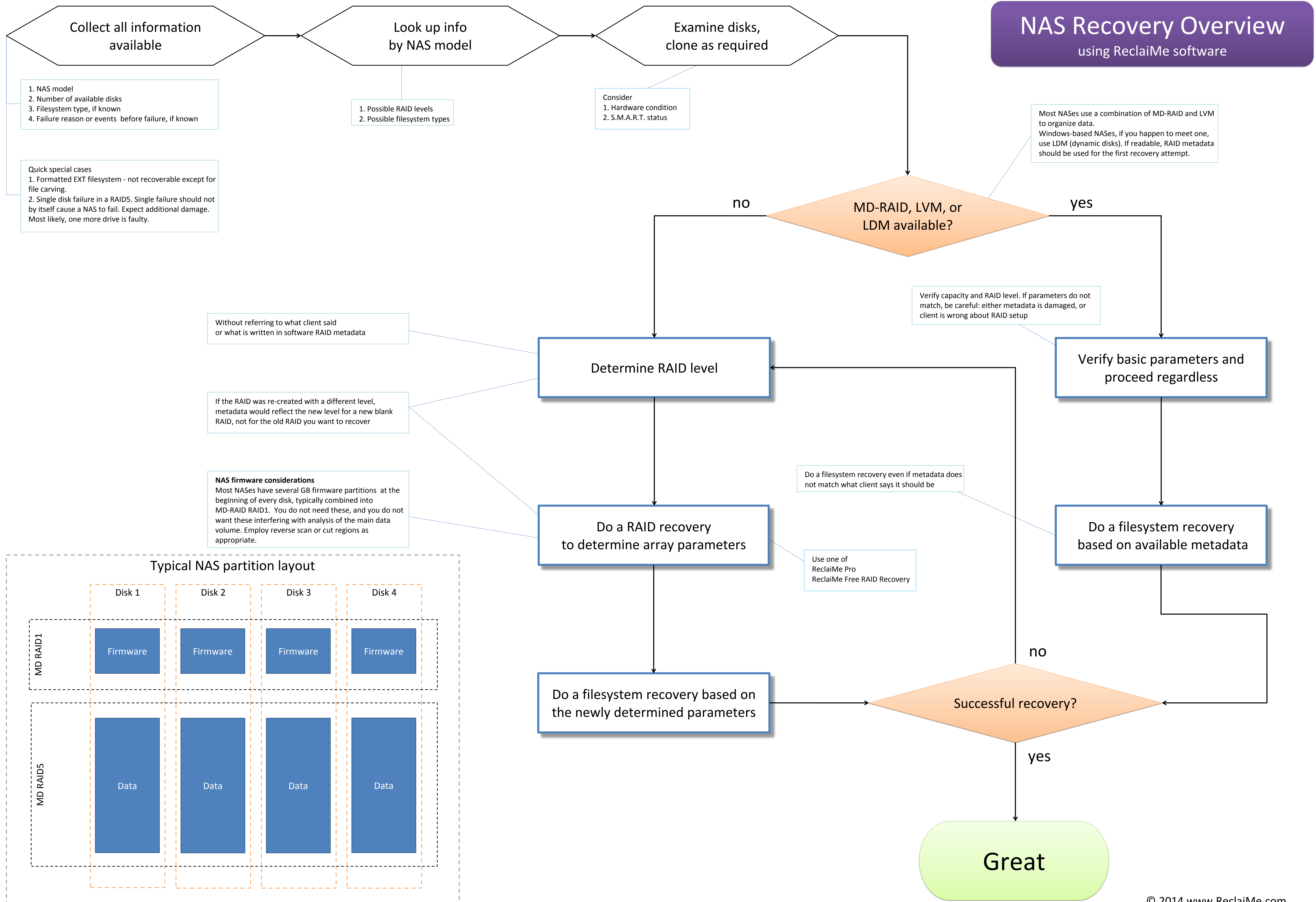


NAS Recovery Overview

using ReclaiMe software



- 1. NAS model
- 2. Number of available disks
- 3. Filesystem type, if known
- 4. Failure reason or events before failure, if known

Quick special cases

1. Formatted EXT filesystem - not recoverable except for file carving.
2. Single disk failure in a RAID5. Single failure should not by itself cause a NAS to fail. Expect additional damage. Most likely, one more drive is faulty.

- 1. Possible RAID levels
- 2. Possible filesystem types

- Consider
1. Hardware condition
 2. S.M.A.R.T. status

Most NASes use a combination of MD-RAID and LVM to organize data. Windows-based NASes, if you happen to meet one, use LDM (dynamic disks). If readable, RAID metadata should be used for the first recovery attempt.

Without referring to what client said or what is written in software RAID metadata

If the RAID was re-created with a different level, metadata would reflect the new level for a new blank RAID, not for the old RAID you want to recover

NAS firmware considerations
Most NASes have several GB firmware partitions at the beginning of every disk, typically combined into MD-RAID RAID1. You do not need these, and you do not want these interfering with analysis of the main data volume. Employ reverse scan or cut regions as appropriate.

Verify capacity and RAID level. If parameters do not match, be careful: either metadata is damaged, or client is wrong about RAID setup

Do a filesystem recovery even if metadata does not match what client says it should be

Use one of ReclaiMe Pro ReclaiMe Free RAID Recovery

