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Clonezilla

The Free and Open Source Software for Disk [Imaging](#) and [Cloning](#)

Create Recovery Clonezilla

In this example: Create a autorun recovery Clonezilla live CD or USB flash drive (Step by step)

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- [Boot the machine via Clonezilla live](#) [^TOP^](#)

In this example, the machine has 2 disks, 1st disk's name is sda (device name in GNU/Linux), 2nd disk's device name is sdb. We already have a Clonezilla image in sdb. **//NOTE// You must first [create an image](#) and it should exist in dir /home/partimag, otherwise later the menu "recovery-iso-zip" won't be shown.**

In this example, the image name is called "xenial-x64-20170924":

```
root@debian:~# ls -lh /home/partimag/
total 28K
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Sep 24 04:29 Docs
drwx----- 2 root root 16K Sep 24 03:45 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Sep 24 04:29 Photos
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Sep 24 04:51 xenial-x64-20170924
```

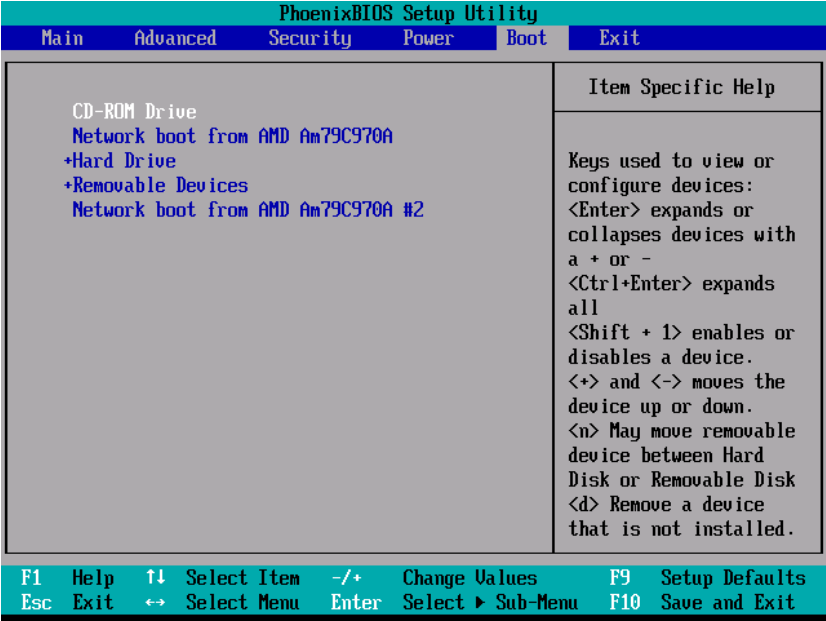
and its contents are:

```
root@debian:~# ls -lh /home/partimag/xenial-x64-20170924/
total 447M
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 755 Sep 24 04:51 blkdev.list
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 407 Sep 24 04:51 blkid.list
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.7K Sep 24 04:51 clonezilla-img
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 159 Sep 24 04:51 dev-fs.list
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4 Sep 24 04:51 disk
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 273K Sep 24 04:51 Info-dmi.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 187 Sep 24 04:51 Info-img-id.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 124K Sep 24 04:51 Info-lshw.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.6K Sep 24 04:51 Info-lspci.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 224 Sep 24 04:51 Info-packages.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 97 Sep 24 04:51 Info-saved-by-cmd.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5 Sep 24 04:51 parts
-rw----- 1 root root 446M Sep 24 04:51 sda1.ext4-ptcl-img.gz.aa
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 512 Sep 24 04:51 sda2-ebr
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 36 Sep 24 04:51 sda-chs.sf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.0M Sep 24 04:51 sda-hidden-data-after-mbr
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 512 Sep 24 04:51 sda-mbr
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 405 Sep 24 04:51 sda-pt.parted
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 366 Sep 24 04:51 sda-pt.parted.compact
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 250 Sep 24 04:51 sda-pt.sf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 53 Sep 24 04:51 swapt-sda5.info
```

Now we will use the image "xenial-x64-20170924" to create a recovery Clonezilla live CD, which can be used to recover the sda if the system on sda crashes.

Once you have the bootable Clonezilla Live CD/DVD or USB flash drive, you can boot the machine you want to clone via Clonezilla live. **Remember to use the Clonezilla live CD or USB flash drive to boot the machine.** For example, if you have Clonezilla Live in USB flash drive, you have to boot it via USB device (Ex. USB-HDD or USB-ZIP). If necessary, you can set the first boot priority in the BIOS as USB-HDD or USB-ZIP so that it can

boot Clonezilla Live from your USB flash drive.
Here we take CD as an example. You can either set CD as first boot priority in machine's BIOS like this:

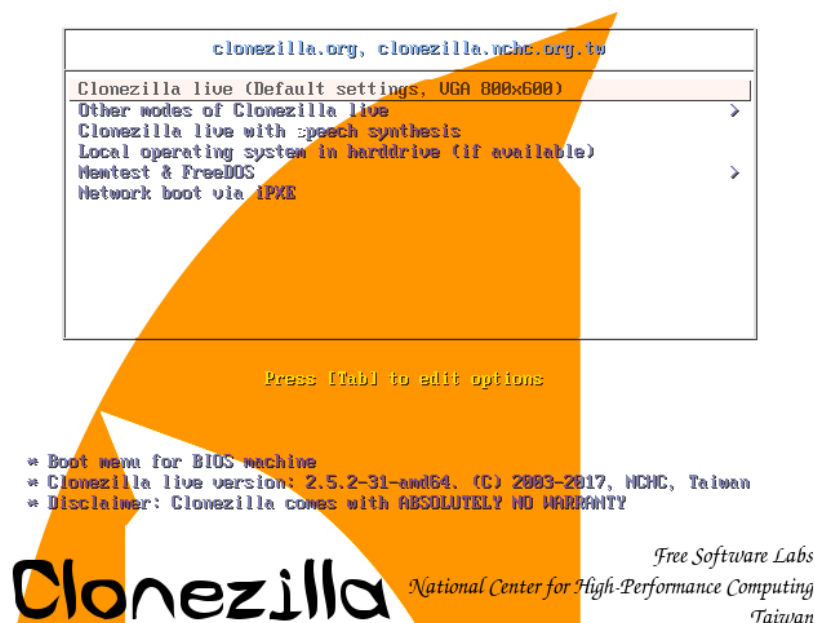


Or by pressing a hotkey (e.g. Esc or F9) when you boot the machine, you will see the boot menu of BIOS like this:



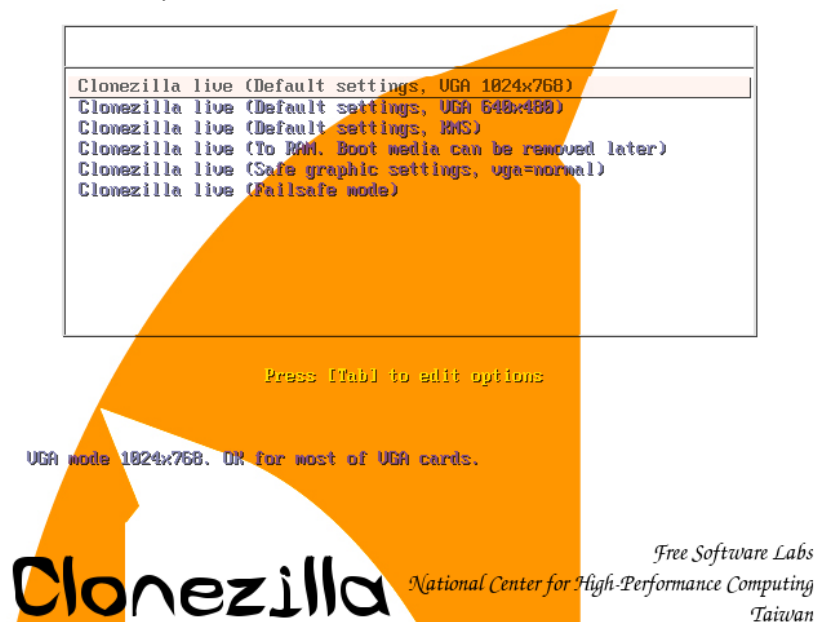
Check your motherboard manual for more details about how to boot your machine via CD.

- [The boot menu of Clonezilla live](#) [^TOP^](#)
Here is a screenshot of Clonezilla Live boot menu:



The first one is the default mode for Clonezilla Live. It will default to framebuffer mode with a resolution of 800x600.

There are more modes which you can choose in the 2nd choice "Other modes of Clonezilla live", e.g. 1024X768 or 640x480 one if you want, as shown here:



The choice, "Clonezilla live (To RAM. Boot media can be removed later)", is the same function with the 1st one except when Clonezilla live booting finishes, all the necessary files are copied to memory. Therefore you can remove the boot media (CD or USB flash drive) then.

If you do not need Chinese or Japanese environment or if your computer experiences problems in the framebuffer mode, you can choose the one "Clonezilla Live (no framebuffer)" to clone in the English environment.

The choice, "Clonezilla live (failsafe mode)", is for something goes wrong when you are not be able to boot your machine, such as ACPI of your machine is not supported in the kernel.

If you want to boot local OS in your harddrive, you can choose the one "Local operating system in harddrive (if available)". This is an extra function in the boot media that has nothing to do with Clonezilla Live.

The choice, "FreeDOS", allows you to boot your machine into [Free DOS](#). This is an extra function in the boot media that has nothing to do with Clonezilla Live.

The choice, "Memory test using Memtest86+," is for memory testing using [Memtest86+](#). This is an extra function in the boot media that has nothing to do with Clonezilla Live.

The choice, "Network boot via etherboot" or "Network boot via gpXE" is used to perform a network boot via [Etherboot or gpXE](#). If your computer does not have a PXE network, you can use this to do boot from a network. This is an extra function in the boot media that has nothing to do with Clonezilla Live.

- Here we choose 800x600 mode, after pressing Enter, you will see Debian Linux booting process: [^TOP^](#)

```
[ 3.568433] piix4_smbus 0000:00:07.3: SMBus Host Controller not enabled!
[ 3.585730] sd 2:0:1:0: [sdb] Assuming drive cache: write through
[ 3.586064] sd 2:0:2:0: [sdc] Assuming drive cache: write through
[ 3.588408] sd 2:0:4:0: [sde] Assuming drive cache: write through
[ 3.588422] sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] Assuming drive cache: write through
[ 3.588990] sd 2:0:3:0: [sdd] Assuming drive cache: write through
Starting to prepare Clonezilla live env...
Live media is in /lib/live/mount/medium
Updating /etc/ocs/ocs-live.conf based on kernel parameters if found...
done!
Configuring keyboard...
```

//NOTE// Do NOT choose the To RAM option of boot menu in this case. It will NOT work for creating recovery ISO or zip file.

- Choose language [^TOP^](#)

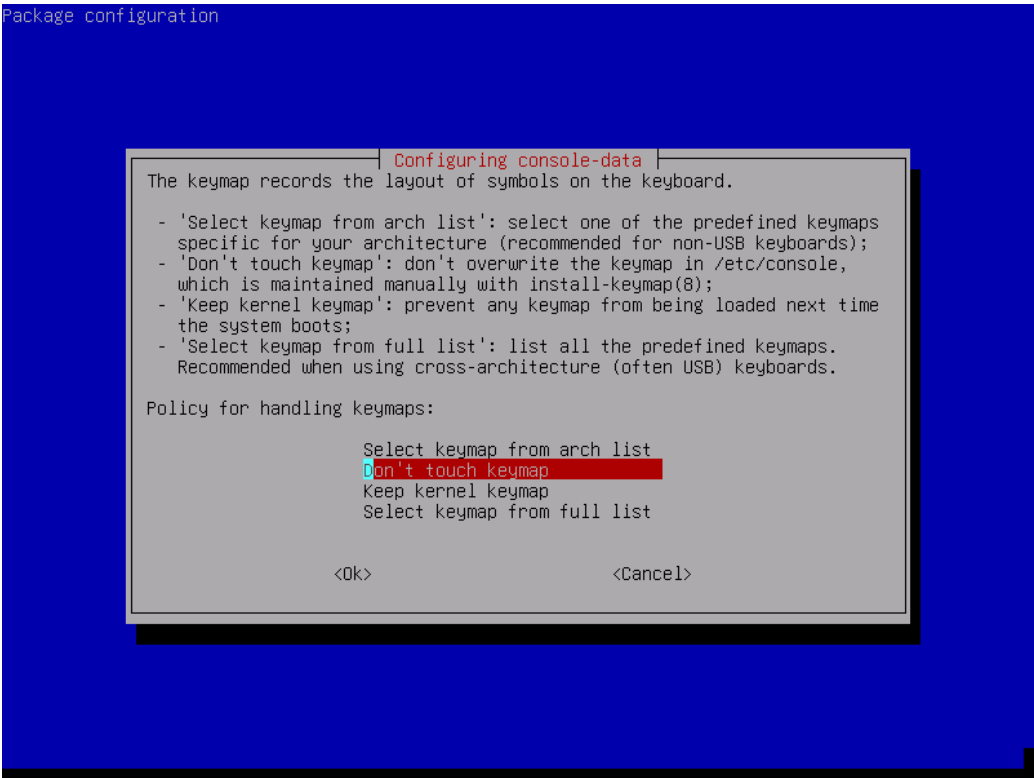
Free Software Labs, NCHC, Taiwan

```
Choose language
Which language do you prefer:

ca_ES.UTF-8 Catalan | Català
de_DE.UTF-8 German | Deutsch
en_US.UTF-8 English
hu_HU.UTF-8 Hungarian | Magyar
es_ES.UTF-8 Spanish | Español
fr_FR.UTF-8 French | Français
it_IT.UTF-8 Italian | Italiano
ja_JP.UTF-8 Japanese | 日本語
pt_BR.UTF-8 Brazilian Portuguese | Português do Brasil
ru_RU.UTF-8 Russian | Русский
sk_SK.UTF-8 Slovak | Slovenský
tr_TR.UTF-8 Turkish | Türkçe
zh_CN.UTF-8 Chinese (Simplified) | 简体中文
zh_TW.UTF-8 Chinese (Traditional) | 正體中文 - 臺灣

<Ok>
```

- Choose keyboard layout [^TOP^](#)

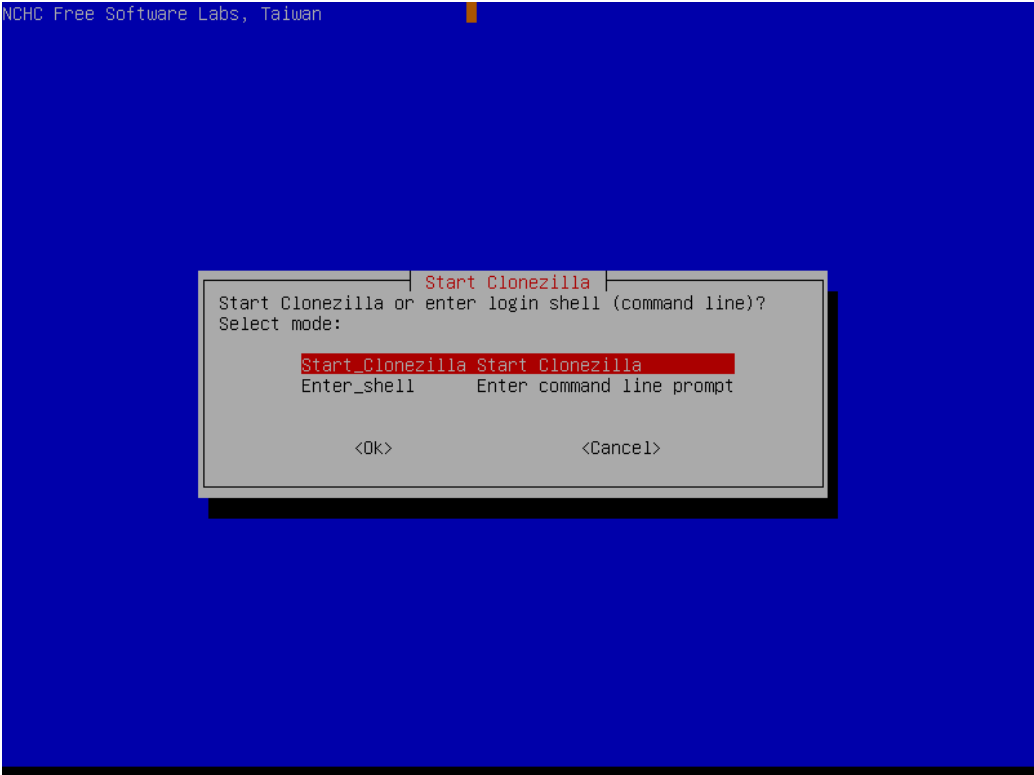


The default keyboard layout is US keyboard, therefore if you are using US keyboard, just press enter (i.e. use the option "Don't touch keymap").

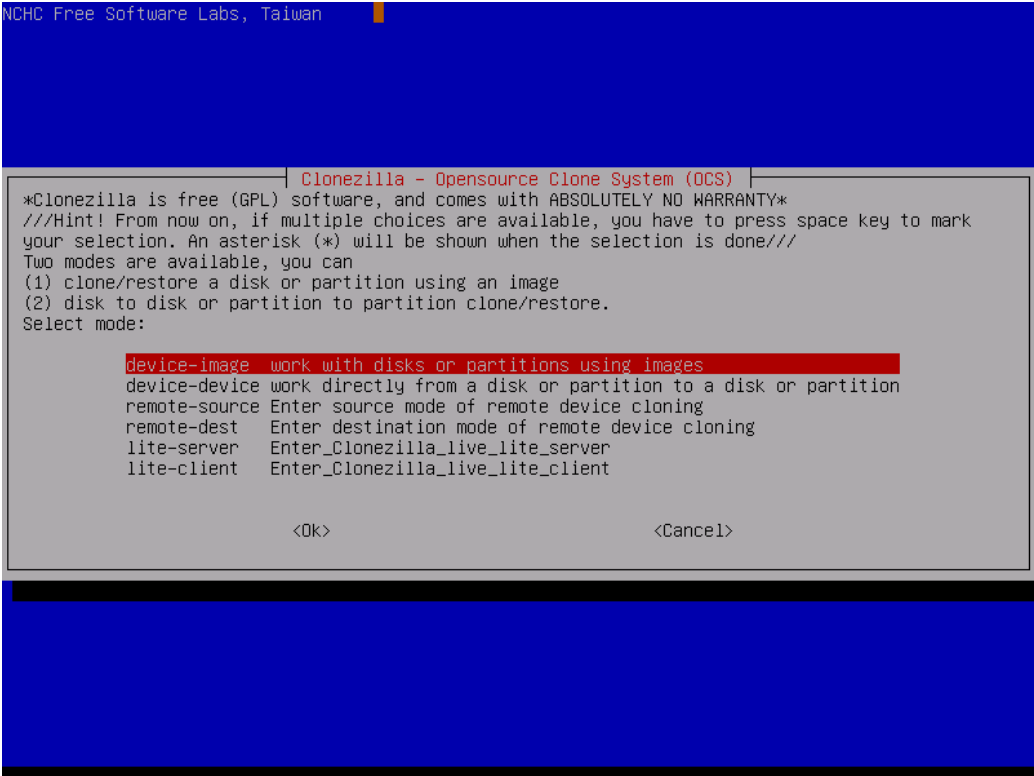
If you want to change keymap, you can either choose "Select keymap from arch list" or "Select keymap from full list".

///NOTE/// There is a bug when choosing French keymap in "Select keymap from arch list", so use "Select keymap from full list" to change keymap if you are using French keyboard.

- Choose "Start Clonezilla" [^TOP^](#)



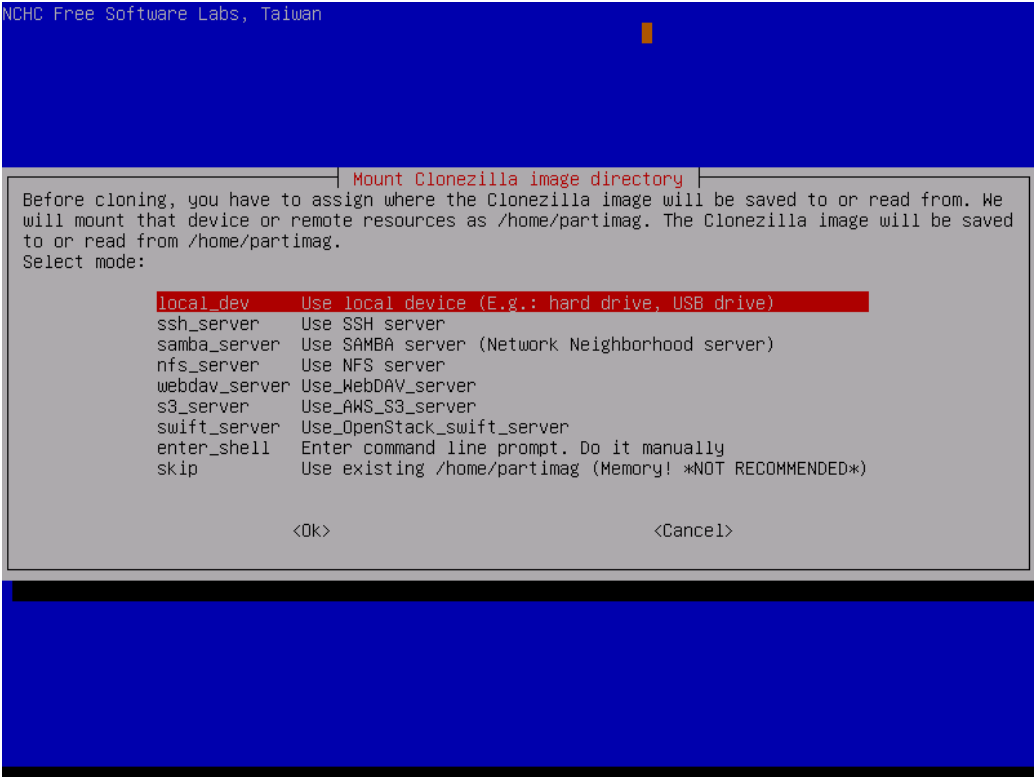
- Choose "device-image" option [^TOP^](#)




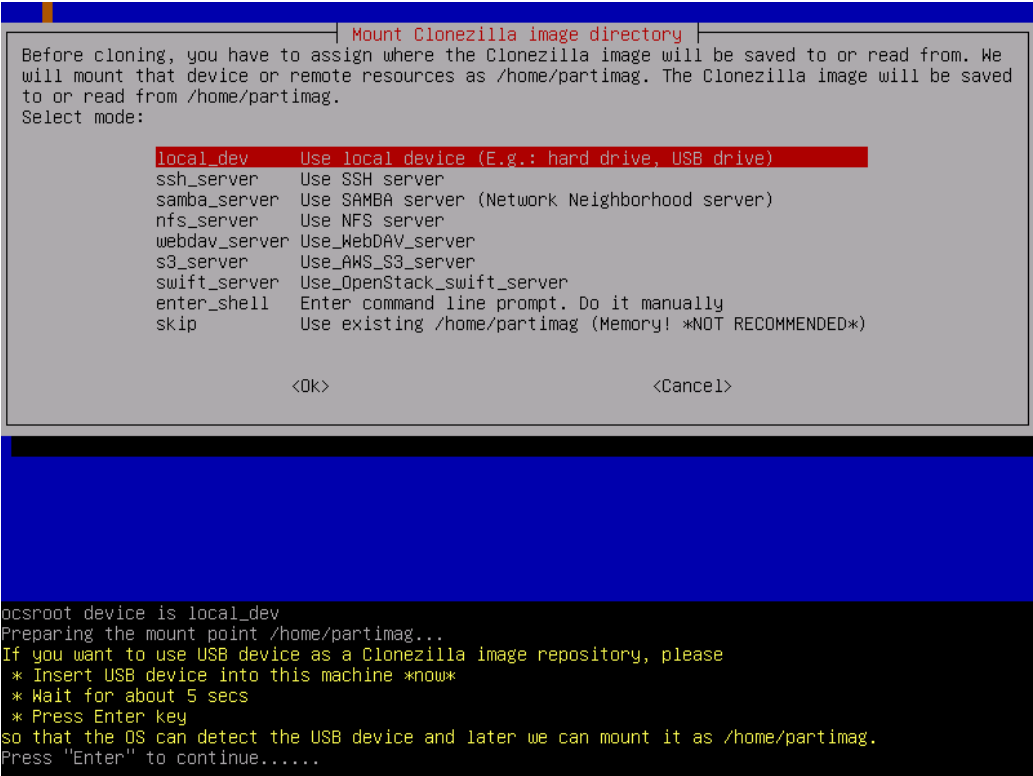
Pay attention to the hints, too. You might need that:

///Hint! From now on, if multiple choices are available, you have to press space key to mark your selection. A star (*) will be shown when the selection is done///

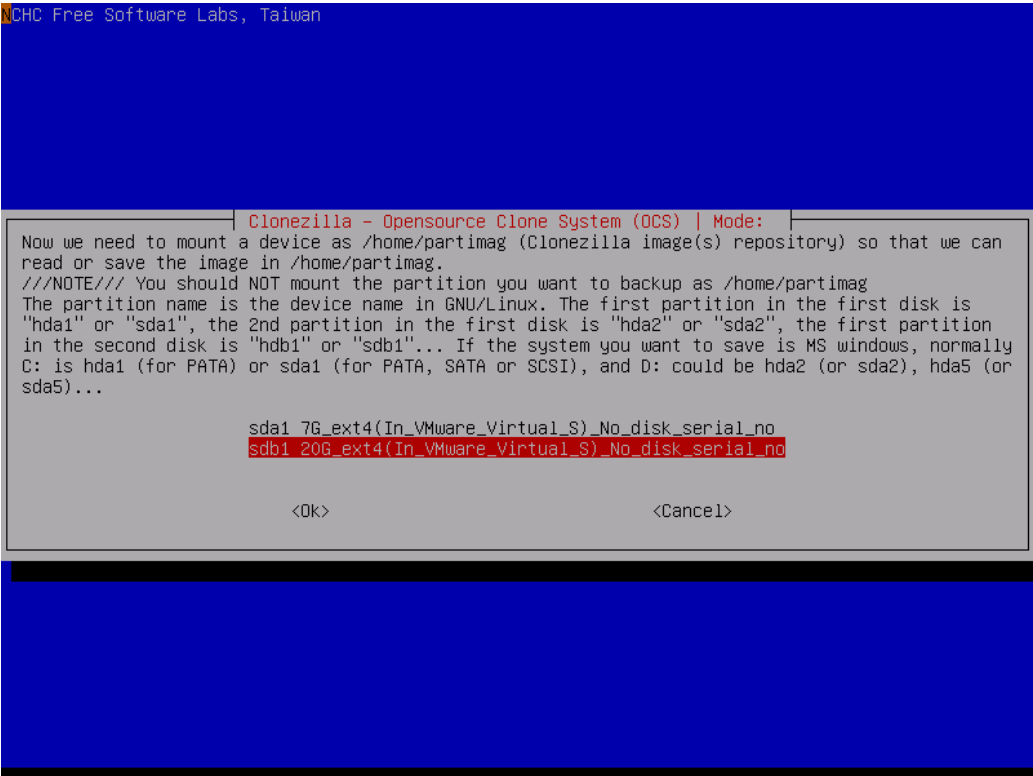
- Choose "local_dev" option to assign sdb1 as the image home [^TOP^](#)



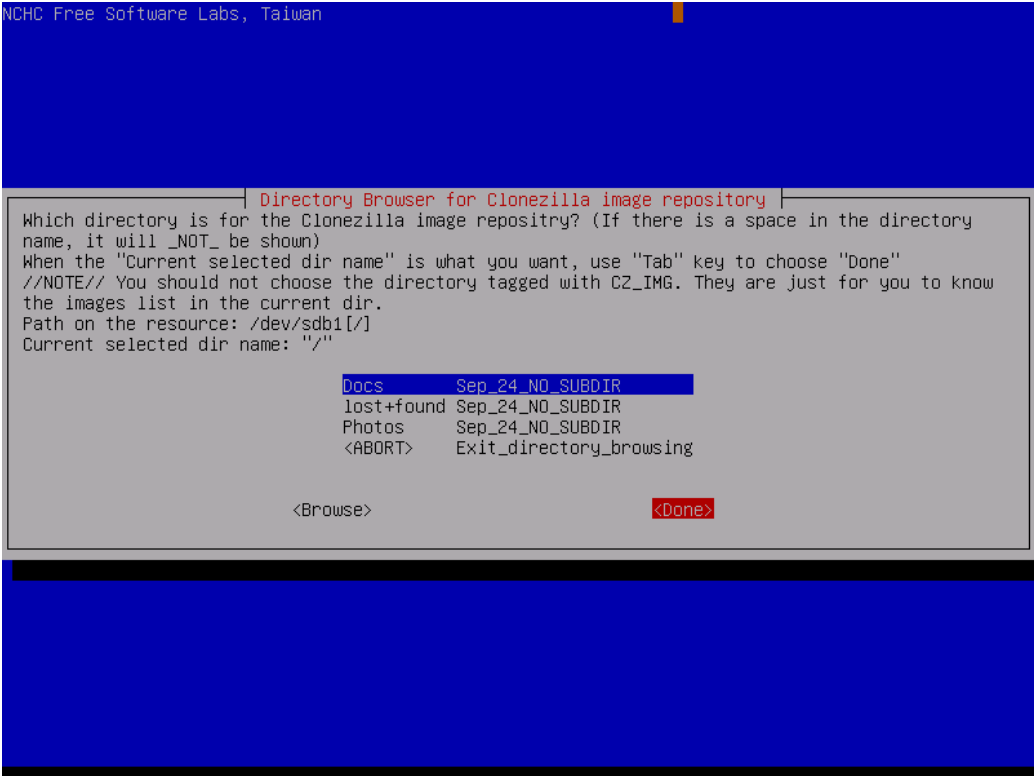
There are other options, e.g. sshfs, samba, nfs or [webdav](#), [AWS S3](#) or [Openstack Swift](#)  , you can use when network is available. This is very useful when 2nd local disk is not available. Since we choose "local_dev" option, we can use 2nd disk or USB flash drive to save 1st disk's image. If using USB flash drive as repository, inster USB flash drive and wait a few secs.



- Select sdb1 as image repository, then choose "restoredisk" option [^TOP^](#)



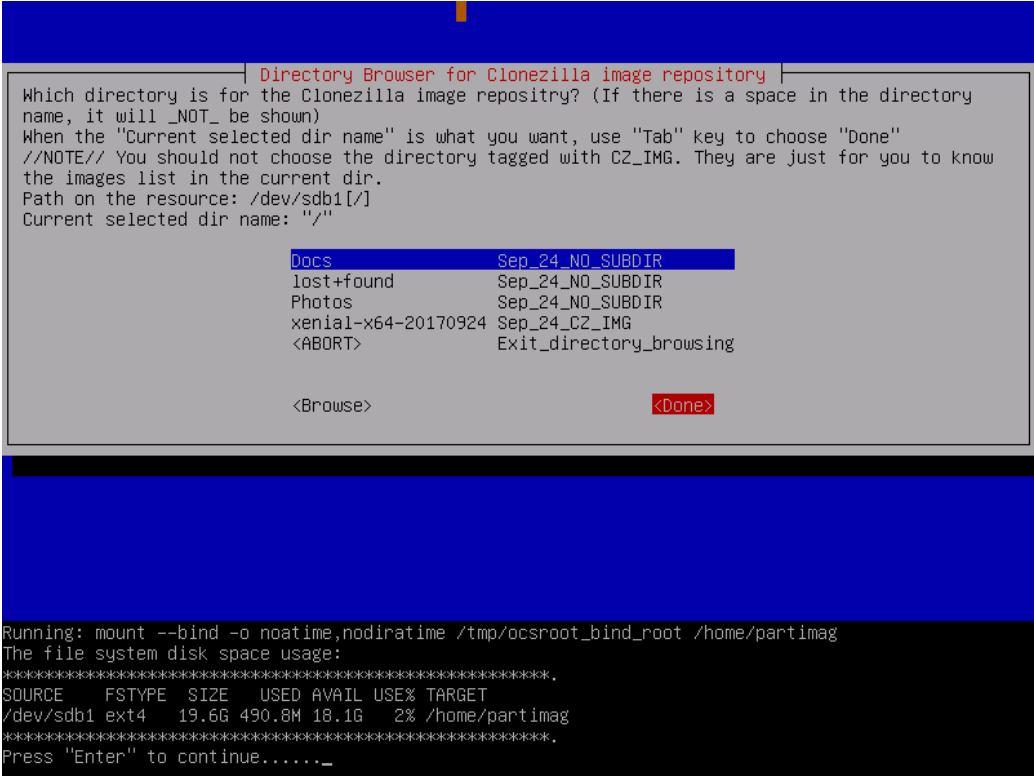
Choose the directory name on /dev/sdb1 as the image repository. Here we put image on the top directory (i.e., Current selected dir name is "/"):



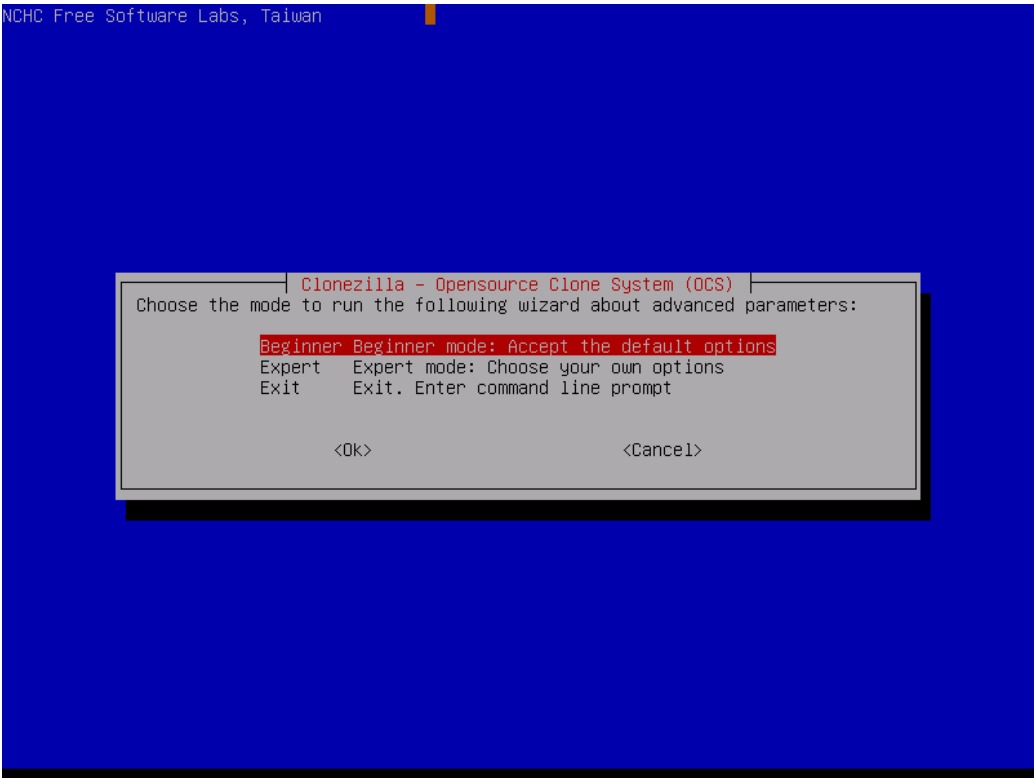
If you are not familiar with the disk or partition name in GNU/Linux, read the hints:

'The partition name is the device name in GNU/Linux. The first partition in the first disk is "sda1", the 2nd partition in the first disk is "sda2", the first partition in the second disk is "sdb1"... If the system you want to save is MS windows, normally C: is sda1, and D: could be sda2, or sda5...'

Then Clonezilla shows you the disk usage report:

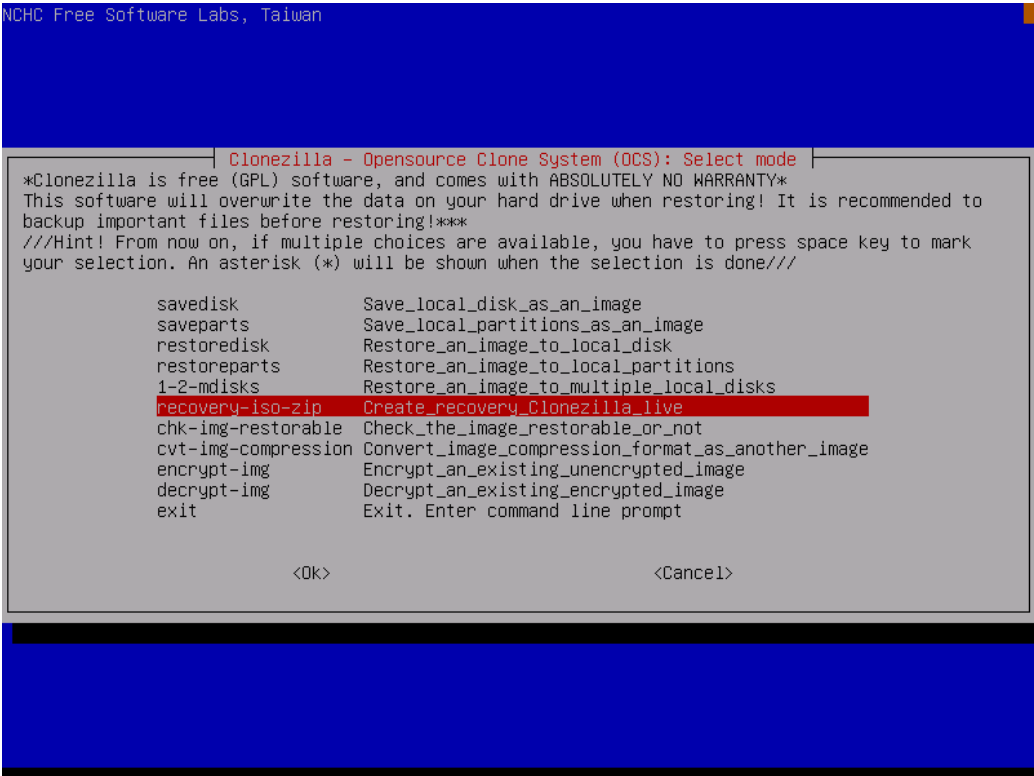


Here we choose "Beginner" mode:

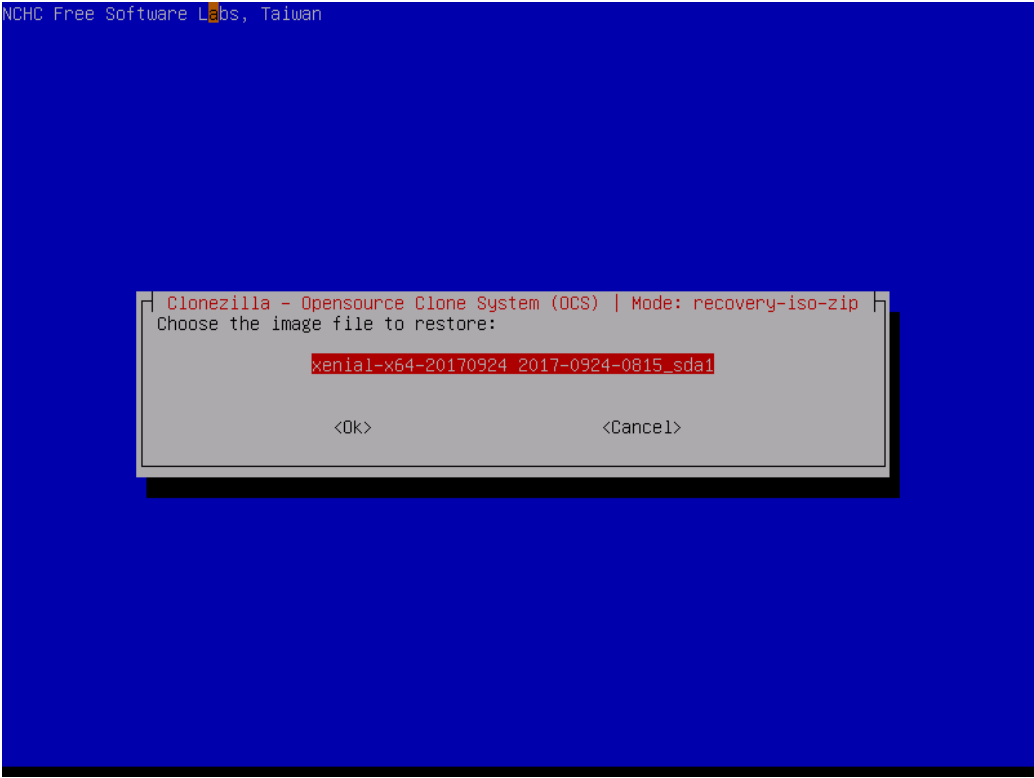


If you choose "Expert" mode, you will have some chances to choose advanced parameters, e.g. imaging program, compression program, etc.. You can see more details [here](#).

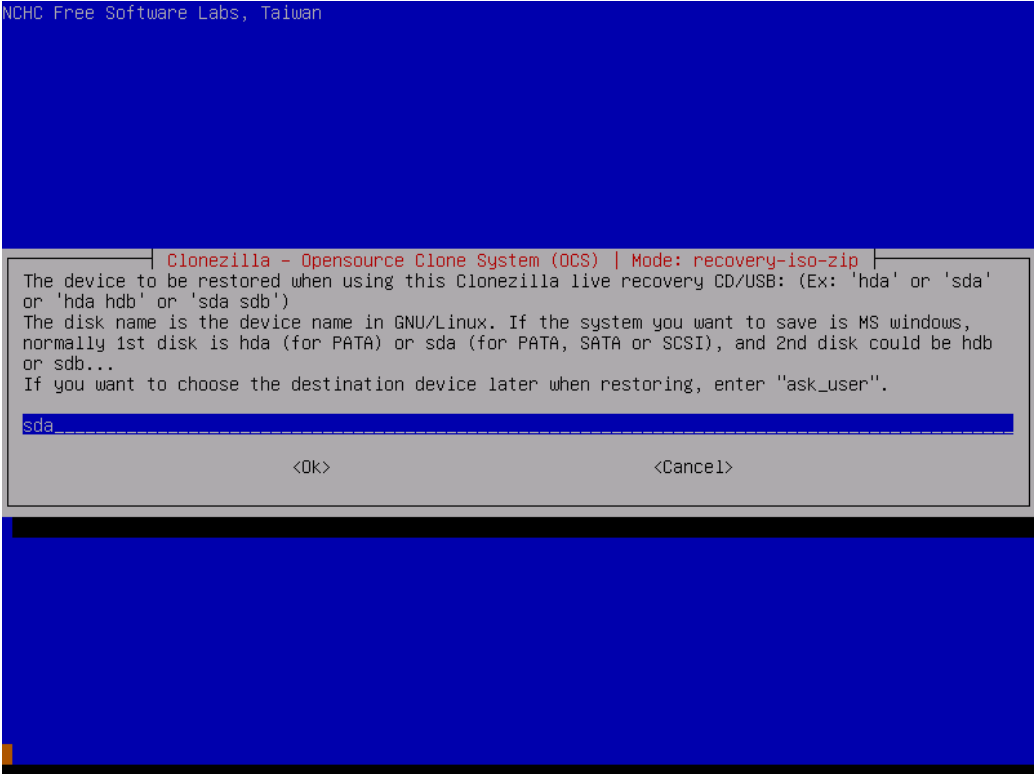
Now you can select "recovery-iso-zip" option:



- Choose the image you want to include in the recovery CD or USB flash drive:
[^TOP^](#)

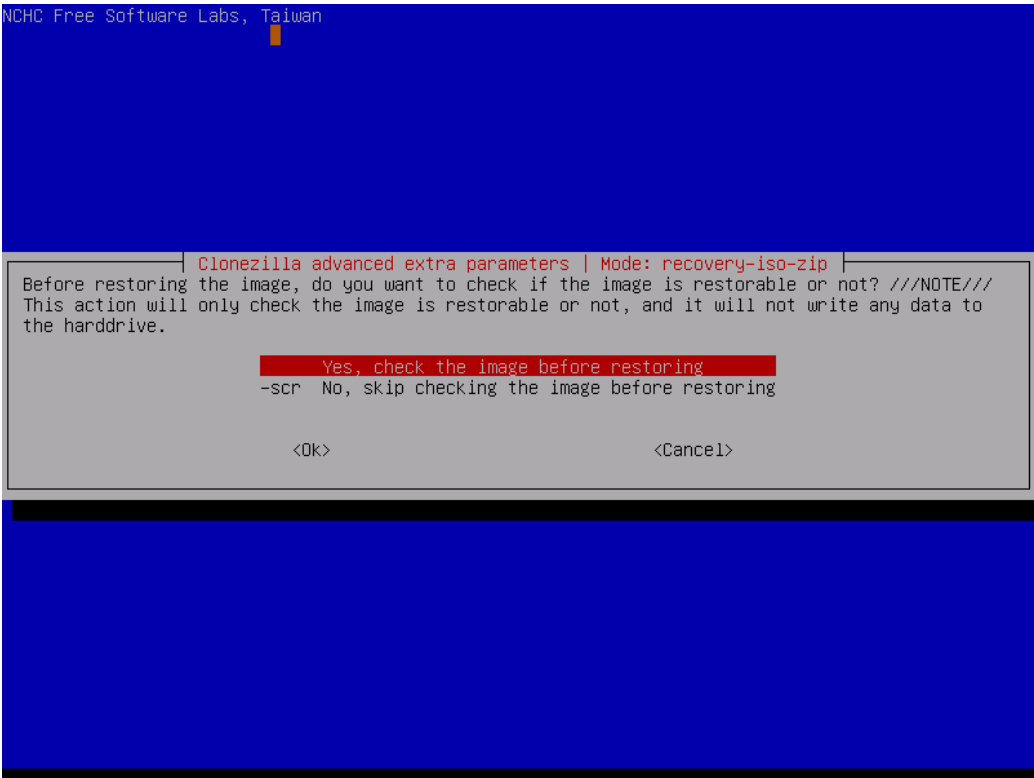


Choose the destination disk to be recovered when the recovery CD or USB flash drive is used:



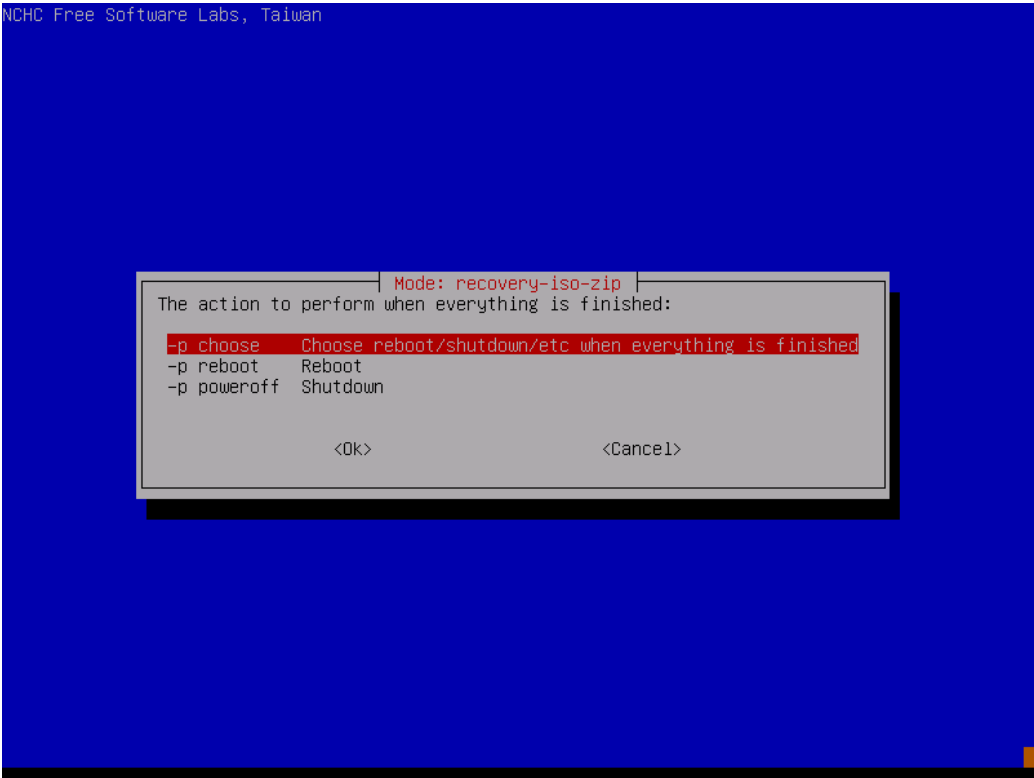
//NOTE// If you want to ask the destination disk after this recovery CD is booted, you can use the keyword "ask_user" and your user will be able to choose the destination disk after he/she boots the recovery CD.

Choose to check the image integrity before really restoring the image to disk sda:



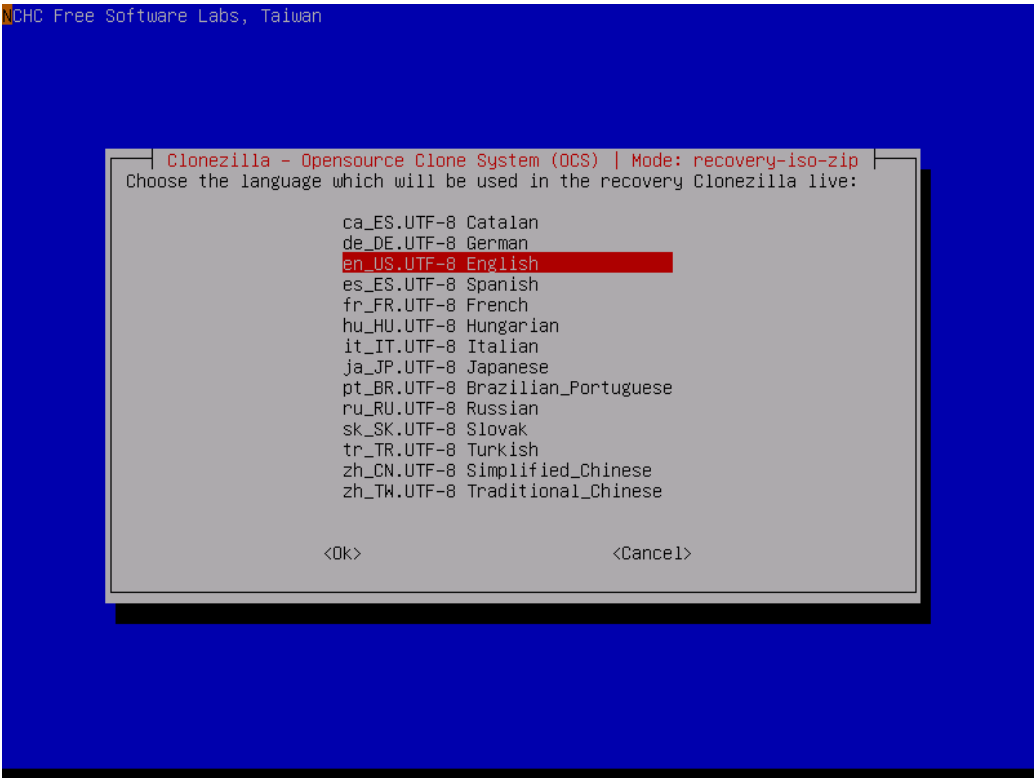
It's recommended to check the image before restoring it. You will not know if the image is broken or not. If you are really sure about the integrity is OK, then of course you can choose "-scr" to skip checking.

Select the mode you want after the disk restoring is done:

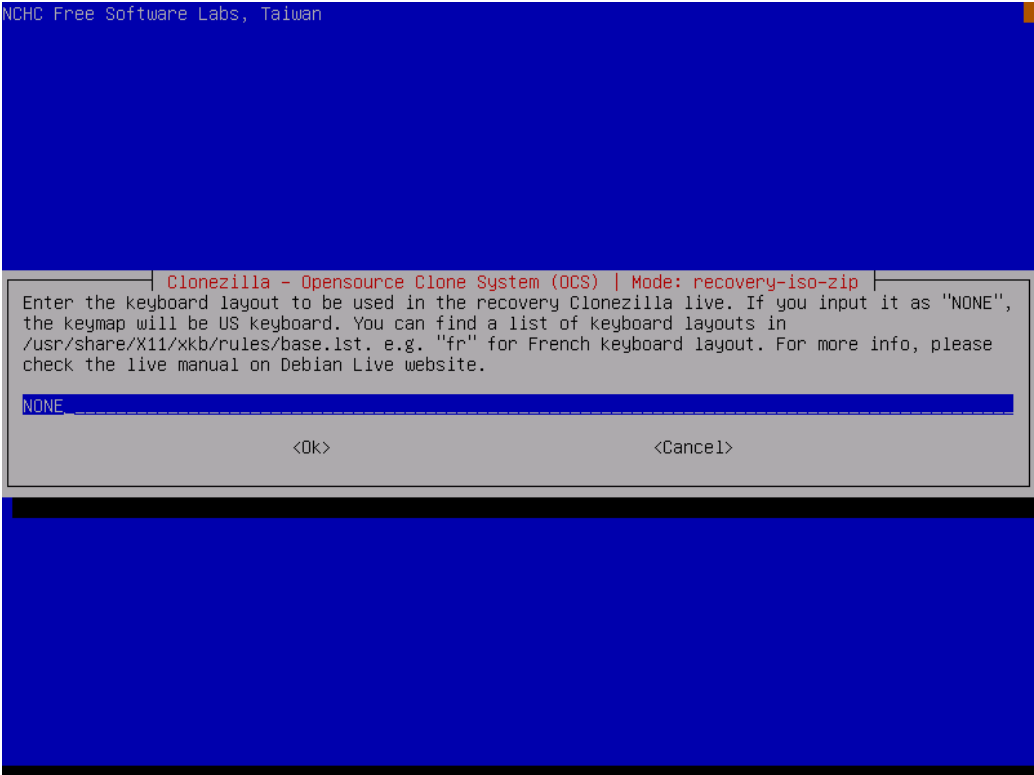


By default we will choose later, but if you have decided, you can choose to reboot or poweroff the machine.

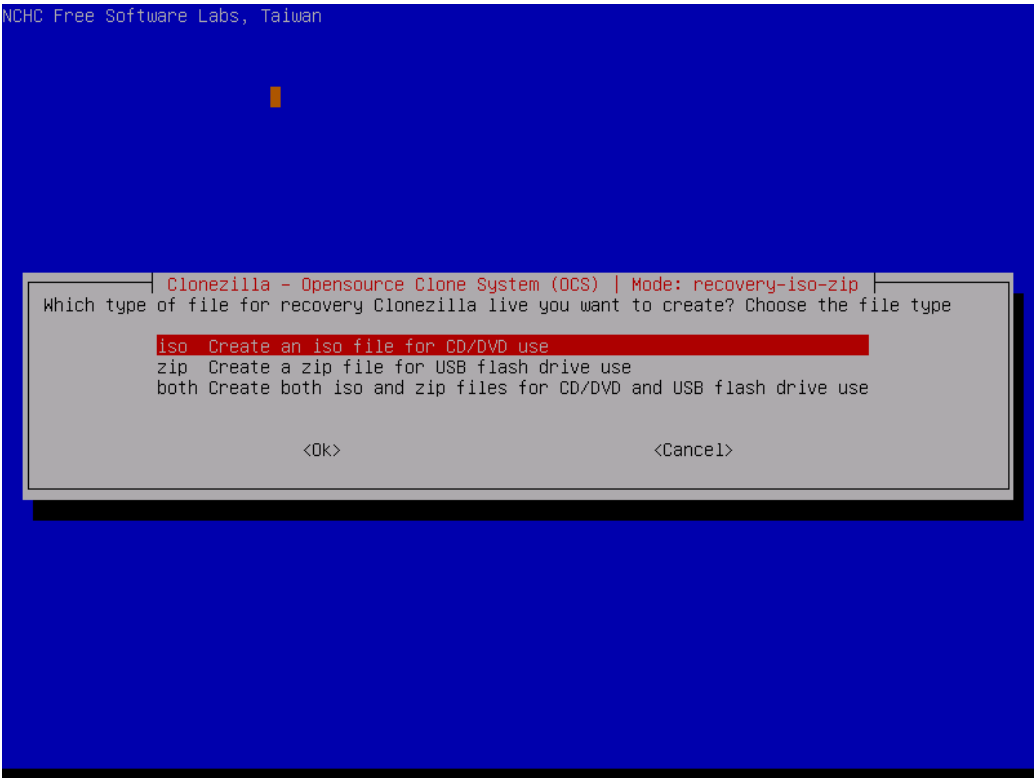
Choose the language when the recovery CD or USB flash drive is used:



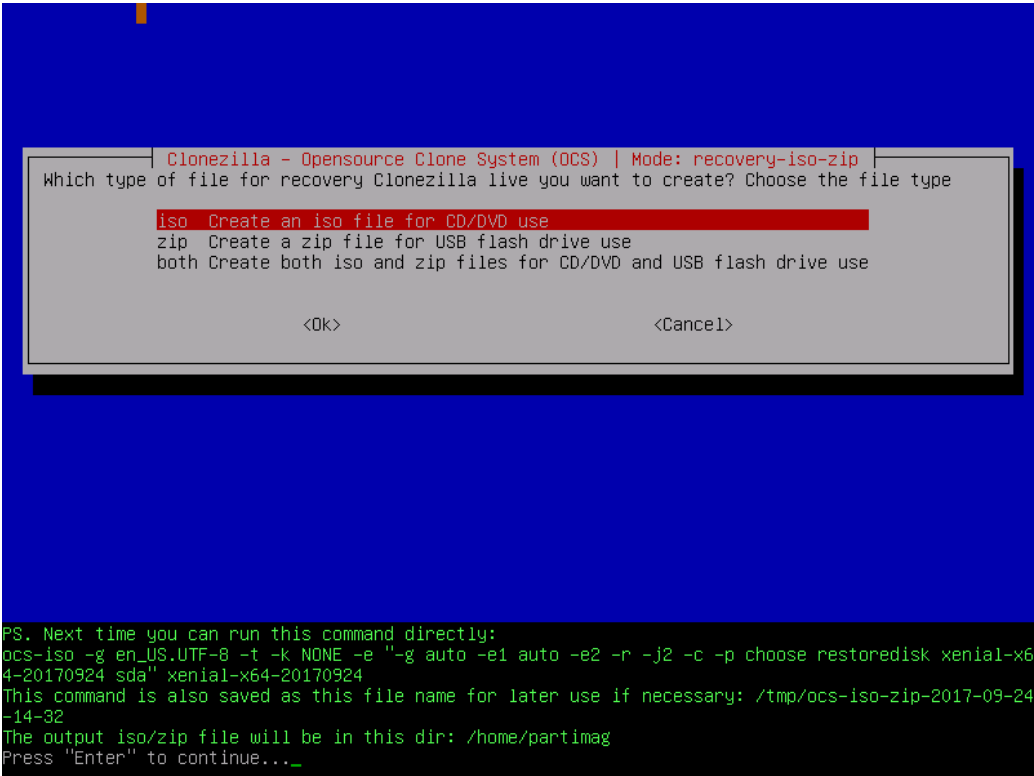
Set the keyboard layout when the recovery CD or USB flash drive is used, here we chose "NONE". That means we won't change the keyboard layout, i.e. the US keyboard layout will be used:



Choose you want to creает iso file (for CD/DVD), zip file (for USB flash drive) or both. Here we choose iso:



Clonezilla will list the command to create such a iso file:



It now asks if you really want to create such a iso file:

```

Which type of file for recovery Clonezilla live you want to create? Choose the file type
iso Create an iso file for CD/DVD use
zip Create a zip file for USB flash drive use
both Create both iso and zip files for CD/DVD and USB flash drive use

<Ok> <Cancel>

PS. Next time you can run this command directly:
ocs-iso -g en_US.UTF-8 -t -k NONE -e "-g auto -e1 auto -e2 -r -j2 -c -p choose restoredisk xenial-x64-20170924 sda" xenial-x64-20170924
This command is also saved as this file name for later use if necessary: /tmp/ocs-iso-zip-2017-09-24-14-32
The output iso/zip file will be in this dir: /home/partimag
Press "Enter" to continue...
Found a Clonezilla live media... Will use that as a template...
Creating clonezilla ISO with image(s) xenial-x64-20170924 from /home/partimag...
The output file name is: clonezilla-live-xenial-x64-20170924.iso.
Copying the system files to working dir... This might take a few minutes... done!
Estimated target ISO file "clonezilla-live-xenial-x64-20170924.iso" size: 658 MB
The target ISO file is too large to fit on a CD disk.
Are you sure you want to continue?
[y/N] y_

```

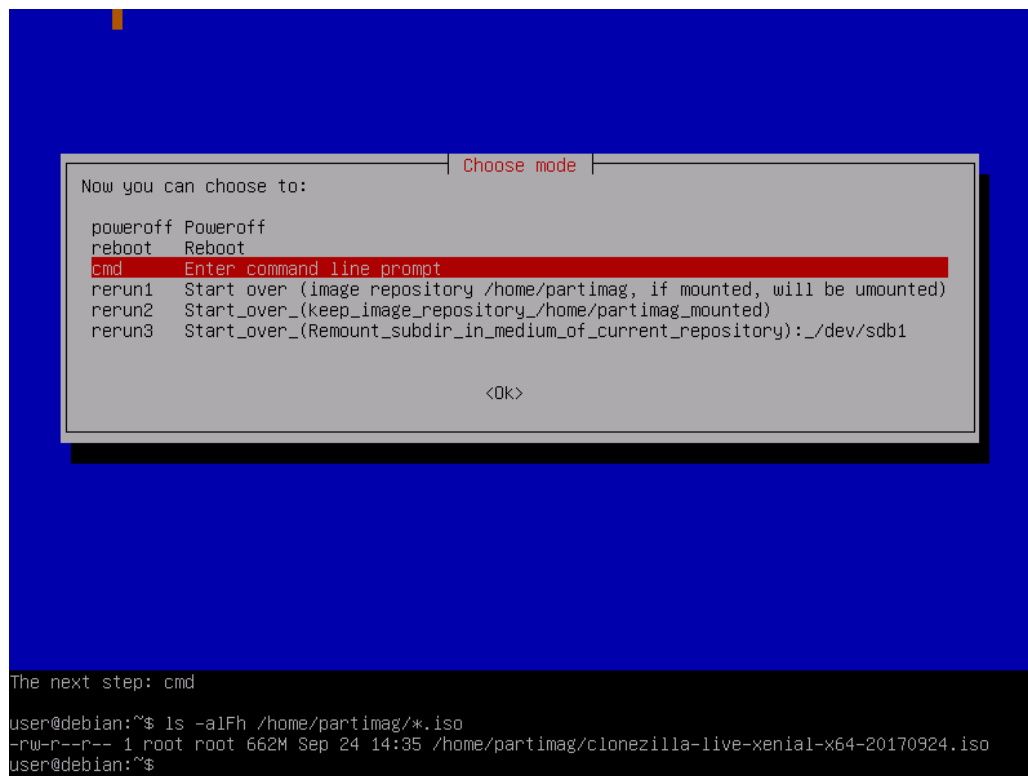
The iso file for recovery CD is creating:

```

7.39% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
8.86% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
10.34% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
11.82% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
13.30% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
14.77% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
16.25% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
17.73% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
19.21% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:26 2017
20.68% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:30 2017
22.16% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:30 2017
23.64% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:30 2017
25.12% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
26.59% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
28.07% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
29.54% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
31.02% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
32.50% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
33.98% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
35.45% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
36.93% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
38.41% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
39.89% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
41.36% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
42.84% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
44.32% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
45.80% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
47.27% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
48.75% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:28 2017
50.22% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:27 2017
51.70% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:27 2017
53.18% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
54.66% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
56.13% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
57.61% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017
59.09% done, estimate finish Sun Sep 24 14:35:29 2017

```

Once it's done, the created iso file is in the dir /home/partimag:



The screenshot shows the Clonezilla live environment. A menu titled "Choose mode" is displayed, listing several options: poweroff, reboot, cmd, rerun1, rerun2, and rerun3. The "cmd" option is highlighted. Below the menu, a terminal window shows the command "ls -alFh /home/partimag/*.iso" being executed, resulting in a single file being listed: "clonezilla-live-xenial-x64-20170924.iso".

```
Now you can choose to:
poweroff Poweroff
reboot Reboot
cmd Enter command line prompt
rerun1 Start over (image repository /home/partimag, if mounted, will be umounted)
rerun2 Start over_(keep_image_repository_/home/partimag_mounted)
rerun3 Start over_(Remount_subdir_in_medium_of_current_repository):_/dev/sdb1

<Ok>
```

```
The next step: cmd
user@debian:~$ ls -alFh /home/partimag/*.iso
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 662M Sep 24 14:35 /home/partimag/clonezilla-live-xenial-x64-20170924.iso
user@debian:~$
```

That's all. You can copy (or use network tool to copy, e.g. scp, lftp, to copy the file to another machine. If you need to config the network, run: "sudo -i; ocs-live-netcfg" to config the network.) the create iso file to the machine running with a CD burner. Then you can use burning tool to burn the iso image to CD or DVD. If you want to create a recovery USB flash drive, choose to create zip file, then follow the [same method as creating USB flash drive version of Clonezilla live](#) to put the created zip file on USB flash drive and make it bootable.

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