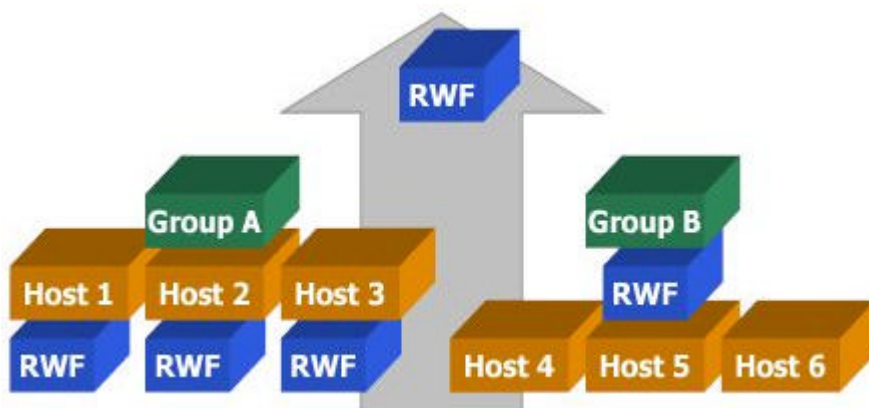


*<HW>* is a three capital letter identifier chosen for the target host hardware, while *<OS>* is a three capital letter identifier chosen for the target's operating system.

The Rembo Wizard follows Rembo's *host -> group -> global* search hierachy when it localize 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.

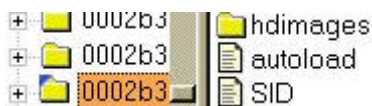
**Note:** when using cloning techniques you would create a base image in the global or in the group level. In the case of the example Group A of machines you would like to

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

*himages*-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.