

Specifying database files

The **Database Files** section of the Restore Wizard allows you to change the names of the restored databases or edit the data file locations of the restored files.

What settings can you specify on the Database Files section?

For each database you have selected to restore, you can edit the following fields:

- **Restore As** - type a new name for the database you will restore.
- **Select restore options:**
 - **Force Restore (replace)** - choose this option to ensure the selected backup files are restored, even if that means overwriting an existing database.
 - **Restore Database logins** - choose this option to restore the SQL logins associated with the selected databases. This option is available when you are restoring a full backup that contains the database login information.
 - **Keep CDC** - choose this option to restore databases that uses Microsoft SQL Server Change Data Capture (CDC) feature.
 - **Ignore Checksum Errors** - choose this option to ignore any errors from the generated checksum. If checksum errors are encountered, SQL Safe should continue to restore the backup file.
 - **Preserve replication settings** - choose this option to retain the settings used when the selected databases were replicated.
- **Change Path** - type a new path for the target database.
- **Edit the filename of the restoring file** - Edit the names you want to change in the **Restore as Filename** field. 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 in it.



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](#).