The image on left illustrates The Rembo Wizard's file name diagram, referred as **RWF** later in this document and presented with a blue block illustrated on the right..

autoload is the file containing configuration information.

<HW><OS>.bas is the operating system installation's base image, *desc* being a text file containing a description. If the base image is very large, the file may be spit into several files on the Rembo Server, depending of its settings. Starting from Rembo 2.0 version, the file does not contain the actual contents of the disk but it is rather an index to the files in it. The actual files are stored elsewhere in the Rembo file system.

> **Note:** Deleting the image file does not delete the actual files stored in the Rembo file system, you must use server's specific command options to delete orphan files. Please see Rembo server's documentation.

<HW><OS>.di1 is the first differential, or incremental image, compared to the base image. There can be up to nine differential images (*di1, di2, ... di9*) according to the settings in the configuration.

<HW><OS>.si1 (not illustrated) is the first system snapshot image. A snapshot image is comparable to the base image, only that it is named differently. Also it can be taken by the user while the base image can be taken only by the administrator. System snapshot can be taken only if a base image exists. The Rembo Wizard uses Rembo's caching techniques so that the creation and restoration times of the system snapshot images are considerable faster than those of the base image. There can be up to nine system snapshot images (*si1, si2, ... si9*) according to the settings in the configuration.

SID stores at host level a unique system identifier for Windows NT/2000/XP systems.

BootSector, and some other files may be attributed at host level to systems with unattended and automatic reparation features.

<HW> is a three capital letter identifier chosen by the administrator for the target computer, while
<OS> is a three capital letter identifier that must be set according to target's operating system. See configuration chapter.

The Rembo Wizard follows Rembo's *host -> group -> global* search hierarchy when it localizes the file positions.
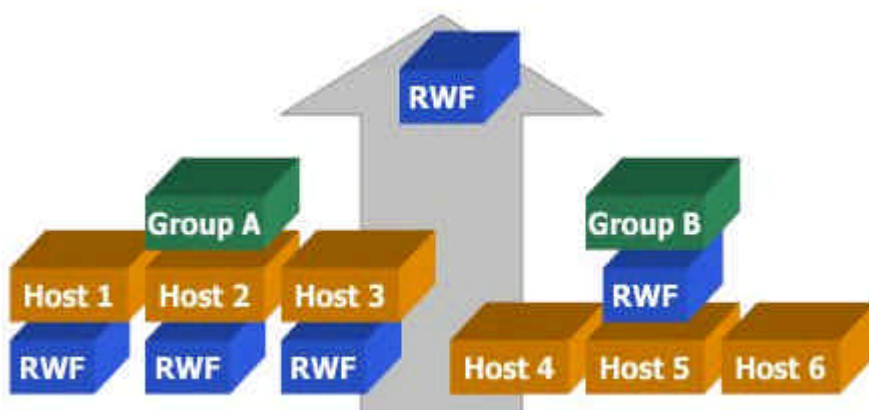
In the above example, Group **A** of computers is configured each to have their own, individual back-up scheme. Group can contain different hardware and operating system configurations.

> **Note:** when using cloning techniques you would create a base image in the global or in the group level. In the case of the example Group A of machines you would like to

1. Extract the base image from the Rembo File system for backup and distribution purposes.
2. Move or copy the base image under each target host's scope level before taking any differential images (if you leave the base image to the group level, all differential images will end up into that level, from all hosts!).
3. Remove the base image from the group level if there is no more cloning based installations to do.

Group **B** is configured to produce identical systems (clones) from a grouped system image. It is very rare that an host would need The Rembo Wizard files from the global level, which is rather a system administrator's repository.

For obvious practical reasons, when looking at the Rembo Server's file system with the Rembo Management Console, the group directories and host directories (based on the MAC address of each host) are presented on the same level.

 This picture shows how target host's *autoload* and *SID* files are located in the Rembo Server's file system.

Target host's base images and differential images are located under *hdimages*-directory. It is worthwhile to note that The Rembo Wizard does not use subdirectories for each operating system type, although they can be created by some other Rembo wizards. The operating system type is contained in the image's file name.

autoload-file exists at all levels. Certain number of configuration values must be set for all target systems. They are usually set and modified using the The Rembo Wizard's configuration dialog. But there exists other configuration settings that are not necessarily present at the host level. If not found from the group level *autoload*-file, they are taken

from the global level *autoload*-file, which contains default values for all settings. A value not present in the host level *autoload*-file can be copied from the global level *autoload*-file and the default value modified.

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