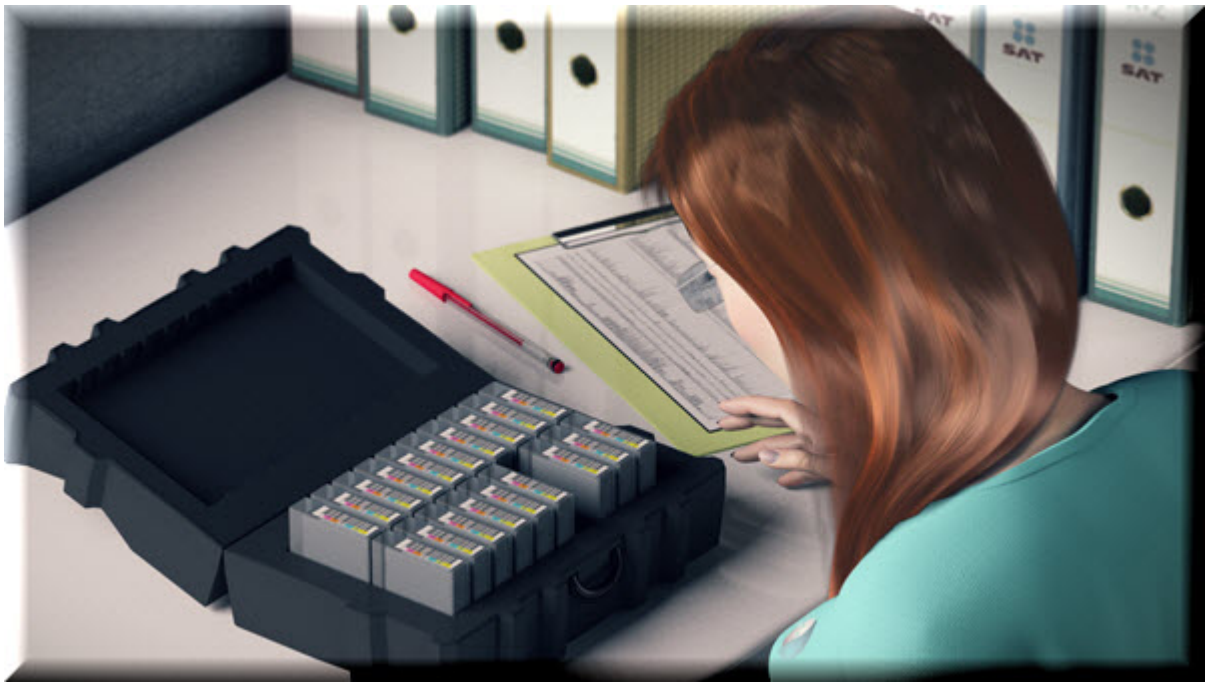
TapeTrack Primer

The purpose of this section is to describe the history, design methodology and benefits of TapeTrack.

It is not required reading, but it might provide users with some insight into how to get the best out of their use of the product; it effectively a FAQ of the non-technical questions we are asked from time-to-time.



What is TapeTrack?

TapeTrack is computer software designed specifically for the purpose of managing computer backup tapes.

Who uses TapeTrack?

TapeTrack is used by over 4,000 enterprises around the world.

These enterprises fall into the following categories:

1. Data protection companies who store backup tapes on the behalf of multiple other companies (a list of these companies can be found here).
2. The direct customers of data protection companies who use TapeTrack both manage their onsite tapes, and the tapes stored offsite with their vendor.
3. Data Center customers who manage their own on-site and offsite tape inventories.
4. Data Center customers who manage their own on-site inventories and use the services of a data protection company who do not offer TapeTrack services.

What is the history of TapeTrack?

The first version of TapeTrack was released in 1999, and the product has been consistently developed and since that date with the input from a growing customer base.

The original developer of TapeTrack was Tape Management Services Pty Ltd, who then became TapeTrack Pty Ltd, and is now GazillaByte LLC.

What is the design methodology of TapeTrack?

TapeTack is designed around the 5 Pillars of Tape Management:

1. Asset Management (a complete list of every single tape)
2. Chain-of-Custody (where each tape has been and who has touched it)
3. Library Management (where each tape needs to be)
4. Disaster Recovery (are all my critical tapes off-site)
5. Quality Control (am I managing my tapes properly)

TapeTrack Jargon

TapeTrack has a whole bunch of terms that you should familiarize yourself with.

Term	Description
Confirmation	The process of telling TapeTrack that a tape is now in its Target Repository.
Client	A TapeTrack software component used for interfacing with the TapeTrack Framework Server.
Mirroring	The process of replicating selected TapeTrack objects from one TapeTrack Framework Server to another. This is often used by data centers who run their own TapeTrack system globally and wish to keep their off-site vendor's TapeTrack up to date in a local location.
Movement	The process of requesting a tape be moved from one location to another (updating the Target Repository).
Reconciliation	The process of comparing an external inventory (such as an off-site vendor list or ATL query output for the purpose of ensuring that there are no missing Volumes, and to confirm any pending incoming movements
Synchronization	The process of setting the Target location of a Volume based upon a the value of a field, or combination of fields in an external backup product.
Target Repository	The location that a tape should ultimately/ideally be found in.

What are the TapeTrack Software Components?

TapeTrack Software falls into the following categories:

1. The TapeTrack Framework Server.
2. TapeTrack Windows Clients.
3. TapTrack Commend Line Clients.

4. TapeTrack Web Services.
5. TapeTrack Mobile Software.
6. TapeTrack Extensions.

What are the TapeTrack Sub-systems?

While TapeTrack is designed around the 5 Pillars of Tape Management, it is comprised of many interconnecting sub-systems. These sub-systems work together to automate the process of tape management.

These sub-systems are:

1. Alerting.
2. Barcode Management.
3. Certification.
4. Consignment Control.
5. Catalog Management.
6. Disaster Recovery.
7. Reporting.
8. Simple Management.
9. Slot Management.
10. Stock Control.

What are the TapeTrack Objects

1. Customer
2. Media Type
3. Volume
4. Repository
5. Data Cluster
6. Simple Management Rule
7. User

How often are new versions of TapeTrack Released?

TapeTrack software is released quarterly, and the version numbers reflect these releases:

1. Q1 Major Release is released in January of each year.
2. Q2 Minor Release is released in April of each year.
3. Q3 Minor Release is released in July of each year.
4. Q4 Minor Release is released in October of each year.

We recommend that users upgrade at least once per year to the Major release and that no user become more than 2 years behind in their current release.

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