



Restoring the WFA database using the CLI

OnCommand Workflow Automation

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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.

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