Specify a file name and location

The **Database Files** section of the Restore wizard allows you to rename a database by changing the name or move the location by editing the data file locations of the restored files.

What information is on the Database Files tab?

For each database you have selected to restore, you are required to specify the name for the restored database, and the filename to which you will restore the database.

What do you do on the Database Files tab?

For each database you are restoring, you have several ways to select the restored database name and path. You can:

- Select the target database from the drop-down list of existing databases
- Enter a new database name
- Enter a new database path
- Select restore options for these files
- Edit the filename of the restoring file

When you select a database name from the drop-down list or edit the field, the **Restore As Filename** is automatically updated to reflect the new name, but you can edit this field by directly typing on the grid. You can also change the database path by simply editing the filename in the grid.

What actions can you perform on the Database Files tab?

Action	Steps
Create a new database to restore.	Type a new database in the **Restore As** text box.
Specify the database owner.	Type the **DB Owner** in the field.
Ensure the selected backup files are restored, even if that means overwriting an existing database.	Select the **Force Restore** option (replace).
Restore the SQL logins associated with the selected databases	Select the **Restore database logins** option. This option is available when you are restoring a full backup that contains the database login information.
Restore databases that use the Microsoft SQL Server Change Data Capture (CDC) feature.	Select the **Keep CDC** option.

Ignore any errors from the generated checksum. *If checksum errors are encountered*, SQL Safe should continue to restore the backup file.	Select the **Ignore Checksum Errors** option.
Retain the settings used when the selected databases were replicated.	Select the **Preserve replication settings** option.
Prioritize your restore operation.	Select the **Prioritize Operation** option.
Change the path of the target database.	Enter a new path in the **Change path** field.

Can you overwrite an existing database?

To restore a database over an existing database, select the **Force Restore** option to ensure SQL Safe writes the selected backup files over the existing database.

Once you specify your database files, click **NEXT** to select the recovery state.

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