

# What's Different in Backup Exec 2012



# What's different in Backup Exec 2012

This document includes the following topics:

- [Changes to the user interface for Backup Exec 2012](#)
- [Changes to terminology for Backup Exec 2012](#)
- [Changes to the Home view](#)
- [Changes to the Job Setup, Job Monitor, and Alerts views](#)
- [Changes to the Devices, Media, and Media Servers views](#)
- [Changes to data retention on disk storage](#)
- [Changes to the backup workflow](#)
- [Changes to the restore workflow](#)
- [Changes to global options](#)
- [Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery](#)
- [Changes to Backup Exec Command Line Applet](#)
- [What happens to your jobs when you upgrade to Backup Exec 2012](#)

## Changes to the user interface for Backup Exec 2012

This document describes the changes that were made to the Backup Exec 2012 user interface. It compares the tasks that you performed in Backup Exec 12.5/2010 with how you perform those tasks in Backup Exec 2012. For a complete list of new features, see the *Backup Exec 2012 Administrator's Guide*.

Backup Exec 2012 provides a simpler user interface to help you manage your backup environment. The new user interface provides management by exception, intuitive workflows, and improved defaults.

Backup Exec 2012 delivers the following enhancements:

- Top-level views that provide critical information, with the ability to drill down to specific information
- Additional widgets on the **Home** tab that let you monitor storage, backups, alerts, and more.
- A command bar at the top of the window that contains only the applicable commands and options at the top of the administration console, with tool tips for each command
- A simpler organization that displays only four main tabs
- An application menu for all global commands and settings

Additionally, the backup workflow and the restore workflow have been streamlined. You can create a backup job in three mouse clicks, and you are guided through each restore operation.

Disaster recovery is enhanced with a Simplified Disaster Recovery (SDR) disk that is included with Backup Exec. You can use the SDR disk with an SDR-enabled backup to recover a computer to another computer that has the same hardware or dissimilar hardware.

See [“Changes to the Home view”](#) on page 6.

See [“Changes to the Job Setup, Job Monitor, and Alerts views”](#) on page 8.

See [“Changes to the Devices, Media, and Media Servers views”](#) on page 14.

See [“Changes to the backup workflow”](#) on page 19.

See [“Changes to the restore workflow”](#) on page 21.

See [“Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery”](#) on page 24.

See [“Changes to Backup Exec Command Line Applet”](#) on page 26.

See [“What happens to your jobs when you upgrade to Backup Exec 2012”](#) on page 27.

## Changes to terminology for Backup Exec 2012

Some terminology has changed in Backup Exec 2012. The following table lists the most important terminology changes:

**Table 1-1** Terminology changes from Backup Exec 12.5/2010 to Backup Exec 2012

Backup Exec 12.5/2010 term	Backup Exec 2012 term
<b>Media server</b>	<p><b>Backup Exec server</b></p> <p>The computer on which Backup Exec is installed and where the Backup Exec services are running is now called the Backup Exec server. The name change reflects the increased focus of Backup Exec on data lifecycle management rather than device and media management.</p>
<b>Managed media server</b>	<p><b>Managed Backup Exec server</b></p> <p>The computers that a central administration server manages when the Central Admin Server Option is installed.</p>
<b>Backup-to-disk folder</b>	<p><b>Legacy backup-to-disk folder</b></p> <p>Backup-to-disk folders are now read-only in Backup Exec. You can restore data from them, but you cannot store backup data to them. Instead, you can use disk storage and let Backup Exec automatically manage the lifecycle of your backup data.</p>

The following table lists important new terms in Backup Exec 2012:

**Table 1-2** New terms in Backup Exec 2012

Term	Definition
<b>Backup definition</b>	<p>A dialog box that appears when you create a backup. The backup definition contains backup selections, backup jobs, and stages.</p> <p><a href="#">Figure 1-8</a> shows an example of the backup definition.</p>
<b>Cloud storage device</b>	<p>A storage device to which you can send backup data to the cloud if you already have an account with a public cloud storage device vendor. Either the storage vendor or Symantec provides a software plug-in, which you install on each Backup Exec server that is connected to the cloud solution.</p>

**Table 1-2** New terms in Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Term	Definition
<b>Disk storage device</b>	A location on a locally attached internal hard drive, a USB device, a FireWire device, or a network-attached storage device to which you can back up data. Backup Exec provides storage trending and capacity monitoring for disk storage devices and virtual disks. You no longer need to manage media when you keep backup data on disk storage. Backup Exec automatically manages the lifecycle of your backup data
<b>Data lifecycle management</b>	An automated process used by Backup Exec to automatically expire backup sets on disk and cloud storage. Backup Exec reclaims the storage space when the amount of time that you specify when you create the backup job expires. If backup sets are dependent on other backup sets, then Backup Exec does not expire the data until all expiration dates are reached. You do not need to manage media when you keep backup data on disk or cloud storage.
<b>Stage</b>	An additional task that you can run with a backup job, such as duplicating a copy of the backup data to disk storage.  Figure 1-8 shows an example of a <b>Duplicate backup sets</b> job that has been added as a stage to a backup job.

## Changes to the Home view

The Backup Exec 12.5/2010 **Home** view contained several customizable widgets and a taskbar on the left. Hyperlinks led to important tasks such as creating a logon account or creating a media set.

In Backup Exec 2012, new widgets have been added to help new users get started faster. The first time you view the **Home** tab, you can create disk storage and create a backup. Then, you can use the **Home** tab as a summary dashboard to get an update of the events that have occurred on the Backup Exec server.

**Figure 1-1** Backup Exec 2012 Home tab



The Home tab provides the following information:

- **Storage Status** shows how much storage space is available.
- **Backup Status** shows issues with backup jobs
- **Backup Size** summarizes the amount of backup data for any number of days and for any type of backup
- **Documentation** displays hyperlinks to instructions about how to perform Backup Exec tasks
- **Licensing and Maintenance Contracts** warns you of the number of days left for any maintenance contracts and trial versions of options that you have installed and provides details on current licenses and maintenance contracts
- **Active Alerts** shows all alerts that have not been responded to
- **Symantec RSS Reader** lets you read about recent Backup Exec news, and connects you to Backup Exec forums

The amount of text on the **Home** tab has been reduced to make it easier for you to read. The panes are still customizable, but commands to run tasks are on the ribbon at the top of the screen. You can also switch between a one-column, two-column, or a three-column layout.

## Changes to the **Job Setup**, **Job Monitor**, and **Alerts** views

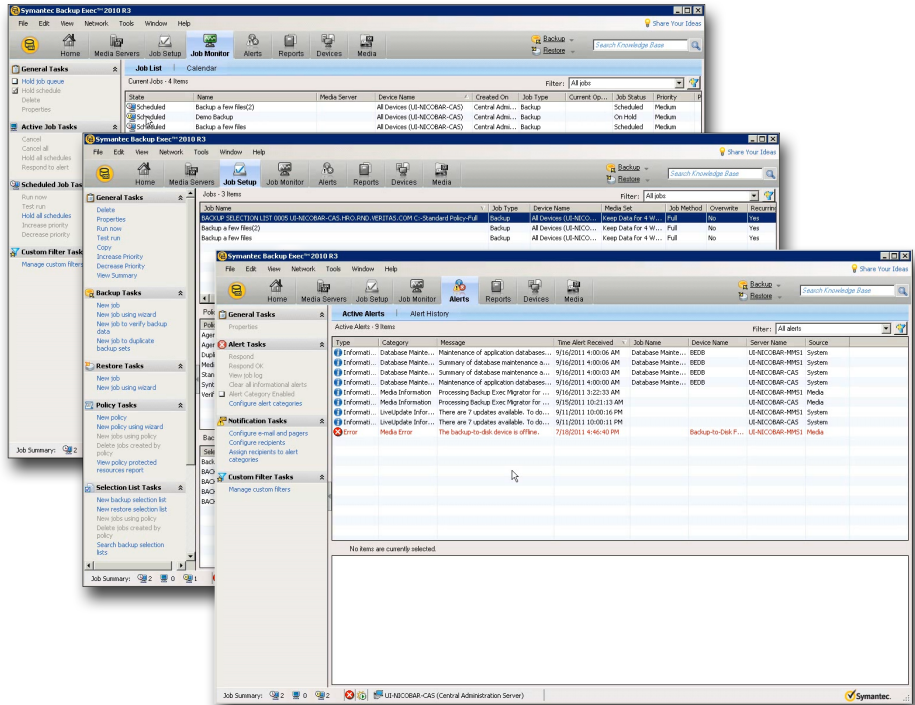
In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, the **Job Setup** view, the **Job Monitor** view, and the **Alerts** view contained the information that now displays on the Backup Exec 2012 **Backup and Restore** tab.

**Job Setup** is where you created backups and managed backup jobs, selection lists, and policies. The task pane on the left side showed all of the possible tasks. After you created jobs, you monitored them on the **Job Monitor**. Scheduled and actively running jobs were displayed on the **Job Monitor**, along with job histories for completed jobs. Alerts, errors, and alert histories were displayed in the **Alerts** view.

The following figure shows the **Job Setup**, **Job Monitor**, and **Alerts** view:



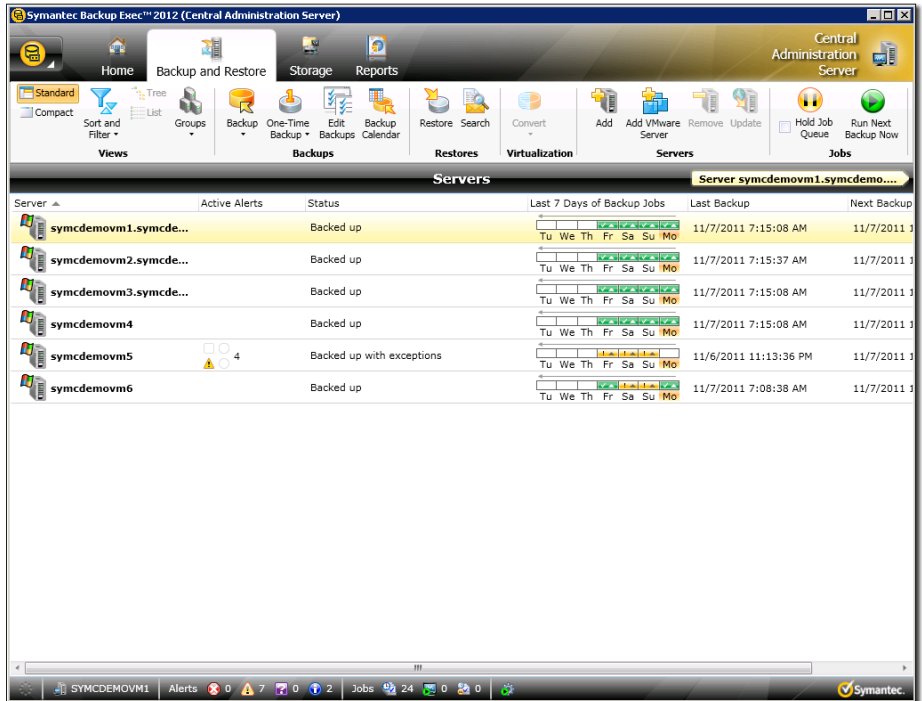
Figure 1-2 Backup Exec 12.5/2010 Job Monitor, Job Setup, and Alerts views



In Backup Exec 2012, the view on the **Backup and Restore** tab replaces the **Job Setup**, **Job Monitor**, and **Alerts** views. The **Backup and Restore** tab lists all of the servers that are running a Backup Exec agent. All of the servers and the distributed applications such as SharePoint farms are displayed for you to select for backup.

From one view, for each server, you can see the backup status, the number of active alerts, the last seven days of backup jobs, and more. You can double-click a server to drill down to view specific information. Then, you can click back to return to the previous view.

Figure 1-3 Backup and Restore tab in Backup Exec 2012



The following table describes how you can use the **Backup and Restore** tab to access all of the functionality from Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and more.

Table 1-3 Differences in backup and restore tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Access tasks.	You clicked <b>Job Setup</b> , <b>Job Monitor</b> , or <b>Alerts</b> , and then accessed the tasks in the left navigation pane or right-clicked an item.	On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab, access the commands in the ribbon, or right-click an item.  Only the commands that support your environment are available.

**Table 1-3** Differences in backup and restore tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

<b>Task</b>	<b>Backup Exec 12.5/2010</b>	<b>Backup Exec 2012</b>
Add a computer that you want to back up.	<p>You clicked the <b>Tools</b> menu, and then clicked <b>Install Agents and Media Servers on Other Servers</b>.</p> <p>Then, you typed the name of the remote computer or browsed to it, and entered the remote computer credentials. You continued to answer prompts and complete dialog boxes until Backup Exec validated the remote computer.</p>	<p>On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab, click <b>Add Server Wizard</b>. Backup Exec guides you through adding a computer that you want to back up. Only the options that are appropriate for the computer that you select appear.</p>

**Table 1-3** Differences in backup and restore tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Create a backup job.	<p>You clicked <b>Backup</b> on the navigation bar, and then selected resources and job options.</p> <p>You had to choose what to back up from all of the possible backup selections that were displayed in a tree view. You also had to choose which options to apply from all of the backup options that were displayed, including the type of storage device to use. You had to specify a schedule from the options that let you specify complex recurrence patterns.</p> <p>If you wanted to create relationships between jobs, you created a policy and templates and template rules that were included in the policy. Then, you combined a selection list with a policy to create jobs.</p>	<p>On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab, select a server, and then click <b>Backup</b>.</p> <p>In Backup Exec 2012, policies and templates have been eliminated. Now, the backup workflow lets you configure complex backup schemes in a single workflow. With three mouse clicks, you can create a full and incremental backup job with a recurring schedule that backs up the entire computer.</p> <p>In the same workflow, you can also add stages to duplicate, archive, and virtualize backups, if these options are licensed.</p> <p>See <a href="#">“Changes to the backup workflow”</a> on page 19.</p>

**Table 1-3** Differences in backup and restore tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Create a restore job.	<p>You clicked <b>Restore</b> on the navigation bar, and then selected resources and job options.</p> <p>You had to choose what to restore from a list that displayed all of the backup sets from all backup jobs. You also had to choose which options to apply from all the restore options that were displayed.</p>	<p>On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab, select the server that you want to restore data to, and then click <b>Restore</b>.</p> <p>The Restore Wizard guides you through restoring data. Only the options that apply to the data that you want to restore are shown.</p> <p>You can also select multiple servers to search for backup sets. You can choose to restore the data, or you can copy and save the search criteria and the results to the clipboard.</p> <p>See <a href="#">“Changes to the restore workflow”</a> on page 21.</p>
View the backup activity for a computer.	<p>You clicked <b>Job Monitor</b> on the navigation bar, and then clicked Job List to see the active jobs and the scheduled jobs. The <b>Job History</b> pane displayed the jobs that already ran.</p>	<p>On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab, you can view backup activity for each of your servers at a glance, rather than viewing each individual backup job.</p> <p>Critical information is displayed at the top level. You can get details on jobs, job histories, backup sets, active alerts, credentials, and server properties by double-clicking a server. You can manage and monitor the backups for a specific server. Then, you can click back to return to the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab.</p>
Use filters to display current jobs, or job histories, or create custom filters.	<p>You clicked <b>Job Monitor</b> on the navigation bar, and then selected a filter that you wanted to use.</p>	<p>On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab, on the ribbon, click <b>Sort and Filter</b> to display information in a custom view or to create a custom filter.</p> <p>Click <b>Groups</b> to create groups of the servers that you want to display.</p>

**Table 1-3** Differences in backup and restore tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
View alerts.	You clicked <b>Alerts</b> on the navigation bar, and then clicked <b>Active Alerts</b> or <b>Alert History</b> .	<p>On the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab as well on the <b>Storage</b> tab, alerts display wherever they are relevant.</p> <p>On the status bar at the bottom of the Administration Console, you can see a summary of alerts that are active. You can click an alert icon, and then cycle through all of the alerts. You can also view the column <b>Active Alerts</b> on the <b>Backup and Restore</b> tab to see the alerts in context with the computer that they apply to.</p> <p>You can view a full list of all active alerts in the status bar, as well as in the <b>Home</b> tab.</p>

## Changes to the Devices, Media, and Media Servers views

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, the **Devices** view and the **Media Servers** view (if CASO was licensed) showed all of the configured storage devices, and all managed media servers and their attached storage devices. The **Media** view displayed all of the media that was used for jobs.

In Backup Exec 2012, the **Storage** tab lets you manage and view all of the content that was displayed in the **Devices**, **Media**, and **Media Servers** views. In Central Admin Server Option environments, you can expand each managed Backup Exec server in this view. All of the functionality that was in the **Media Servers** view is provided here.

The **Tape/Disk Cartridge Media Sets and Vaults** node lets you access all of the same functionality that was on the **Media** view. You can double-click any storage, media, media vault, or media set to drill down to view more specific information. You can view details on media, backup sets, jobs, alerts, and job histories. You can then click back to return to the previous view.

Figure 1-4 Backup Exec 2012 Storage tab

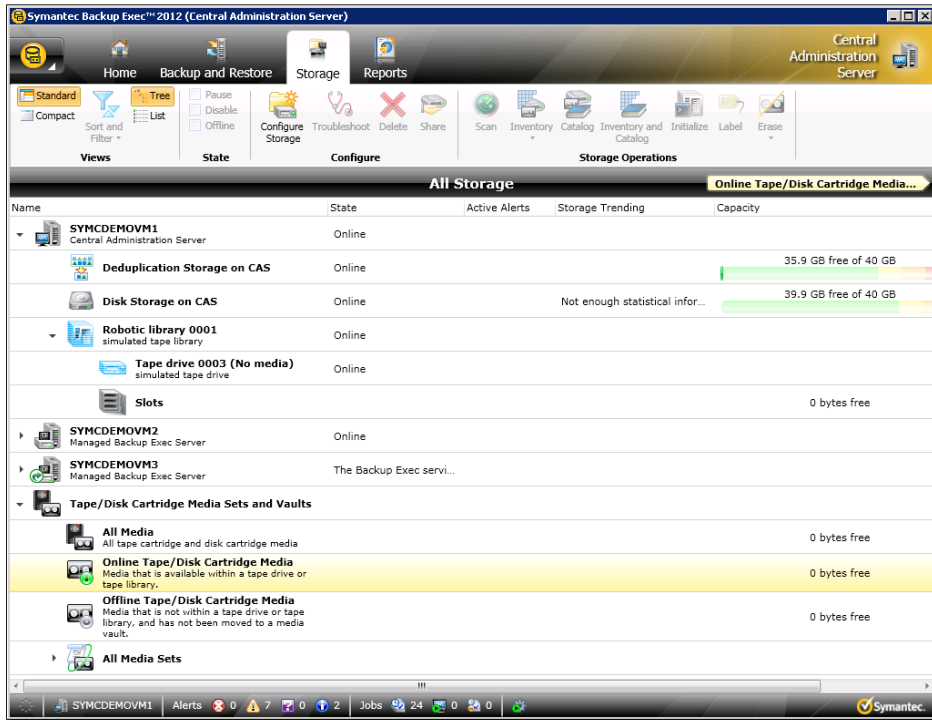


Table 1-4 Differences in storage tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Configure storage devices.	You configured devices by using the <b>Configure Devices Assistant</b> .	On the <b>Storage</b> tab, you can click <b>Configure Storage</b> to launch a wizard that prompts you for minimal information. The wizard follows best practices to choose the best default settings for the device.

**Table 1-4** Differences in storage tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
View storage capacity.	You ran a report or viewed the device properties to see the available storage capacity for storage devices. Trend analysis of disk space usage was available only for storage arrays.	On the <b>Storage</b> tab, you can scan the <b>Capacity</b> column to see how much storage space is available for each device.  For disk storage and virtual disks, Backup Exec also provides an estimate in the <b>Storage Trending</b> column of how many days remain before the disk storage or virtual disk becomes full. Alerts provide information about whether the current disk space resources are sufficient, and can help you plan when to increase disk space.
Run storage operations.	You could not easily tell if a storage (utility) operation could be run on a device.	Only the storage operations that the selected storage device supports are available.
Send backup data to disk storage.	You created a backup-to-disk folder, and then specified a media set for the data that applied the overwrite protection period and the append period.	You can create disk storage.  You do not need to manage media when you keep backup data on disk storage. You specify how long you want to keep the data that you back up to disk storage when you create a backup job. Backup Exec uses data lifecycle management to automatically reclaim the disk space as the backup data expires.
Schedule operations to erase and format.	You scheduled erase and format operations.	Destructive jobs cannot be scheduled, avoiding the accidental loss of data.
Schedule an eject operation.	You could not schedule an eject operation	You can schedule eject operations, and you can set up notification for when the operation completes.
Run inventory and catalog operations.	You ran an inventory operation separately from a catalog operation.	You can run an inventory operation and a catalog operation on a storage device if both operations if the device supports the operation.

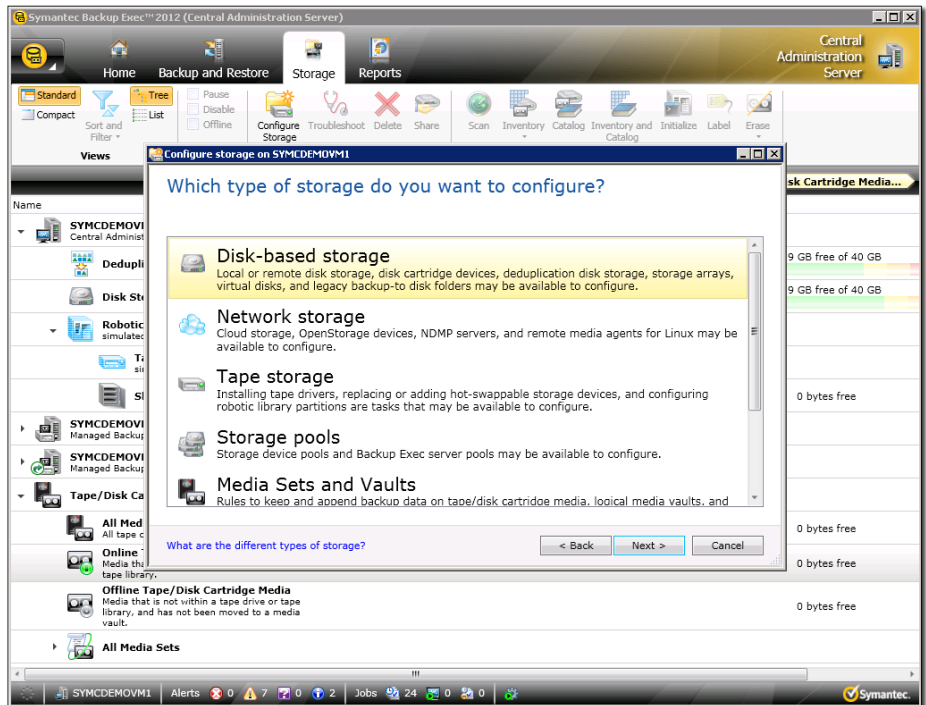


**Table 1-4** Differences in storage tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
View alerts for storage devices.	You clicked the <b>Alerts</b> view to see alerts for devices.	You can view alerts for storage devices on the <b>Storage</b> tab, which provides context for the alert.
Configure storage on managed Backup Exec (media) servers.	You had to get a physical connection to the managed media server	On the central administration server, on the <b>Storage</b> tab, you can click <b>Configure Storage</b> , and then follow the prompts to create storage for any managed Backup Exec servers in a Central Admin Server Option environment.
Associate a media with the scratch or retired media set.	In the <b>Media</b> view, you selected the media, and then did one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dragged the media to the scratch or retired media set</li> <li>■ Under <b>Media Tasks</b> on the task pane, you clicked <b>Associate with media set</b>, selected a media set to associate the media with, and then clicked <b>Yes</b>.</li> </ul>	On the <b>Storage</b> tab, right-click the media, and then click <b>Scratch</b> or <b>Retire</b> .

The Configure Storage wizard provides guided assistance with setting up storage devices.

Figure 1-5 Configure Storage wizard on the **Storage** tab in Backup Exec 2012



## Changes to data retention on disk storage

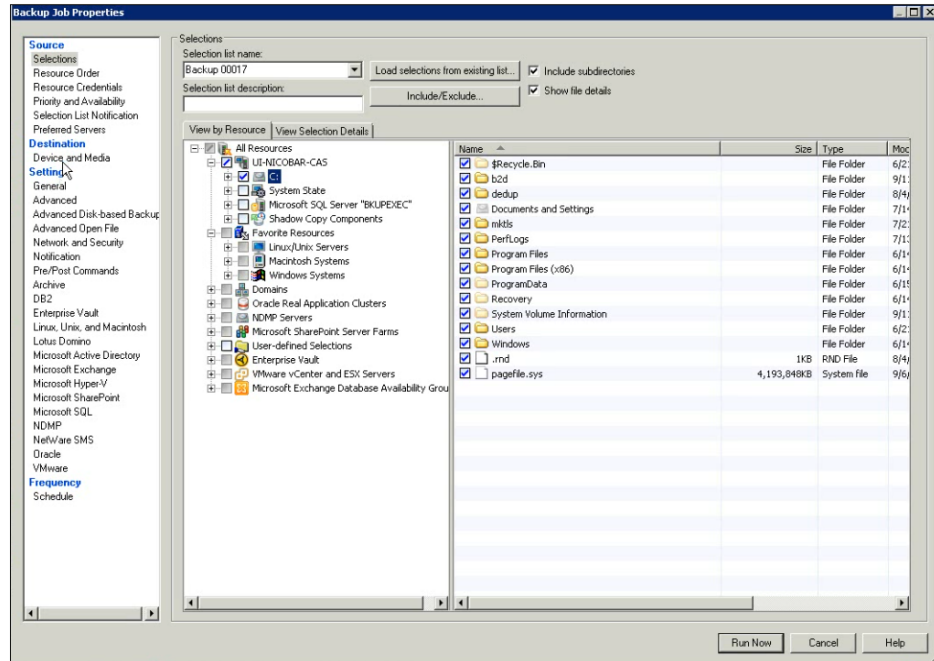
In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, media sets are used to protect data from overwrite and to set append periods, regardless if the data is on tape or in backup-to-disk folders.

In Backup Exec 2012, you still use media sets to manage data retention on tape and disk cartridge media, but Backup Exec uses data lifecycle management to automatically expire backup sets on disk and cloud storage. Backup Exec reclaims the storage space when the amount of time that you specify when you create the backup job expires. If backup sets are dependent on other backup sets, then Backup Exec does not expire the data until all expiration dates are reached. You do not need to manage media when you keep backup data on disk or cloud storage.

# Changes to the backup workflow

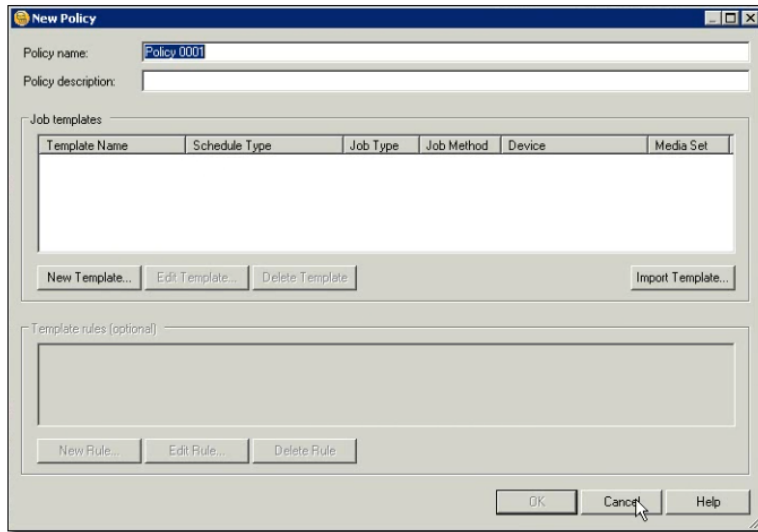
In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, to create a backup job, you selected what you wanted to back up from a list of resources, and then you selected options to customize the backup.

**Figure 1-6** Backup job creation in Backup Exec 12.5/2010



To create jobs with relationships, you created a policy, and added templates and possibly template rules.

Figure 1-7 Policy creation in Backup Exec 12.5/2010



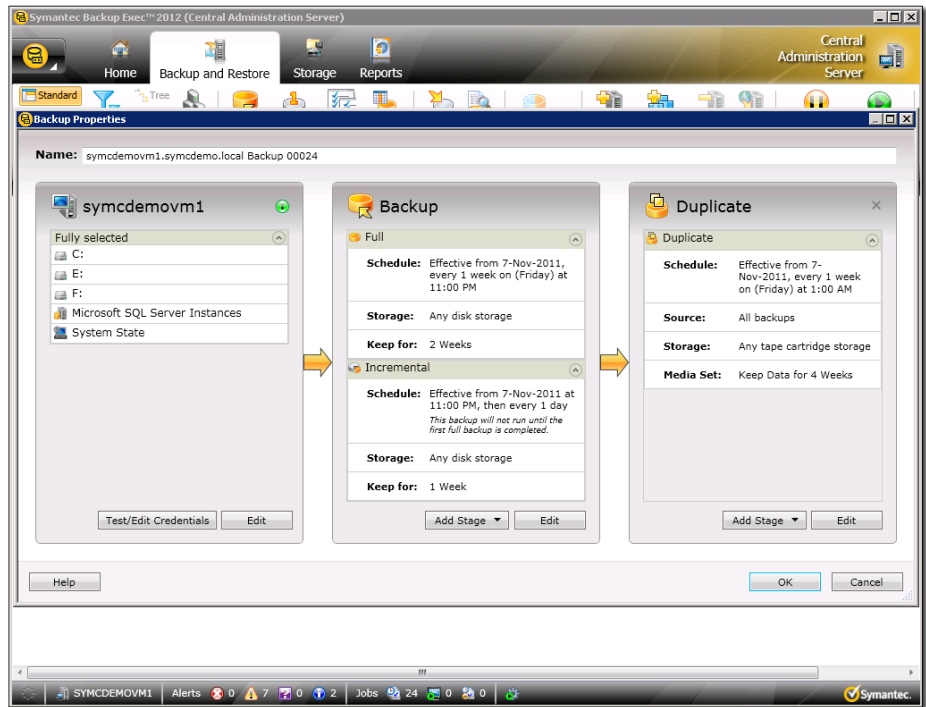
Backup Exec 2012 changes from a focus on backup jobs to a server-centric view, with a simplified workflow that helps you create backups. When you click **Backup**, you choose from a list of backup workflows that combine the backup with different types of storage and with different stages, such as **Back up to Disk and then Duplicate to Tape**. These workflows let you create simple backups that have the power of policies, but without the complexity. You do not have to create separate templates and selection lists. Backup Exec automatically chooses the best-practice defaults for the selected data types, but you can customize the defaults.

Only the backup menu options that your environment supports are displayed. For example, if you do not have a tape drive, the **Back Up to Tape** option does not appear.

After you choose an option from the backup menu, a backup definition appears that displays the workflow that you selected. You can click **OK** to schedule the backup, or you can edit the different parts of the backup.

Backup Exec automatically selects all of the data on the server for backup. All of the critical system components that you need to perform a full system restore are backed up. Then, you can recover the computer if necessary by using Backup Exec's Simplified Disaster Recovery.

Figure 1-8 Backup definition in Backup Exec 2012

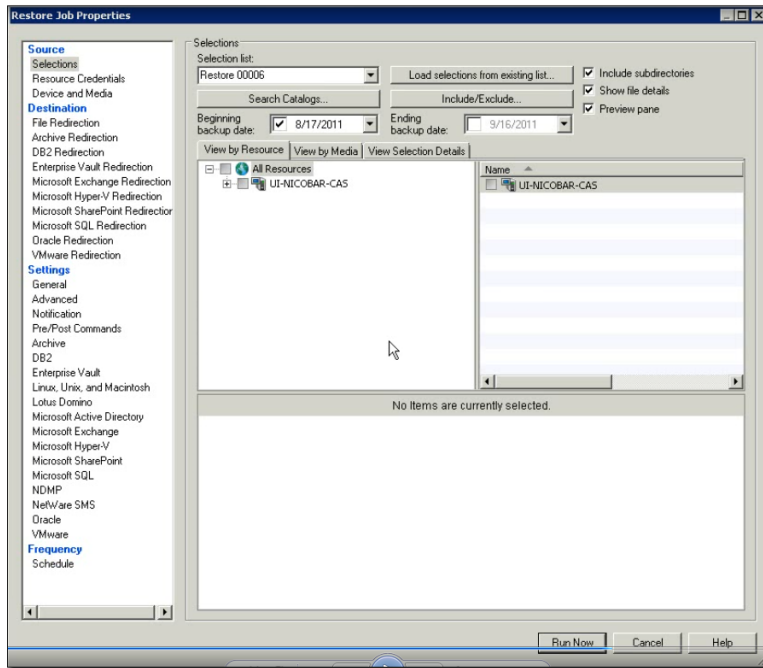


See “[Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery](#)” on page 24.

## Changes to the restore workflow

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, when you created a restore job, all restore options were displayed. Additionally, all data that Backup Exec had ever backed up was displayed. You had to view all of the backups to find the data that you need to restore.

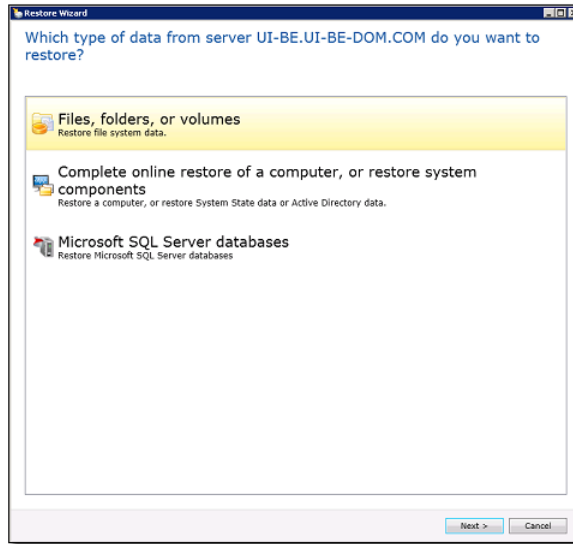
Figure 1-9 Restore job creation in Backup Exec 12.5/2010



Backup Exec 2012 eliminates the options that do not apply in your environment. To restore files to a computer, you select the computer and click **Restore**. The Restore Wizard guides you through the process of restoring data. When you select the type of data that you want to restore, the wizard is dedicated to helping you restore that specific data. Options that do not apply are not shown.

For example, to restore Microsoft SQL data, only the SQL databases that are backed up are available for you to select. If you select a point in time for restore, Backup Exec 2012 automatically chooses the necessary backup sets to perform the restore. When you select the computer that you want to restore to, only the options that are relevant to the data that you want to restore are shown.

**Figure 1-10** Backup Exec 2012 Restore Wizard

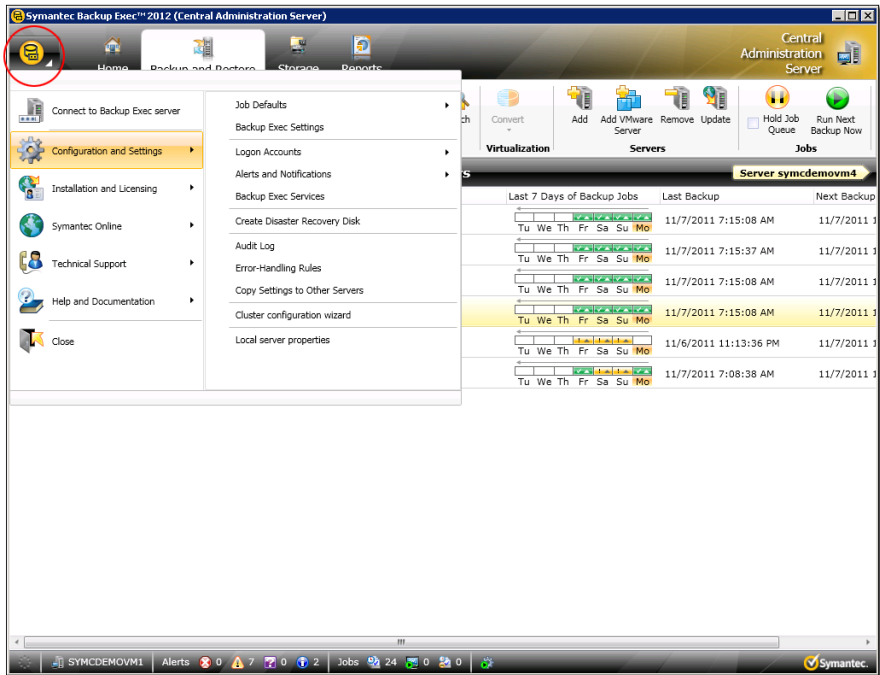


## Changes to global options

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, most global options were found in the **Tools** menu.

In Backup Exec 2012, you can click the Backup Exec button, circled in red in the following figure, to access the global options and tools. These are the options that you probably do not use often. By moving them to the application menu on the Backup Exec button, the number of commands that display on the ribbon are reduced. You can more easily access the tasks that you use more frequently.

Figure 1-11 Global options in Backup Exec 2012



## Changes to Intelligent Disaster Recovery

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, Intelligent Disaster Recovery helped you recover computers. To prepare, you ran full backups of the computers that you wanted to protect with Intelligent Disaster Recovery. You also created bootable media for each computer.

In Backup Exec 2012, Simplified Disaster Recovery starts when you run a backup job and all critical system components on the computer are automatically selected.

Table 1-5 Differences in disaster recovery preparation tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Install the Intelligent Disaster Recovery product.	You had to install Intelligent Disaster Recovery.	Simplified Disaster Recovery is included as part of Backup Exec. You do not need to install it separately, or purchase or enter any license keys.



**Table 1-5** Differences in disaster recovery preparation tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Create bootable media for each type of operating system for the computers that you wanted to protect with Intelligent Disaster Recovery.	You created a CD image for every type of operating system.	Backup Exec provides you with a generic 32-bit and 64-bit system recovery DVD called the Simplified Disaster Recovery DVD.
Provide the Windows installation media when you created a recovery CD.	You had to provide the original Windows installation media when you created a bootable CD disk.	You can boot a computer by using the Simplified Disaster Recovery DVD , or you can create a custom Simplified Disaster Recovery CD image to boot a computer.
Ensure that the disaster recovery information file is updated.	You maintained the latest copy of the disaster recovery information files.	Backup Exec automatically maintains this file.
Select all necessary components for restore.	You referred to the Administration Guide to help you determine which were the critical backup sets that you needed to restore to the computer after a disaster.	Backup Exec automatically selects all of the critical system components that are required for disaster recovery when you run a backup job.
Restore the computer to a point in time.	You restored to the latest point in time.	You can restore to any point in time. Additionally, you can restore from a duplicate backup sets job, if you performed one.
Create the volume layout on the disks when you perform disaster recovery.	You recreated the same number of volumes and the same size of volumes that the computer used previously.	You can create volumes however you want. No limitation exists on the number of volumes or the size of the volumes. You can also review the volume layout before you commit to the recovery.
Restore the backup data to any computer, including to a computer that has dissimilar hardware.	You had disk limitations that applied to restoring to a computer that had dissimilar hardware.	You can use the same component that is used in the Simplified System Recovery product, which is called <b>Restore Anywhere Including Dissimilar Hardware</b> .

**Table 1-5** Differences in disaster recovery preparation tasks between Backup Exec 12.5/2010 and Backup Exec 2012 (*continued*)

Task	Backup Exec 12.5/2010	Backup Exec 2012
Restore UEFI firmware-based computer.	Backup Exec 12.5/2010 did not support this functionality.	Simplified Disaster Recovery includes support for automatically recovering UEFI firmware-based computers.
Gather log files for Technical Support.	Backup Exec 12.5/2010 did not support this functionality.	You can run a utility on the System Recovery Disk that gathers log files for Technical Support.

## Changes to Backup Exec Command Line Applet

In Backup Exec 12.5/2010, the Backup Exec Command Line Applet (`bemcmd.exe`) provided a convenient way to access some of the most useful features of Backup Exec from a command prompt.

In Backup Exec 2012, the Backup Exec Management Command Line Interface (BEMCLI) replaces `bemcmd.exe`. The BEMCLI module uses commands within a Windows PowerShell console to perform most Backup Exec functions and utilities. By building upon PowerShell, you can administer and automate Backup Exec using the same skills that you use to administer Windows servers.

PowerShell is the preferred method of automated management of Windows servers for the following reasons:

- PowerShell provides consistency and usability to scripting and to the command line
- PowerShell provides an intuitive, built-in Help system
- PowerShell support is required by Microsoft server products per Microsoft's Common Engineering Criteria
- PowerShell is integrated with third-party applications

Documentation for BEMCLI is available through the PowerShell Get Help Cmdlet, and includes full details and examples for each cmdlet.

# What happens to your jobs when you upgrade to Backup Exec 2012

When you upgrade to Backup Exec 2012, many of your existing jobs are automatically modified to accommodate the new backup workflow and the new server-centric user interface.

Backup Exec provides a data migration report that informs you of the following:

- Jobs that will be split into multiple jobs
- Jobs that will be combined
- Jobs that will be added
- Job schedules that will be changed
- Jobs that you must configure manually
- Tips for minimizing the effect of changes

You may be required to reconfigure some job details such as exclude dates, so you should review the data migration report carefully before you continue with the upgrade.

**What happens to your jobs when you upgrade to Backup Exec 2012**