **Unmount Command**, **Write Part Command**, or **Free Space Command** directives to the operating system, Bacula performs character substitution of the following characters:

```
%% = %
%a = Archive device name
%e = erase (set if cannot mount and first part)
%n = part number
%m = mount point
%v = last part name (i.e. filename)
```

4.3 DVD Specific Director Directives

The following directives are added to the Director's Job resource.

Write Part After Job = <yes—no> If this directive is set to **yes** (default **no**), the Volume written to a temporary spool file for the current Job will be written to the DVD as a new part file will be created after the job is finished.

It should be set to **yes** when writing to devices that require a mount (for example DVD), so you are sure that the current part, containing this job's data, is written to the device, and that no data is left in the temporary file on the hard disk. However, on some media, like DVD+R and DVD-R, a lot of space (about 10Mb) is lost everytime a part is written. So, if you run several jobs each after another, you could set this directive to **no** for all jobs, except the last one, to avoid wasting too much space, but to ensure that the data is written to the medium when all jobs are finished.

This directive is ignored for devices other than DVDs.

4.4 Other Points

- Please be sure that you have any automatic DVD mounting disabled before running Bacula – this includes auto mounting in `/etc/fstab`, `hotplug`, ... If the DVD is automatically mounted by the OS, it will cause problems when Bacula tries to mount/unmount the DVD.
- Please be sure that you the directive **Write Part After Job** set to **yes**, otherwise the last part of the data to be written will be left in the DVD spool file and not written to the DVD. The DVD will then be unreadable until this last part is written. If you have a series of jobs that are run one at a time, you can turn this off until the last job is run.
- The current code is not designed to have multiple simultaneous jobs writing to the DVD. As a consequence, please ensure that only one DVD backup job runs at any time.
- Writing and reading of DVD+RW seems to work quite reliably provided you are using the patched `dvd+rw-mediainfo` programs. On the other hand, we do not have enough information to ensure that DVD-RW or other forms of DVDs work correctly.
- DVD+RW supports only about 1000 overwrites. Every time you mount the filesystem read/write will count as one write. This can add up quickly, so it is best to mount your DVD+RW filesystem read-only. Bacula does not need the DVD to be mounted read-write, since it uses the raw device for writing.
- Reformatting DVD+RW 10-20 times can apparently make the medium unusable. Normally you should not have to format or reformat DVD+RW media. If it is necessary, current versions of `growisofs` will do so automatically.
- We have had several problems writing to DVD-RWs (this does NOT concern DVD+RW), because these media have two writing-modes: **Incremental Sequential** and **Restricted Overwrite**. Depending on your device and the media you use, one of these modes may not work correctly (e.g. **Incremental Sequential** does not work with my NEC DVD-writer and Verbatim DVD-RW).

To retrieve the current mode of a DVD-RW, run:

```
dvd+rw-mediainfo /dev/xxx
```

where you replace `xxx` with your DVD device name.

Mounted Media line should give you the information.

To set the device to **Restricted Overwrite** mode, run:

```
dvd+rw-format /dev/xxx
```

If you want to set it back to the default **Incremental Sequential** mode, run:

```
dvd+rw-format -blank /dev/xxx
```

- Bacula only accepts to write to blank DVDs. To quickly blank a DVD+/-RW, run this command:

```
dd if=/dev/zero bs=1024 count=512 | growisofs -Z /dev/xxx=/dev/fd/0
```

Then, try to mount the device, if it cannot be mounted, it will be considered as blank by Bacula, if it can be mounted, try a full blank (see below).

- If you wish to blank completely a DVD+/-RW, use the following:

```
growisofs -Z /dev/xxx=/dev/zero
```

where you replace xxx with your DVD device name. However, note that this blanks the whole DVD, which takes quite a long time (16 minutes on mine).

- DVD+RW and DVD-RW support only about 1000 overwrites (i.e. don't use the same medium for years if you don't want to have problems...).

To write to the DVD the first time use:

```
growisofs -Z /dev/xxx filename
```

To add additional files (more parts use):

```
growisofs -M /dev/xxx filename
```

The option **-use-the-force-luke=4gms** was added in growisofs 5.20 to override growisofs' behavior of always checking for the 4GB limit. Normally, this option is recommended for all Linux 2.6.8 kernels or greater, since these newer kernels can handle writing more than 4GB. See below for more details on this subject.

- For more information about DVD writing, please look at the dvd+rw-tools homepage.
- According to bug #912, bscan cannot read multi-volume DVDs. This is on our TODO list, but unless someone submits a patch it is not likely to be done any time in the near future. (9 Sept 2007).

Chapter 5

Bacula Projects

Once a new major version of Bacula is released, the Bacula users will vote on a list of new features. This vote is used as the main element determining what new features will be implemented for the next version. Generally, the development time for a new release is between four to nine months. Sometimes it may be a bit longer, but in that case, there will be a number of bug fix updates to the currently released version.

For the current list of project, please see the projects page in the CVS at: http://cvs.sourceforge.net/viewcvs.py/*checkout*/bacula/bacula/projects see the **projects** file in the main source directory. The projects file is updated approximately once every six months.

Separately from the project list, Kern maintains a current list of tasks as well as ideas, feature requests, and occasionally design notes. This list is updated roughly weekly (sometimes more often). For a current list of tasks you can see **kernstodo** in the Source Forge CVS at http://cvs.sourceforge.net/viewcvs.py/*checkout*/bacula/bacula/kernstodo.

Chapter 6

The internal database is not supported, please do not use it.

6.1 Internal Bacula Database

Previously it was intended to be used primarily by Bacula developers for testing; although SQLite is also a good choice for this. We do not recommend its use in general.

This database is simplistic in that it consists entirely of Bacula's internal structures appended sequentially to a file. Consequently, it is in most cases inappropriate for sites with many clients or systems with large numbers of files, or long-term production environments.

Below, you will find a table comparing the features available with SQLite and MySQL and with the internal Bacula database. At the current time, you cannot dynamically switch from one to the other, but must rebuild the Bacula source code. If you wish to experiment with both, it is possible to build both versions of Bacula and install them into separate directories.

Feature	SQLite or MySQL	Bacula
Job Record	Yes	Yes
Media Record	Yes	Yes
FileName Record	Yes	No
File Record	Yes	No
FileSet Record	Yes	Yes
Pool Record	Yes	Yes
Client Record	Yes	Yes
JobMedia Record	Yes	Yes
List Job Records	Yes	Yes
List Media Records	Yes	Yes
List Pool Records	Yes	Yes
List JobMedia Records	Yes	Yes
Delete Pool Record	Yes	Yes
Delete Media Record	Yes	Yes
Update Pool Record	Yes	Yes
Implement Verify	Yes	No
MD5 Signatures	Yes	No

In addition, since there is no SQL available, the Console commands: **sqlquery**, **query**, **retention**, and any other command that directly uses SQL are not available with the Internal database.

Chapter 7

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<http://www.bacula.org/en/FLA-bacula.en.pdf>

and if you are submitting code, you should fill it out then sent to:

Kern Sibbald
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Chapter 8

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This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

8.9 TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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- **c)** Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- **d)** If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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```
{\it one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}
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USA
```

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```
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by James Random Hacker.
{\it signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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Updated: 27 Nov 2000 paulv

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