



Restoring the OnCommand Workflow Automation database

OnCommand Workflow Automation

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Restoring the OnCommand Workflow Automation database

Restoring the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database includes restoring the system configuration settings and cache information, including the playground database.

- Restoring a WFA database erases the current WFA database.
- You can restore a WFA database backup only to a system that is running the same version or a later version of WFA.

For example, if you created a backup on a system that is running WFA 4.2, the backup can be restored only to systems that are running WFA 4.2 or later.

- After the restore operation is complete, the WFA SSL certificate is replaced with the SSL certificate in the backup file.
 - A comprehensive restore operation of WFA databases and configurations is required during disaster recovery, and can be used in both standalone and high-availability environments.
 - A comprehensive backup cannot be created by using the web UI.

 You can use only the CLI commands or REST APIs to backup and restore the WFA database comprehensively during disaster recovery.

Restore the WFA database

You can restore the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database that you backed up previously.

- You must have created a backup of the WFA database.
- You must have admin or architect credentials.
- Restoring a WFA database erases the current database.
- You can restore a WFA database backup only to a system running the same or a later version of OnCommand Workflow Automation.

For example, if you created a backup on a system running OnCommand Workflow Automation 4.2, the backup can be restored only to systems running OnCommand Workflow Automation 4.2 or later.

Steps

1. Log in to the WFA web GUI as an admin.
2. Click **Settings** and under **Maintenance**, click **Backup & Restore**.
3. Click **Choose file**.
4. In the dialog box that opens, select the WFA backup file, and click **Open**.
5. Click **Restore**.

You can review the restored content for completeness in functionality—for example, the functioning of your custom workflows.

Restoring the WFA database using the CLI

During a disaster, while recovering data you can restore the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database and supported configurations that you backed up previously using the command-line interface (CLI). The supported configurations include data access, HTTP timeout, and SSL certificates.

The following are the two types of restore:

- Full restore
- Regular restore

Restore (full) the WFA database using the CLI

You can do a full restore of the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database and supported configurations that you backed up previously by using the command-line interface (CLI). In a full restore, you can restore the WFA database, WFA configuration, and key.

- You must have created a backup of the WFA database.
- You must have admin or architect credentials.

Steps

1. At the shell prompt, navigate to the following directory on the WFA server: WFA_install_location/wfa/bin
wfa_install_location is the WFA installation directory.
2. Restore the WFA database:

```
wfa --restore --full --user=user_name [--password=password] [--location=path] --restart
```

- user_name is the user name of the admin or architect user.
- password is the password of the user.

If you have not provided the password, you must enter the password when prompted.

- path is the complete directory path to the restore file.

3. Verify that the restore operation is successful and WFA is accessible.

Restore (regular) the WFA database using the CLI

You can do a regular restore of the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database that you backed up previously by using the command-line interface (CLI). In a regular restore, you can only restore the WFA database.

- You must have created a backup of the WFA database.
- You must have admin or architect credentials.

Steps

1. At the shell prompt, navigate to the following directory on the WFA server: WFA_install_location/wfa/bin
wfa_install_location is the WFA installation directory.
2. Restore the WFA database:

```
wfa --restore --user=user_name [--password=password] [--location=path]
```

- user_name is the user name of the admin or architect user.
- password is the password of the user.

If you have not provided the password, you must enter the password when prompted.

- path is the complete directory path to the restore file.

3. Verify that the restore operation is successful and WFA is accessible.

Restoring the WFA database using REST APIs

You can restore the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database by using REST APIs. You cannot use the command-line interface (CLI) to restore the WFA database during a failover.

The following are the two types of restore:

- Full restore
- Regular restore

Restore (full) the WFA database using REST APIs

You can do a full restore of the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database by using REST APIs. In a full restore, you can restore the WFA database, WFA configuration, and key.

- You must have created a .zip backup of the WFA database.
- You must have admin or architect credentials.
- If you are restoring the database as a part of the migration procedure, you must do a full restore.

Steps

1. Enter the following URL in the REST client browser: <https://IP address of WFA server/rest/backups?full=true>
2. In the Backup window, select the **POST** method.
3. In the **Part** drop-down list, select **Multipart Body**.
4. In the **File** field, enter the following information:
 - a. In the **Content type** drop-down list, select **multi-part/form-data**.
 - b. In the **Charset** drop-down list, select **ISO-8859-1**.
 - c. In the **File name** field, enter the name of the backup file you created and that you want to restore.

- d. Click **Browse**.
- e. Select the location of the .zip backup file.

5. Navigate to the /opt/netapp/wfa/bin directory, and restart the WFA services:

6. Restart the **NetApp WFA Database** and **NetApp WFA Server** service:

```
wfa --restart
```

7. Verify that the restore operation is successful and WFA is accessible.

Restore (regular) the WFA database using REST APIs

You can do a regular restore of the OnCommand Workflow Automation (WFA) database by using REST APIs. In a regular restore, you can only restore the WFA database.

- You must have created a .zip backup of the WFA database.
- You must have admin or architect credentials.
- If you are restoring the database as a part of the migration procedure, you must do a full restore.

Steps

1. Enter the following URL in the REST client browser: <https://IP address of WFA server/rest/backups>
2. In the Backup window, select the **POST** method.
3. In the **Part** drop-down list, select **Multipart Body**.
4. In the **File** field, enter the following information:
 - a. In the **Content type** drop-down list, select **multi-part/form-data**.
 - b. In the **Charset** drop-down list, select **ISO-8859-1**.
 - c. In the **File name** field, enter the name of the backup file as **backupFile**.
 - d. Click **Browse**.
 - e. Select the location of the .zip backup file.
5. Navigate to the /opt/netapp/wfa/bin directory, and restart the WFA services.
6. Verify that the restore operation is successful and WFA is accessible.

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