

Store the FileWave Server/Booster Data on a Separate Volume


Requirements

- FileWave Server 13.1.5+
- Existing mount the external drive or network share
- Root access to Terminal

Summary

Many customers have asked us if there's a way to store their Server's data on a non-startup volume or on network shares.

Here you will find instructions for linking the Server's Data Folder to another location on macOS/Linux. You may follow these same steps for the Booster, accounting for small differences in folder names.

 **Having DB folder on a different Volume(symlink) slows the admin performance**, please do not move the Database.

Before making any changes, please ensure you have a backup. If you're using a VM, please stop services and take a snapshot of the VM. If you're not able to take a snapshot, use the Backup script. You can find more information, and the script, here: [Automated Backup](#)

macOS/Linux

Step One: Stop the FileWave Server

Whenever doing any manipulation of the Server's Data Folder, you will need to stop FileWave's services first. You can do this by using the 'fwcontrol' command-line tool.

Command:

```
sudo fwcontrol server stop
```

Step Two: Move your Data Folder to another Volume

Move the Data Folder to your destination/mount point:

Command

```
sudo mv /usr/local/filewave/fwserver/Data\ Folder /Path/to/Destination/
```

For those doing this with a Booster, the Booster data folder is in /var/FileWave/FWBooster.

Booster data folder on 15.4.2+ is in /var/FWBooster.

Step Three: Create a link to your new data folder

Here we're creating a symlink to the recently moved Data Folder back to the original location. The FileWave processes will still look at the original location for the Data Folder and the symlink will redirect it to the new location.

```
sudo ln -s /Path/To/Destination/Data\ Folder /usr/local/filewave/fwserver/
```

Step Four: Check the Link

Now that the link is established, we can check that it was made correctly. First, navigate to the original Data Folder location

```
cd /usr/local/filewave/fwserver
```

Then view details about that destination

```
ls -lha
```

You should see the Data Folder symlink, which is the Data Folder directory with an arrow pointing to the 'real' location

For example:

```
% cd /usr/local/filewave/fwserver
% ls -lha

total 0
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  wheel   96B Feb 10 17:13 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  wheel   96B Feb 10 17:10 ..
lrwxr-xr-x  1 root  wheel   29B Feb 10 17:13 Data Folder -> /Volumes/External/Data Folder
```

Step Five: Start the Server

Restart FileWave Services

```
sudo fwcontrol server start
```

Now you're all set!

Windows Booster

Step One: Stop the Booster Process

Go to Control Panels -> Administrative Tools -> Services. Find the FileWave services and stop all of them.

Step Two: Move the Data Folder

The Booster's Data Folder is in the following location:

C:\ProgramData\FileWave\FWBooster\Data Folder

Move this folder to the partition that you'd like to store the folder (eg: D:). Rename/remove the original.

Step Three: Create a Junction

Similar to Mac OS, you can create a junction from the Command Prompt using the "mklink" command.

If you are creating a link to a local volume follow these steps:

1. Run your Command Prompt as Administrator (right-click -> run as Administrator)
2. In your command prompt type:

```
mklink /j "C:\ProgramData\FileWave\FWBooster\Data Folder" "D:\YOUR_PATH\FWBooster\Data Folder"
```

3. Test your Junction by double-clicking the link in "C:\ProgramData\FileWave\FWBooster\Data Folder " and the target folder should be opened.

It is not recommended to create a link to a folder on a network-based share.

Step Four: Start the Server

Go back to the Services panel and start the Booster services back up. You're all set!

Related Content

- [Booster Installation](#)

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