



Faronics  
**MAPPINGTOOL™**

□ User Guide

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## Mapping Tool Overview

Faronics Mapping Tool is a freeware utility that allows volumes to be mapped to folders.

Mounted volumes function as stand-alone drives, making data more accessible and providing flexibility in managing files according to specific environments and system usage. It makes mapping folders an easier task and an absolutely hassle-free procedure. Mapping Tool takes operating system maintenance and user change management to an entirely new level.

Faronics Mapping Tool was specifically designed for use with Deep Freeze, Faronics' flagship product. Faronics Deep Freeze instantly protects and preserves original computer configurations, eliminating routine IT maintenance while allowing complete, unrestricted access to a workstation. Regardless of the changes made to a workstation, simply restart to reset the computer to its original state.

For users of Deep Freeze, Mapping Tool can dynamically change data in selected portions or specific folders in a Frozen partition. This tool can be used to keep entire user profiles in a Thawed state so individual users can retain their personal data, settings, and favorites, while keeping the operating system partition Frozen.

### System Requirements

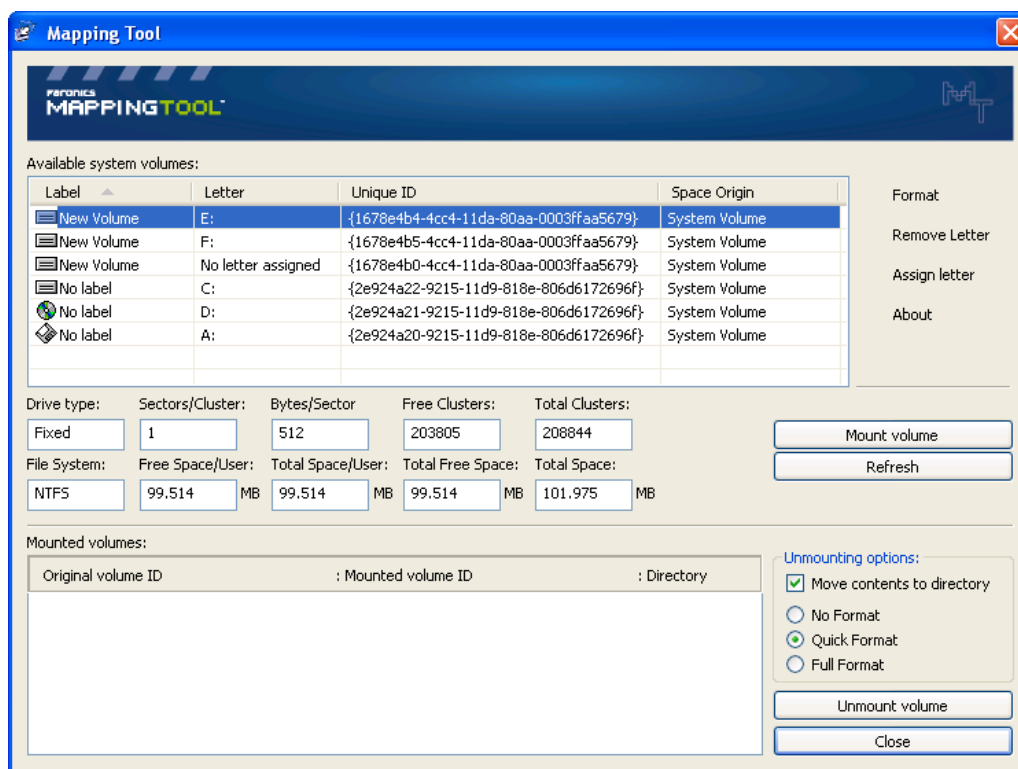
Mapping Tool is fully supported by all Windows Operating Systems that allow mounted drives. At the time this document was written, Mapping Tool is supported by Windows 2000 and XP.

## Using Mapping Tool



*Prior to mapping any folders, it is recommended that all applications be closed in order to ensure that the folder being mounted is available. This includes Windows Explorer.*

To launch Mapping Tool, double-click on the program file, *MappingTool.exe*. The main product screen appears, as shown below:



### Available System Volumes

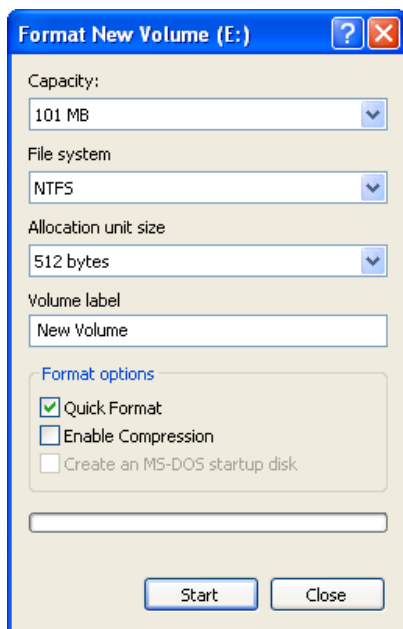
This section of Mapping Tool displays available system volumes and provides a table with details on what the volume is labeled, what letter is assigned to it, its unique ID, and its space Origin.

To view further details of a particular volume listed in the table, select the volume. Below the table is displayed information about the volume, including:

- Drive type
- Sectors/Cluster
- Bytes/Sector
- Free Clusters
- Total Clusters
- File System
- Free Space/User
- Total Space/User
- Total Free Space
- Total Space

## Formatting a Volume

To format the selected volume, click *Format*. The standard system format dialog appears:



The following properties can be configured when formatting a volume:

Property	Configuration Options
<i>Capacity</i>	This property is fixed and cannot be changed
<i>File System</i>	Choose from: <i>NTFS</i> , <i>FAT32</i> , or <i>FAT</i>
<i>Allocation unit size</i>	Choose from: <i>default allocation size</i> , <i>512 bytes</i> , <i>1024 bytes</i> , <i>2048 bytes</i> , or <i>4096 bytes</i>
<i>Volume label</i>	Enter a customized volume label
<i>Format options</i>	Choose <i>Quick Format</i> and/or <i>Enable Compression</i>

After the properties have been configured, click *Start* to begin the format, or click *Close* to cancel the action.

## Removing a Volume Letter

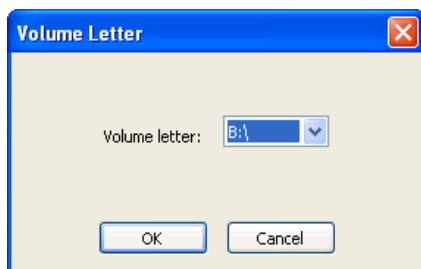
To remove a volume letter, complete the following steps:

1. Select the volume from the *Available system volumes* list.
2. Click *Remove Letter*.
3. A dialog appears stating that all files in the volume will be deleted.
4. Click *Yes* to continue or *No* to cancel the action. If *Yes* is clicked, the volume then appears in the *Available system volumes* list with *No letter assigned*.

## Assigning a Volume Letter

To assign a volume letter, complete the following steps:

1. Select the volume from the *Available system volumes* list.
2. Click *Assign Letter*. The following dialog appears:



3. Use the drop-down menu to select the preferred volume letter. Only available drive letters are displayed.
- NOTE:** According to Windows standards, drive B:\ should be reserved for the second floppy drive.
4. Click OK.

## Mounting a Volume to a Folder

To mount a volume to a folder, complete the following steps:

1. In the *Available system volumes* list, select the volume to be mounted.
2. Click *Mount Volume*. The *Browse for Folder* dialog appears:



3. Browse to the preferred folder or create a new folder by clicking *Make New Folder*.

4. Click *OK*.

If the chosen folder is being currently used by the operating system, it will not be available to be mounted. If an unavailable folder is chosen, the dialog returns to its original display.

**NOTE:** Typically, an unavailable folder is the profile of the user that is currently logged on.

If the folder is not empty, a dialog displays stating that the folder is not empty and the contents of the selected folder will be moved to the mounted volume. Click *Yes* to continue or *No* to look for an empty folder.

If the folder is empty and successfully mounted, it appears in the *Mounted Volumes* list.

After a volume is mounted, it is displayed in the *Mounted Volumes* list, with *Original Volume ID*, *Mounted Volume ID*, and *Directory* path (the folder it has been mounted to).

## Windows 2000 and XP Differences

When a volume is chosen to be mounted to a folder, the folder can be navigated to and selected from the dialog provided by Mapping Tool. If the shortcut is selected, the following path is returned:

- Windows 2000: the path of the shortcut is used to mount a volume
- Windows XP: the path of the shortcut's target is used to mount a volume



*It is recommended for advanced users only to create recursive mounting or mounting on an already mounted volume. Even though it is possible, this type of mounting is not recommended.*

## Unmounting a Volume

To unmount a volume, complete the following steps:

1. In the *Mounted Volumes* list, select the volume to be unmounted.
2. In the *Unmounting Options* list, configure the unmounting process:

Option	Description
<i>Move contents to directory</i>	Automatically moves the contents from the mounted volume back to the original location.
<i>No Format</i>	Do not format the unmounted volume.
<i>Quick Format</i>	Deletes any files retained in the unmounted volume.
<i>Full Format</i>	Completely formats the unmounted volume.

3. After the options have been configured, click *Unmount Volume*. The volume then disappears from the *Mounted Volumes* list.



*When unmounting a volume, the contents of the volume should be moved back to the original volume. Make sure the "Move contents to directory" option is checked and the volume has a drive letter assigned.*

## Unmounting A Mounted User Profile

Currently, it is not possible to unmount the user profile using Mapping Tool. The following recommendations come into effect only in the case of user profiles, and the following instructions provide all necessary steps to unmount the user profile folder named *TestUser*.

Unmounting a user profile should be performed by advanced users only.

## Checking User Privileges

Moving a mounted user profile can only be performed by an administrator with privileges to access system folders and files. To check your privileges, complete the following steps:

1. In Windows Explorer, navigate to the volume to be unmounted.
2. Search for the *System Volume Information* in the root of the volume.
3. Right-click on this folder and choose *Properties*.
4. Select the *Security* tab.
5. Add the user profile to the *Group or user names*.
6. Check the *Full Control* checkbox in the *Permissions* window.
7. Click OK.

## Moving A User Profile

To move the user profile, complete the following steps:

1. Rename the user *TestUser* to *oldTestUser*. This can be done by navigating to: *Start \ Control Panel \ User Accounts*.
2. Create the new profile for user *TestUser*.
3. Log ON as *TestUser*. It is not necessary to log off from the administrator account.
4. Log OFF from *TestUser* account.
5. Log on back to administrator account.
6. Copy user's profile *oldTestUser* into *TestUser* ( *Start \ Control Panel \ Performance And Maintenance \ System \ Advanced*, click *Settings* in the *User Profiles* section).

While copying, choose the *Delete All Files* option.

The user profile folder will be unmounted.

If an error occurs during copying that is caused by insufficient rights for copying a particular file or folder, repeat the process to check user privileges for the file/folder and proceed with step 6 of *Moving the User Profile*.



## Faronics Mapping Tool Best Practices

Faronics Mapping Tool was designed to allow users to easily create areas where data can be retained. As this is accomplished through the use of a mounted drive, there are certain limitations as to how the tool should be used. These limitations are covered below.

Any application data can be placed on a mounted volume without breaking the functionality of the application, and without the need to reinstall the application.

### Initial Environment

Faronics Mapping Tool requires a separate partition in order to mount to a volume. The most flexible environment is a machine that has unpartitioned space. Using Disk Management, a volume can be set up as needed. When a volume is created, it must be formatted with an NTFS file system. Folders cannot be mounted to FAT volumes.

### Volume Size

When mounting a volume, make sure the amount of space allocated to the volume is enough to handle the data being mapped to it.

### Imaging

Mounted drives set up with Faronics Mapping Tool have the same limitations as mounted drives in Windows 2000/XP. When imaging, the image needs to be produced in RAW format. This means the image cannot be compressed before it is deployed.

### Recursive Mounting

It is advised to mount only one folder per mount point. For each additional folder, a separate volume should be created for it to mount to. Although it is possible to mount multiple folders to a single mount point, it is not recommended.

### Mounting to USB and Other External Devices

Although it is possible, it is not recommended to mount folders to volumes located on external media. It is possible this may lead to issues if the media is not plugged in.

### Backing Up Your Data

Before mounting or unmounting volumes, be sure to back up your data.