



Raxco Software White Paper

PerfectDisk® 10 Best Practices Guide

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What are Best Practices?



According to [Wikipedia](#), "Best practices can also be defined as the most efficient (least amount of effort) and effective (best results) way of accomplishing a task, based on repeatable procedures that have proven themselves over time for large numbers of people."

Following are the best practices for configuring and using PerfectDisk® 10 for different types of computers as well as best practices for managing PerfectDisk 10 in a network environment.

Please note that not every environment or every computer is the same. Your unique environment may require different configurations in order to provide the best defragmentation results. If you have questions about your environment and would like some guidance on configuring and using PerfectDisk, please contact [Raxco Software Technical Support](#).

PerfectDisk 10 Best Practices for Defragmenting Servers

"Best practices can also be defined as the most efficient (least amount of effort) and effective (best results) way of accomplishing a task..."

File servers

File server data drives typically contain a mix of both small and large files that change frequently and thus are more prone to fragmentation. An initial SMARTPlacement™ defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them by modification date and consolidate free space. To ensure peak performance, on an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly and if conditions warrant, weekly. For the OS drive, an initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them and consolidate free space. On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly.

Print servers

Print servers typically contain a mix of both small and large files that are created and deleted on a frequent basis. Files to be printed are copied to the print server and upon print completion are deleted. Because of the frequent creation and deletion of files, the disk can be prone to fragmentation. An initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment any existing files and consolidate free space. To ensure peak performance, on an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented using Consolidate Free Space at least monthly and if conditions warrant, weekly.

Exchange servers

Exchange server data drives typically contain large files (datastores) that may or may not get highly fragmented (depending on rate of datastore growth). An initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files and consolidate free space. Prior to compacting datastores to reclaim disk space, a SMARTPlacement or Consolidate Free Space defrag pass should be performed to allow ESEUTIL to create the newly compacted datastore as contiguously as possible. If a newly compacted datastore is created highly fragmented a SMARTPlacement or Consolidate Free Space defrag should be performed. While Exchange does NOT need to be stopped in order to defragment these files, if the Exchange Server is heavily used, you may want to consider defragmenting during non-peak hours in order to minimize disk activity. You may also want to configure PerfectDisk to run at a low CPU priority and/or to monitor and throttle Disk I/O usage. On an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented if a datastore becomes heavily fragmented (500+ fragments). For the OS drive, an initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them and consolidate free space. On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly. For best defragmentation speed/performance on Exchange server datastore drives, Aggressive Free Space consolidation should not be configured.

If database devices are heavily fragmented, a SMARTPlacement or Consolidate free space should be performed to defragment files and consolidate free space.

SQL servers

SQL database server data drives typically contain large files (database devices) that may or may not get highly fragmented. If database devices are heavily fragmented, a SMARTPlacement or Consolidate free space should be performed to defragment files and consolidate free space. While SQL does NOT need to be stopped in order to defragment these files, if the SQL Server is heavily used, you may want to consider defragmenting during non-peak hours in order to minimize disk activity. You may also want to configure PerfectDisk to run at a low CPU priority and/or to monitor and throttle Disk I/O usage. On an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented if a database device becomes heavily fragmented (500+ fragments). For the OS drive, an initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them and consolidate free space. On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly. For best defragmentation speed/performance on SQL database server drives, Aggressive Free Space consolidation should not be configured.

Backup servers

Backup server data drives typically contain large files that are created by backup applications or disk imaging tools. If free space is highly fragmented, it can take longer for the backup application to complete. If the backup/image files are heavily fragmented, restore times can take longer. A SMARTPlacement or Consolidate free space should be performed to defragment

For best defragmentation speed/performance on Backup server data drives, Aggressive Free Space consolidation should not be configured.

files and consolidate free space (allows file system to create new backup/image files contiguously). You may want to consider defragmenting when the backup/imaging application is not backing up data to the drive. You may also want to configure PerfectDisk to run at a low CPU priority and/or to monitor and throttle Disk I/O usage. On an ongoing basis, the data drive should be defragmented when backup/image files become heavily fragmented (500+ fragments). For the OS drive, an initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them and consolidate free space. On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly. For best defragmentation speed/performance on Backup server data drives, Aggressive Free Space consolidation should not be configured.

Media servers

Media server data drives typically contain large files that may or may not change often and may or may not get highly fragmented. An initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files; optimize them by modification date and consolidate free space (allows file system to create new media files contiguously). To ensure peak performance, on an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented at least monthly and if conditions warrant, weekly. For the OS drive, an initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them and consolidate free space. On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly. For best defragmentation speed/performance on Media server data drives, Aggressive Free Space consolidation should not be configured.

Web servers

Web servers typically contain small files (web pages) that may or may not change often, depending if the content is static or dynamically generated. An initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them by modification date and consolidate free space. To ensure peak performance, on an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented at least monthly and if conditions warrant, weekly.

Virtual servers (Windows® Host OS)

A Windows based system functioning as the host OS for one or more guest instances of Windows typically have a data drive that has large vmdk (VMware™) or vhd (Virtual Server) files that contain the “disks” of the guest operating systems. These files on the host OS can be quite large - especially if the vmdk/vhd is configured to be the exact size of the guest OS drive. While VMware/Virtual Server does NOT need to be stopped in order to defragment vmdk/vhd files, if the server is heavily used, you may want to consider performing a Consolidate Free Space defrag pass during non-peak hours in order to minimize disk activity. You may also want to configure PerfectDisk to run at a low CPU priority and/or to monitor and throttle Disk I/O usage. On an ongoing basis, the drive should be defragmented when

On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly.

the vmdk/vhd files become heavily fragmented (500+ fragments). After a virtual disk shrink operation has taken place (shrink the size of the vmdk/vhd on disk), a Consolidate Free space defrag pass may need to be performed to ensure that the vmdk/vhd is contiguous and free space is consolidated. For the OS drive, an initial SMARTPlacement defrag pass should be performed to defragment files, optimize them and consolidate free space. On an ongoing basis, the OS drive should be defragmented using SMARTPlacement at least monthly. For best defragmentation speed/performance on Virtual server drives hosting virtual disks, Aggressive Free Space consolidation should not be configured.

Virtual servers (Windows Guest OS)

For a Window Server guest OS, follow the guidelines above for the role that the guest OS server is performing.

Minimizing Server resource usage when defragmenting

On most servers, when PerfectDisk is defragmenting a drive, customers will notice little in the way of CPU and disk usage. For those servers where customers wish to ensure that PerfectDisk imposes minimal impact on system resource usage, PerfectDisk can be configured to run at a low CPU priority and to monitor/throttle Disk I/O usage.

StealthPatrol™ background defragmentation

PerfectDisk can also use a StealthPatrol schedule - where PerfectDisk only defragments drives when user and kernel mode CPU usage are both below 10%, disk I/O bytes/sec is less than 40,000, and if user defined applications are not running (i.e. backup software). On servers where higher CPU or disk usage prevents StealthPatrol from running, you can adjust these thresholds. Please see [StealthPatrol Thresholds](#) for more information. For busy servers, you may need to increase the disk I/O threshold in order for StealthPatrol to detect your system as having idle resources. We suggest initially doubling from 40,000 to 80,000 and see if StealthPatrol runs.

Ensuring defragmentation occurs

While StealthPatrol allows PerfectDisk to run in the background when the server is idle, it does not guarantee that defragmentation will occur. If a busy server never has sufficient idle resources, then StealthPatrol will never run and defragment the drive. To ensure that defragmentation occurs as necessary, you may want to also create a defined defragmentation schedule where PerfectDisk runs at a specified date/time. That way, if the system is always busy and StealthPatrol is not able to run, the server will still be defragmented.

PerfectDisk 10 Best Practices for Defragmenting Desktops

Missed Schedules

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to re-schedule any missed defragmentation schedules. For desktop computers, you may want to configure PerfectDisk to run any missed schedule when the computer restarts.

...when PerfectDisk is defragmenting a drive customers will notice little in the way of CPU and disk usage.

Minimizing Desktop resource usage when defragmenting

On most desktops, when PerfectDisk is defragmenting a drive customers will notice little in the way of CPU and disk usage. For those environments where customers wish to ensure that PerfectDisk imposes minimal impact on system resource usage, PerfectDisk can be configured to run at a low CPU priority and to monitor/throttle Disk I/O usage.

StealthPatrol background defragmentation

PerfectDisk can also use a StealthPatrol schedule - where PerfectDisk only defragments drives when user and kernel mode CPU usage are both below 10%, disk I/O bytes/sec is less than 40,000, and if user defined applications are not running (i.e. game software). On desktops where higher CPU or disk usage prevents StealthPatrol from running, you can adjust these thresholds. Please see [StealthPatrol Thresholds](#) for more information. For busy desktops, you may need to increase the disk I/O threshold in order for StealthPatrol to detect your system as having idle resources. Raxco suggests initially doubling from 40,000 to 80,000 and see if StealthPatrol runs.

Screen Saver background defragmentation

PerfectDisk 10 provides the ability to defragment a desktop when the Windows Screen Saver is active. If a screen saver defrag is configured, PerfectDisk will only defragment drives when the screen saver becomes active (no mouse or keyboard input in defined amount of time). When the screen saver becomes inactive (mouse or keyboard input), PerfectDisk will stop defragmenting the drive.

Ensuring defragmentation occurs

While both StealthPatrol and Screen Saver Defrag allow PerfectDisk to run in the background when the desktop is idle, it does not guarantee that defragmentation will occur. If a busy desktop never has sufficient idle resources or the Windows Screen Saver never comes on, then the desktop may never be defragmented. To ensure that defragmentation occurs as necessary, you may want to also create a defined defragmentation schedule where PerfectDisk runs at a specified date/time. That way, if the desktop is always busy and StealthPatrol is not able to run or the Windows Screen Saver never comes on, the desktop will still be defragmented.

PerfectDisk 10 Best Practices for Defragmenting Laptops

As disk drives in laptops are usually slower than disk drives in desktops, laptops typically achieve a better performance improvement from defragmenting – including faster boot speeds and faster hibernation/resume from hibernation. However, there are some special considerations for laptops:

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to stop any currently running defrag passes if the laptop switches to battery power...

Power Options

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to stop any currently running defrag passes if the laptop switches to battery power and to not start a scheduled defrag pass if the laptop switches to battery power. Raxco recommends leaving this set as configured.

Missed Schedules

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to re-schedule any missed defragmentation schedules. For laptop computers, which may be powered off or in hibernation when a scheduled defrag is supposed to run, you may want to configure PerfectDisk to run any missed schedule when the computer restarts.

Wake computer from Standby

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to NOT wake a computer from standby in order to perform a scheduled defrag pass. Raxco recommends leaving this set as configured.

Minimizing Laptop resource usage when defragmenting

On most laptops, when PerfectDisk is defragmenting a drive customers will notice little in the way of CPU and disk usage. For those environments where customers wish to ensure that PerfectDisk imposes minimal impact on system resource usage, PerfectDisk can be configured to run at a low CPU priority and to monitor/throttle Disk I/O usage.

StealthPatrol background defragmentation

PerfectDisk can also use a StealthPatrol schedule - where PerfectDisk only defragments drives when user and kernel mode CPU usage are both below 10%, disk I/O bytes/sec is less than 40,000, and if user defined applications are not running (i.e. PowerPoint). On laptops where higher CPU or disk usage prevents StealthPatrol from running, you can adjust these thresholds. Please see [StealthPatrol Thresholds](#) for more information. For busy laptops, you may need to increase the disk I/O threshold in order for StealthPatrol to detect your system as having idle resources. Raxco suggests initially doubling from 40,000 to 80,000 and see if StealthPatrol runs.

Screen Saver background defragmentation

PerfectDisk 10 provides the ability to defragment a desktop when the Windows Screen Saver is active. If a screen saver

defrag is configured, PerfectDisk will only defragment drives when the screen saver becomes active (no mouse or keyboard input in defined amount of time). When the screen saver becomes inactive (mouse or keyboard input), PerfectDisk will stop defragmenting the drive.

Ensuring defragmentation occurs

While both StealthPatrol and Screen Saver Defrag allow PerfectDisk to run in the background when the laptop is idle, it does not guarantee that defragmentation will occur. If a busy laptop never has sufficient idle resources or the Windows Screen Saver never comes on, then the laptop may never be defragmented. To ensure that defragmentation occurs as necessary, you may want to also create a defined defragmentation schedule where PerfectDisk runs at a specified date/time. That way, if the system is always busy and StealthPatrol is not able to run or the Windows Screen Saver never comes on, the laptop will still be defragmented.

Other Considerations

Shadow Copies and Restore Points

Shadow Copy (also called Volume Snapshot Service or VSS) is a feature introduced with Windows Server® 2003 and also made available in Windows Vista® and Windows Server 2008. VSS allows taking manual or automatic backup copies or snapshots of a file or folder on a specific volume at a specific point in time. VSS is used by backup software providers, including System Restore in Vista, and provides previous versions of files for Windows Server 2003/ and Windows Vista.

VSS allows taking manual or automatic backup copies or snapshots of a file or folder on a specific volume at a specific point in time.

When VSS is enabled on a drive, VSS may detect defrag activity as changes to the drive and attempt to replicate those changes. Depending on the amount of data that VSS attempts to replicate, shadow copies/restore points may be purged or “dropped”. This means that previous versions of files may no longer be available or restore points may be purged.

If a VSS enabled drive has been formatted with a cluster size of 16K or larger (default cluster size is 4k), VSS has the ability to detect defragmentation activity and minimize replication - reducing (but possibly not eliminating) the number of shadow copies/restore points that may be purged.

PerfectDisk 10 is automatically configured to detect if VSS is enabled on a drive and to take appropriate action. By default, if VSS is configured on a drive and the cluster size is less than 16k, then PerfectDisk 10 will defragment in VSS compatible mode. If VSS is configured on a drive and the cluster size is less than 16k then PerfectDisk 10 can also be configured to not defragment the VSS enabled drive at all or to defragment the VSS enabled drive normally.

If PerfectDisk 10 is configured to Stop if any Shadow Copies exist, PerfectDisk will NOT defragment the drive at all.

If PerfectDisk 10 is configured to perform normal defragmentation, shadow copies/restore points may be purged as VSS attempts to replicate defragmentation activity.

When PerfectDisk 10 is configured to defragment in VSS compatible mode and the drive cluster size is less than 16k, PerfectDisk 10 will limit the number of files "moved" during the defragmentation pass so VSS minimizes purging of shadow copies/restore points. For VSS enabled drives where the cluster size is 16K or larger, PerfectDisk 10 will defragment drives normally.

When PerfectDisk 10 defragments a drive in VSS compatibility mode it may not defragment files/free space as completely as it would when performing a normal defragmentation pass.

Certain files can not be defragmented while Windows is running.

Boot Time Defragmentation

Certain files can not be defragmented while Windows is running. This list of files include the page file, hibernate file, folders on FAT16/FAT32 formatted drives and \$MFT and related metadata on NTFS formatted drives. In order to defragment these files, a boot time defragmentation pass is required. A boot time defragmentation pass typically isn't something that needs to be run on a frequent basis. After the initial boot time defragmentation pass has been performed, you should monitor fragmentation in these files to determine when a boot time defragmentation needs to be performed. When you analyze a drive using PerfectDisk 10, PerfectDisk will inform you if a boot time defragmentation is recommended. You can also use the [PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console](#) to warn/alert you when a boot time defragmentation pass may be necessary.

Shrinking drives under Windows Vista

The clusters used by VSS snapshots and NTFS metadata under Windows Vista can prevent Vista from shrinking the drive as much as possible. In order to shrink a drive as much as possible:

1. Turn off System Restore – NOTE this will remove all restore points
2. Perform a boot time defragmentation pass.
3. Perform a Consolidate Free space defragmentation pass
4. Shrink the drive (under Computer Management/Disk Management, right mouse click on the drive and select Shrink Volume)
5. Repeat steps 2-4 until drive has been shrunk as much as possible
6. Turn on System Restore

PerfectDisk 10 Best Practices for Enterprise Management

For deployments of PerfectDisk 10 in a network environment, there are several options available for configuration, scheduling and management...

For deployments of PerfectDisk 10 in a network environment, there are several options available for configuration, scheduling and management including pre-configuration prior to deployment, Active Directory® Group Policy integration, and the PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console.

Pre-configuring/scheduling PerfectDisk 10 prior to deployment

You can edit the config.ini file prior to deploying PerfectDisk. Config.ini can be found in the following folders on the PerfectDisk 10 Media CD:

PerfectDisk 10 Professional

- X86 platform - PerfectDisk10_Pro\x86\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10
- X64 platform - PerfectDisk10_Pro\x64\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

PerfectDisk 10 Server

- X86 platform - PerfectDisk10_Server\x86\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10
- X64 platform - PerfectDisk10_Server\x64\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

PerfectDisk 10 for Exchange

- X86 platform - PerfectDisk10_Exchange\x86\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10
- X64 platform - PerfectDisk10_Exchange\x64\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

PerfectDisk 10 for VMware

- X86 platform - PerfectDisk10_Virtual_Machine\x86\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10
- X64 platform - PerfectDisk10_Virtual_Machine\x64\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

PerfectDisk 10 for Virtual Edition

- X86 platform - PerfectDisk10_Virtual_Edition\x86\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10
- X64 platform - PerfectDisk10_Virtual_Edition\x64\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

For electronic download editions of PerfectDisk 10, you will need to run the downloaded file which will extract the installation files to your hard drive

PerfectDisk 10 Professional – PD10_WS.exe
PerfectDisk 10 Server – PD10_SVR.exe
PerfectDisk 10 for Exchange – PD10_EX.exe
PerfectDisk 10 for VMware – PD10_VM.exe
PerfectDisk 10 for Virtual Edition – PD10_VEB.exe

The files are extracted by default to the \Program Files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10Install folder. After extraction, Config.ini can be found in the following folders:

- X86 platform - \Program Files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10Install\x86\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

- X64 platform - \Program Files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10Install\x64\program files\Raxco\PerfectDisk10

Browse to the appropriate folder and double click on config.ini. It will open using Notepad or WordPad. Edit the section at the top titled [Config.ini]

[Config.ini]

#Set this value to 1 to enable configuration with Config.ini file.
Enabled=0

Change to Enabled=1

Any configuration settings and/or schedules you define in the config.ini file will be set upon completion of the PerfectDisk 10 installation.

NOTE: You must set Enabled=1 in order for settings/schedules defined in config.ini to be processed on installation. If Enabled=0, config.ini will not be processed on installation and no settings/schedules will be defined.

Following is a partial list of PerfectDisk 10 configuration settings that can be configured prior to deployment:

1. CPU priority
2. Disk throttling
3. Power options
4. AutoUpdate configuration
5. Schedules – including Screen Saver, StealthPatrol and defined schedules
6. Removable/External drive support
7. License key

Please review the config.ini file in order to see the complete list of settings that be configured prior to deployment.

Once PerfectDisk 10 has been deployed, you can configure and/or schedule it using Active Group Policy.

Configuring/scheduling/managing PerfectDisk 10 post deployment

Once PerfectDisk 10 has been deployed, you can configure and/or schedule it using Active Group Policy. You will need to import the PerfectDisk 10 administrative template PerfectDisk10.adm into Group Policy and assign to an OU. Once assigned to an OU, any configuration settings and/or schedules defined will apply to all computers assigned to that OU. Please see the [PerfectDisk 10 User Guide](#) for information on using Group Policy to manage PerfectDisk 10.

You can also use the PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console to configure, schedule and manage PerfectDisk 10 clients.

Deploying a PerfectDisk 10 license key

PerfectDisk 10 clients require a license key in order to run. You can embed a PerfectDisk 10 license key in the config.ini file so that the license key is inserted on installation. There are 2 sections in the config.ini that will need to be modified.

```
[Config.ini]
Enabled=0
```

Change to Enabled=1

Edit the section at the bottom titled [License]

```
[License]
LicenseKey=NULL
```

Change to LicenseKey=NNN-NNNNNNNN-NNNNNN-NNNN

where NNN-NNNNNNNN-NNNNNN-NNNN is a valid PerfectDisk 10 license key.

If an evaluation version of PerfectDisk 10 has already been deployed, you can deploy a license using Active Directory Group Policy or using the PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console.

If using Group Policy, you will need to import the PerfectDisk 10 administrative template PerfectDisk10.adm into Group Policy and assign to an OU. Once assigned to an OU, edit the PerfectDisk 10 License Key setting and enter your PerfectDisk 10 license key. The license key specified will apply to all computers assigned to that OU. The appropriate license key will need to be entered (PerfectDisk 10 Professional, PerfectDisk 10 Server, PerfectDisk 10 for Exchange or PerfectDisk 10 for VMware). Please see the [PerfectDisk 10 User Guide](#) for information on using Group Policy to manage PerfectDisk 10.

If using the PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console, please see the [PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console User Guide](#) for information on deploying a PerfectDisk 10 license key to remote clients.

Disabling AutoUpdate

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to automatically check for updates and notify when an update is available. In a managed network environment where software updates are deployed on scheduled basis or deployed using tools such as Active Directory, SMS or 3rd party software, you may want to turn off AutoUpdate:

There are 2 sections in the config.ini that will need to be modified.

By default, PerfectDisk 10 is configured to automatically check for updates and notify when an update is available.

[Config.ini]
Enabled=0
Change to Enabled=1

Edit the section titled [Autoupdate]

[Autoupdate]
Installoption=1

Change to Installoption=3

Please see [Pre-configuring/scheduling PerfectDisk 10 prior to deployment](#) for instructions on editing config.ini.

PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console Best Practices

The PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console provides the ability to track fragmentation statistics over time so that you can determine if your configured defragmentation schedules/methods are pro-actively resolving fragmentation issues.

Monitoring fragmentation in your network

The PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console provides the ability to track fragmentation statistics over time so that you can determine if your configured defragmentation schedules/methods are pro-actively resolving fragmentation issues. The Enterprise Console provides a visual indication if there is any fragmentation related issues in your network. The Enterprise Console also provides the ability to send emails when fragmentation levels reach customer configured warning and/or alert thresholds.

With PerfectDisk 10, you can create a Report Schedule. A Report Schedule is a scheduled analysis of drives on a computer – no defragmentation pass is performed. The PerfectDisk 10 client will provide fragmentation related information to the PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console which will use the data for warning/alerting and reporting.

Report Schedules can be pre-configured prior to deployment using the config.ini file. Post deployment, they can be configured via Active Directory Group Policy. Please see the [PerfectDisk 10 User Guide](#) for information on using Group Policy to manage PerfectDisk 10.

Please see [Pre-configuring/scheduling PerfectDisk 10 prior to deployment](#) for instructions on editing config.ini.

Please see the [PerfectDisk 10 Enterprise Console User Guide](#) for information on how to monitor and track fragmentation in your network over a period of time.

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