



# The Leading Open Source Backup Solution

## Bacula® Miscellaneous Guide

Kern Sibbald

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# Chapter 1

## Variable Expansion

Variable expansion is somewhat similar to Unix shell variable expansion. Currently (version 1.31), it is used only in format labels, but in the future, it will most likely be used in more places.

### 1.1 General Functionality

This is basically a string expansion capability that permits referencing variables, indexing arrays, conditional replacement of variables, case conversion, substring selection, regular expression matching and replacement, character class replacement, padding strings, repeated expansion in a user controlled loop, support of arithmetic expressions in the loop start, step and end conditions, and recursive expansion.

When using variable expansion characters in a Volume Label Format record, the format should always be enclosed in double quotes (").

For example, `#{HOME}` will be replaced by your home directory as defined in the environment. If you have defined the variable `xxx` to be `Test`, then the reference `#{xxx:p/7/Y/r}` will right pad the contents of `xxx` to a length of seven characters filling with the character `Y` giving `YYYTest`.

### 1.2 Bacula Variables

Within Bacula, there are three main classes of variables with some minor variations within the classes. The classes are:

**Counters** Counters are defined by the **Counter** resources in the Director's conf file. The counter can either be a temporary counter that lasts for the duration of Bacula's execution, or it can be a variable that is stored in the catalog, and thus retains its value from one Bacula execution to another. Counter variables may be incremented by postfixing a plus sign (+ after the variable name).

**Internal Variables** Internal variables are read-only, and may be related to the current job (i.e. Job name), or maybe special variables such as the date and time. The following variables are available:

Year – the full year

Month – the current month 1-12

Day – the day of the month 1-31

Hour – the hour 0-24

Minute – the current minute 0-59

Second – the current second 0-59

WeekDay – the current day of the week 0-6 with 0 being Sunday



Job – the job name  
 general – the Director’s name  
 Level – the Job Level  
 Type – the Job type  
 JobId – the JobId  
 JobName – the unique job name composed of Job and date  
 Storage – the Storage daemon’s name  
 Client – the Client’s name  
 NumVols – the current number of Volumes in the Pool  
 Pool – the Pool name  
 Catalog – the Catalog name  
 MediaType – the Media Type

**Environment Variables** Environment variables are read-only, and must be defined in the environment prior to executing Bacula. Environment variables may be either scalar or an array, where the elements of the array are referenced by subscripting the variable name (e.g. `${Months[3]}`). Environment variable arrays are defined by separating the elements with a vertical bar (`—`), thus `set Months=Jan—Feb—Mar—Apr—...` defines an environment variable named `Month` that will be treated as an array, and the reference `${Months[3]}` will yield `Mar`. The elements of the array can have differing lengths.

## 1.3 Full Syntax

Since the syntax is quite extensive, below, you will find the pseudo BNF. The special characters have the following meaning:

```

 ::=      definition
 ( )     grouping if the parens are not quoted
 |       separates alternatives
 '/'     literal / (or any other character)
 CAPS    a character or character sequence
 *       preceding item can be repeated zero or more times
 ?       preceding item can appear zero or one time
 +       preceding item must appear one or more times
  
```

And the pseudo BNF describing the syntax is:

```

input      ::= ( TEXT
                | variable
                | INDEX_OPEN input INDEX_CLOSE (loop_limits)?
            ) *
variable   ::= DELIM_INIT (name|expression)
name       ::= (NAME_CHARS)+
expression ::= DELIM_OPEN
                (name|variable)+
                (INDEX_OPEN num_exp INDEX_CLOSE)?
                (':' command)*
                DELIM_CLOSE
command    ::= '-' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
            | '+' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
            | 'o' NUMBER ('-'|',' ) (NUMBER)?
            | '#'
            | '*' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
            | 's' '/' (TEXT_PATTERN)+
                '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
                '/' ('m'|'g'|'i'|'t')*
            | 'y' '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)+
                '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
                '/'
  
```

```

    | 'p' '/' NUMBER
      '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
      '/' ('r'|'l'|'c')
    | '%' (name|variable)+
      (' (' (TEXT_ARGS)? ')')?
    | 'l'
    | 'u'
num_exp  ::= operand
          | operand ('+'|'-'|'*'|'/'|'%') num_exp
operand  ::= ('+'|'-')? NUMBER
          | INDEX_MARK
          | '(' num_exp ')'
          | variable
loop_limits ::= DELIM_OPEN
              (num_exp)? ',' (num_exp)? (',' (num_exp)?)?
              DELIM_CLOSE
NUMBER    ::= ('0'|'...'9')+
TEXT_PATTERN ::= (^('/'))+
TEXT_SUBST ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|'/'))+
TEXT_ARGS  ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|'/'))+
TEXT_EXP   ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|DELIM_CLOSE|':'|'+'))+
TEXT       ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|INDEX_OPEN|INDEX_CLOSE))+
DELIM_INIT ::= '$'
DELIM_OPEN ::= '{'
DELIM_CLOSE ::= '}'
INDEX_OPEN ::= '['
INDEX_CLOSE ::= ']'
INDEX_MARK ::= '#'
NAME_CHARS ::= 'a'|'...'z'|'A'|'...'Z'|'0'|'...'9'

```

## 1.4 Semantics

The items listed in **command** above, which always follow a colon (:), have the following meanings:

```

- perform substitution if variable is empty
+ perform substitution if variable is not empty
o cut out substring of the variable value
# length of the variable value
* substitute empty string if the variable value is not empty,
  otherwise substitute the trailing parameter
s regular expression search and replace. The trailing
  options are: m = multiline, i = case insensitive,
               g = global, t = plain text (no regexp)
y transpose characters from class A to class B
p pad variable to l = left, r = right or c = center,
  with second value.
% special function call (none implemented)
l lower case the variable value
u upper case the variable value

```

The **loop\_limits** are start, step, and end values.

A counter variable name followed immediately by a plus (+) will cause the counter to be incremented by one.

## 1.5 Examples

To create an ISO date:

```
DLT-${Year}-${Month:p/2/0/r}-${Day:p/2/0/r}
```

on 20 June 2003 would give **DLT-2003-06-20**

If you set the environment variable **mon** to



```
January|February|March|April|May|...  
File-${mon[${Month}]}/${Day}/${Year}
```

on the first of March would give **File-March/1/2003**



## Chapter 2

# Using Stunnel to Encrypt Communications

Prior to version 1.37, Bacula did not have built-in communications encryption. Please see the **TLS** chapter (chapter 40 on page 361) of the Bacula Community Main Manual if you are using Bacula 1.37 or greater.

Without too much effort, it is possible to encrypt the communications between any of the daemons. This chapter will show you how to use **stunnel** to encrypt communications to your client programs. We assume the Director and the Storage daemon are running on one machine that will be called **server** and the Client or File daemon is running on a different machine called **client**. Although the details may be slightly different, the same principles apply whether you are encrypting between Unix, Linux, or Win32 machines. This example was developed between two Linux machines running stunnel version 4.04-4 on a Red Hat Enterprise 3.0 system.

### 2.1 Communications Ports Used

First, you must know that with the standard Bacula configuration, the Director will contact the File daemon on port 9102. The File daemon then contacts the Storage daemon using the address and port parameters supplied by the Director. The standard port used will be 9103. This is the typical server/client view of the world, the File daemon is a server to the Director (i.e. listens for the Director to contact it), and the Storage daemon is a server to the File daemon.

### 2.2 Encryption

The encryption is accomplished between the Director and the File daemon by using an stunnel on the Director's machine (server) to encrypt the data and to contact an stunnel on the File daemon's machine (client), which decrypts the data and passes it to the client.

Between the File daemon and the Storage daemon, we use an stunnel on the File daemon's machine to encrypt the data and another stunnel on the Storage daemon's machine to decrypt the data.

As a consequence, there are actually four copies of stunnel running, two on the server and two on the client. This may sound a bit complicated, but it really isn't. To accomplish this, we will need to construct four separate conf files for stunnel, and we will need to make some minor modifications to the Director's conf file. None of the other conf files need to be changed.



## 2.3 A Picture

Since pictures usually help a lot, here is an overview of what we will be doing. Don't worry about all the details of the port numbers and such for the moment.

```
File daemon (client):
    stunnel-fd1.conf
    |=====|
Port 29102 >----| Stunnel 1 |-----> Port 9102
    |=====|
    stunnel-fd2.conf
    |=====|
Port 9103  >----| Stunnel 2 |-----> server:29103
    |=====|
Director (server):
    stunnel-dir.conf
    |=====|
Port 29102 >----| Stunnel 3 |-----> client:29102
    |=====|
    stunnel-sd.conf
    |=====|
Port 29103 >----| Stunnel 4 |-----> 9103
    |=====|
```

## 2.4 Certificates

In order for stunnel to function as a server, which it does in our diagram for Stunnel 1 and Stunnel 4, you must have a certificate and the key. It is possible to keep the two in separate files, but normally, you keep them in one single .pem file. You may create this certificate yourself in which case, it will be self-signed, or you may have it signed by a CA.

If you want your clients to verify that the server is in fact valid (Stunnel 2 and Stunnel 3), you will need to have the server certificates signed by a CA (Certificate Authority), and you will need to have the CA's public certificate (contains the CA's public key).

Having a CA signed certificate is **highly** recommended if you are using your client across the Internet, otherwise you are exposed to the man in the middle attack and hence loss of your data.

See below for how to create a self-signed certificate.

## 2.5 Securing the Data Channel

To simplify things a bit, let's for the moment consider only the data channel. That is the connection between the File daemon and the Storage daemon, which takes place on port 9103. In fact, in a minimalist solution, this is the only connection that needs to be encrypted, because it is the one that transports your data. The connection between the Director and the File daemon is simply a control channel used to start the job and get the job status.

Normally the File daemon will contact the Storage daemon on port 9103 (supplied by the Director), so we need an stunnel that listens on port 9103 on the File daemon's machine, encrypts the data and sends it to the Storage daemon. This is depicted by Stunnel 2 above. Note that this stunnel is listening on port 9103 and sending to server:29103. We use port 29103 on the server because if we would send the data to port 9103, it would go directly to the Storage daemon, which doesn't understand encrypted data. On the server machine, we run Stunnel 4, which listens on port 29103, decrypts the data and sends it to the Storage daemon, which is listening on port 9103.

## 2.6 Data Channel Configuration

The Storage resource of the bacula-dir.conf normally looks something like the following:

```
Storage {
  Name = File
  Address = server
  SDPort = 9103
  Password = storage_password
  Device = File
  Media Type = File
}
```

Notice that this is running on the server machine, and it points the File daemon back to server:9103, which is where our Storage daemon is listening. We modify this to be:

```
Storage {
  Name = File
  Address = localhost
  SDPort = 9103
  Password = storage_password
  Device = File
  Media Type = File
}
```

This causes the File daemon to send the data to the stunnel running on localhost (the client machine). We could have used client as the address as well.

## 2.7 Stunnel Configuration for the Data Channel

In the diagram above, we see above Stunnel 2 that we use stunnel-fd2.conf on the client. A pretty much minimal config file would look like the following:

```
client = yes
[29103]
accept = localhost:9103
connect = server:29103
```

The above config file does encrypt the data but it does not require a certificate, so it is subject to the man in the middle attack. The file I actually used, stunnel-fd2.conf, looked like this:

```
#
# Stunnel conf for Bacula client -> SD
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CPath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29103]
accept = localhost:9103
connect = server:29103
```



You will notice that I specified a pid file location because I ran stunnel under my own userid so I could not use the default, which requires root permission. I also specified a certificate that I have as well as verify level 2 so that the certificate is required and verified, and I must supply the location of the CA (Certificate Authority) certificate so that the stunnel certificate can be verified. Finally, you will see that there are two lines commented out, which when enabled, produce a lot of nice debug info in the command window.

If you do not have a signed certificate (stunnel.pem), you need to delete the cert, CAfile, and verify lines.

Note that the stunnel.pem, is actually a private key and a certificate in a single file. These two can be kept and specified individually, but keeping them in one file is more convenient.

The config file, stunnel-sd.conf, needed for Stunnel 4 on the server machine is:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for Storage daemon
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is mandatory here, it may be self signed
# If it is self signed, the client may not use
# verify
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
client = no
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29103]
accept = 29103
connect = 9103
```

## 2.8 Starting and Testing the Data Encryption

It will most likely be the simplest to implement the Data Channel encryption in the following order:

- Setup and run Bacula backing up some data on your client machine without encryption.
- Stop Bacula.
- Modify the Storage resource in the Director's conf file.
- Start Bacula
- Start stunnel on the server with:

```
stunnel stunnel-sd.conf
```

- Start stunnel on the client with:

```
stunnel stunnel-fd2.conf
```

- Run a job.
- If it doesn't work, turn debug on in both stunnel conf files, restart the stunnels, rerun the job, repeat until it works.

## 2.9 Encrypting the Control Channel

The Job control channel is between the Director and the File daemon, and as mentioned above, it is not really necessary to encrypt, but it is good practice to encrypt it as well. The two stunnels that are used in

this case will be Stunnel 1 and Stunnel 3 in the diagram above. Stunnel 3 on the server might normally listen on port 9102, but if you have a local File daemon, this will not work, so we make it listen on port 29102. It then sends the data to client:29102. Again we use port 29102 so that the stunnel on the client machine can decrypt the data before passing it on to port 9102 where the File daemon is listening.

## 2.10 Control Channel Configuration

We need to modify the standard Client resource, which would normally look something like:

```
Client {
  Name = client-fd
  Address = client
  FDPort = 9102
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "xxx"
}
```

to be:

```
Client {
  Name = client-fd
  Address = localhost
  FDPort = 29102
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "xxx"
}
```

This will cause the Director to send the control information to localhost:29102 instead of directly to the client.

## 2.11 Stunnel Configuration for the Control Channel

The stunnel config file, stunnel-dir.conf, for the Director's machine would look like the following:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CPath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
```

and the config file, stunnel-fd1.conf, needed to run stunnel on the Client would be:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
```



```
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CApath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
```

## 2.12 Starting and Testing the Control Channel

It will most likely be the simplest to implement the Control Channel encryption in the following order:

- Stop Bacula.
- Modify the Client resource in the Director's conf file.
- Start Bacula
- Start stunnel on the server with:

```
stunnel stunnel-dir.conf
```

- Start stunnel on the client with:

```
stunnel stunnel-fd1.conf
```

- Run a job.
- If it doesn't work, turn debug on in both stunnel conf files, restart the stunnels, rerun the job, repeat until it works.

## 2.13 Using stunnel to Encrypt to a Second Client

On the client machine, you can just duplicate the setup that you have on the first client file for file and it should work fine.

In the bacula-dir.conf file, you will want to create a second client pretty much identical to how you did for the first one, but the port number must be unique. We previously used:

```
Client {
  Name = client-fd
  Address = localhost
  FDPort = 29102
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "xxx"
}
```

so for the second client, we will, of course, have a different name, and we will also need a different port. Remember that we used port 29103 for the Storage daemon, so for the second client, we can use port 29104, and the Client resource would look like:



```
Client {
  Name = client2-fd
  Address = localhost
  FDPort = 29104
  Catalog = BackupDB
  Password = "yyy"
}
```

Now, fortunately, we do not need a third stunnel to on the Director's machine, we can just add the new port to the config file, stunnel-dir.conf, to make:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CApath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
[29104]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client2:29102
```

There are no changes necessary to the Storage daemon or the other stunnel so that this new client can talk to our Storage daemon.

## 2.14 Creating a Self-signed Certificate

You may create a self-signed certificate for use with stunnel that will permit you to make it function, but will not allow certificate validation. The .pem file containing both the certificate and the key can be made with the following, which I put in a file named **makepem**:

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# Simple shell script to make a .pem file that can be used
# with stunnel and Bacula
#
OPENSSL=openssl
umask 77
PEM1="/bin/mktemp openssl.XXXXXX"
PEM2="/bin/mktemp openssl.XXXXXX"
${OPENSSL} req -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout $PEM1 -nodes \
  -x509 -days 365 -out $PEM2
cat $PEM1 > stunnel.pem
echo "" >>stunnel.pem
cat $PEM2 >>stunnel.pem
rm $PEM1 $PEM2
```

The above script will ask you a number of questions. You may simply answer each of them by entering a return, or if you wish you may enter your own data.



## 2.15 Getting a CA Signed Certificate

The process of getting a certificate that is signed by a CA is quite a bit more complicated. You can purchase one from quite a number of PKI vendors, but that is not at all necessary for use with Bacula.

To get a CA signed certificate, you will either need to find a friend that has setup his own CA or to become a CA yourself, and thus you can sign all your own certificates. The book *OpenSSL* by John Viega, Matt Mesier & Pravir Chandra from O'Reilly explains how to do it, or you can read the documentation provided in the Open-source PKI Book project at Source Forge: <http://ospkibook.sourceforge.net/docs/OSPki-2.4.7/OSPki-html/ospki-book.htm> . Note, this link may change.

## 2.16 Using ssh to Secure the Communications

Please see the script `ssh-tunnel.sh` in the `examples` directory. It was contributed by Stephan Holl.



## Chapter 3

# Bacula Projects

In the past, when Bacula still lacked many essential features, new projects to add those features were tracked and the project even held voting to determine which features were the most popular.

Now that Bacula is full-featured and very robust, we no longer keep an official new features list, though some of the developers such as myself (Kern) have their own favorite projects they would like to do. Also, now that Bacula Systems is a solid successful company, it is the source of the major contributions to Bacula Community. Bacula Systems spends a lot on development of new features. These features are determined by the Research and Development department based on input from the Sales and Marketing department, the Support and Presales department, and independent IT experts. Currently for the most part Bacula Community relies on Bacula Systems to provide most of the new features.





## Chapter 4

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<http://www.bacula.org/en/FLA-bacula.en.pdf>

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When you send in such a complete document, please notify me: kern at sibbald dot com.

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## 4.8 Authors

The following people below have contributed to making this document what it is today:

Alexandre Baron `jbalexfr at users dot sourceforge dot net`, Arno Lehmann `jarnol at users dot sourceforge dot net`, Bastian Friedrich `jbastian dot friedrich at collax dot com`, Christopher S dot Hull `jcsh at raidersolutions`



dot com; Dan Langille Davide Franco {df franco at dfic dot ch; Dirk H Bartley {dbartley at schupan dot com; Eric Bollengier {eric.bollengier at baculasystems dot com; Frank Sweetser James Harper bendigoit dot com dot au; Jeremy C dot Reed {jeremy-c-reed at users dot sourceforge dot net; Jose Herrera {herrerajs at yahoo dot com; Jo Simoens Juan Luis Francis {jindpnday at users dot sourceforge dot net; Karl Cunningham {karlec at users dot sourceforge dot net; Kern Sibbald {kern at sibbald dot com; Landon Fuller {landonf at opendarwin dot org; Lucas Di Pentima Ludovic Strappazon Meno Abels Nicolas Boichat Peter Buschman Philippe Chauvat {philippe.chauvat at baculasystems dot com; Philipp Storz Richard Mortimer {richm at oldelvet dot org dot uk; Robert Nelson {robertn at the-nelsons dot org; Scott Barninger Sebastien Guilbaud Thomas Glatthor Thomas Mueller {thomas at chaschperli dot ch; Thorsten Engel {thorsten dot engel at matrix-computer dot com; Victor Hugo dos Santos {victorhugops at users dot sourceforge dot net



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```

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image of a Philosophical GNU [ English — Japanese ]

- Why you shouldn't use the Lesser GPL for your next library
- What to do if you see a possible LGPL violation
- Translations of the LGPL
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Version 2.1, February 1999

```
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