MyRecover User Manual

1. Getting Started

This chapter describes MyRecover main features, system requirements, and supported file systems. Please take the time to be familiar with these powerful and comprehensive features before using MyRecover for the first time.

A Glossary is contained in Chapter 4.

1.1 Overview of MyRecover

MyRecover is an efficient, easy-to-use and user-friendly data recovery product, which can recover data lost due to deletion, formatting, system crash, virus attack, etc. It supports data recovery for Windows notebooks and Windows desktop computers. It brings you the experience of faster scanning speed, comprehensive data retrieval and high success rate.

1.2 System Requirements, Supported Operating Systems and File Systems

Minimum Hardware requirements

- 500 MHz x86 or compatible CPU
- 2GB RAM
- Mouse or another pointing device (recommended)

Supported Operating Systems

- Microsoft Windows 11 (all editions, 32-bit and 64-bit)
- Microsoft Windows 10 (all editions, 32-bit and 64-bit)
- Microsoft Windows 8/8.1 (all editions, 32-bit and 64-bit)
- Microsoft Windows 7 (all editions, 32-bit and 64-bit)
- Microsoft Windows Vista (all editions, 32-bit and 64-bit)
- Microsoft Windows Server 2022 (all editions)
- Microsoft Windows Server 2019 (all editions)
- Microsoft Windows Server 2016 (all editions)
- Microsoft Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2 (all editions)
- Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 (all editions)

Supported File Systems

• NTFS (Supports Quick Scan and Deep Scan)

- FAT 16 (Only supports Deep Scan)
- FAT 32 (Only supports Deep Scan)
- exFAT (Only supports Deep Scan)

MyRecover supports quick& deep scan and file recovery for NTFS, FAT and FAT32 file systems. Only deep recovery is supported for non-NTFS, FAT and FAT32 file systems. And, data recovery for USB removable devices with NTFS, FAT and FAT32 file systems, data recovery for the Recycle Bin, data scan and recovery for partitions without drive letter, dynamic volumes, Bitlocker-encrypted partitions are all supported. Currently, data recovery for unallocated space is not supported.

Supported Scanning File Formats

• Text Documents

*.TXT;

- WORD Documents
- *.DOC; *.DOCM; *.DOCX; *.DOT; *.ODT; *.WPS;

• EXCEL Documents

*.XLS; *.XLSB; *.XLSM; *.XLSX; *.XLT; *.XLTM; *.XLTX; *.XPS; *.CSV; *.DBF; *.DIF; *.ODS; *.PRN; *.SLK; *.XLA; *.XLAM;

• PDF Documents

*.PDF; *.PDP;

• PPT Documents

*.PPT; *.PPTM; *.PPTX; *.ODP; *.POT; *.POTM; *.POTX; *.PPA; *.PPAM; *.PPS; *.PPSM; *.PPSX;

• Pictures

*.BMP; *.CUR; *.RLE; *.DIB; *.ICO; *.JFIF; *.JPG; *.JPEG; *.JPE; *.JPF; *.JPX; *.JP2; *.J2C; *.J2K; *.JPC; *.JPS; *.PNG; *.TIF; *.TIFF; *.PBM; *.PGM; *.PPM; *.PNM; *.PFM; *.PAM; *.MPO; *.GIF; *.HEVC; *.HEIC; *.HEIF; *.RAW; *.DNG; *.CR2; *.ARW; *.DCR; *.MRW; *.NEF; *.ORF; *.PEF; *.PSD; *.SVG; *.X3F;

• Videos

*.MPEG; *.MPG; *.MP4; *.DAT; *.AVI; *.MOV; *.ASF; *.WMV; *.NAVI; *.3GP; *.RA; *.RM; *.RMX; *.MKV; *.FLV; *.F4V; *.RMVB; *.WebM; *.QSV;

• Audios

*.CDA; *.WAV; *.AIFF; *.MP3; *.MID; *.WMA; *.VQF; *.OGG; *.ARM; *.APE; *.FLAC; *.AAC; *.M4A;

• Emails

*.MSG; *.EML;

• Webpages

*.XHTML; *.HTML; *.MHT; *.MHTML; *.aspx; *.lab; *Xml;

• Compressed Files

*.000; *.001; *.7Z; *.ACE; *.AIN; *.ALZ; *.APZ; *.AR; *.ARC; *.ARI; *.ARJ; *.AXX; *.BH; *.BHX;
*.BOO; *.BZ; *.BZA; *.BZ2; *.CAB; *.CAR; *.CBR; *.CBZ; *.CP9; *.CPGZ; *.CPT; *.DAR; *.DD; *.DGC;
*.EFW; *.F; *.GCA; *.GZ; *.HA; *.HBC; *.HBC2; *.HBE; *.HKI; *.HKI1; *.HKI2; *.HKI3; *.HPK; *.HYP;
*.ICE; *.IMP; *.IPK; *.ISH; *.ISO; *.JAR; *.JGZ; *.JIC; *.KGB; *.KZ; *.LBR; *.LHA; *.LNX; *.LQR;
*.LZ4; *.LZH; *.LZM; *.LZMA; *.LZO; *.LZX; *.MD; *.MINT; *.MOU; *.MPKG; *.MZP; *.NZ; *.P7M;
*.PACKAGE; *.PAE; *.PAK; *.PAQ6; *.PAQ7; *.PAQ8; *.PAR; *.PAR2; *.PBI; *.PCV; *.PEA; *.PF; *.PIM;
*.PIT; *.PIZ; *.PKG; *.PUZ; *.PWA; *.QDA; *.R00; *.R01; *.R02; *.R03; *.RAR; *.RK; *.RPM; *.RTE;
*.RZ; *.RZS; *.S00; *.S01; *.S02; *.S7Z; *.SAR; *.SDN; *.SEA; *.SFS; *.SFX; *.SH; *.SHAR; *.SHK;
*.SHR; *.SIT; *.SITX; *.SPT; *.SQX; *.SQZ; *.TAR; *.TAZ; *.TBZ2; *.TGZ; *.TLZ; *.TLZ4;
*.TXZ; *.UC2; *.UHA; *.UUE; *.WOT; *.XEF; *.XX; *.XXE; *.XZ; *.Y; *.YZ; *.YZ1; *.Z; *.ZAP; *.ZIP;
*.ZIPX; *.ZIX; *.ZOO; *.ZZ;

• Other Files

Other unclassified documents with and without suffixes.

1.3 Install&Uninstall MyRecover

Install

1. Run the MyRecover installer: MyRecovery_WinSetup.exe.

2. When the installation pop-up window appears, select "Next" and follow the installation wizard.

Uninstall

You can use one of the following two methods to uninstall MyRecover in Windows:

1. Open Start Menu -> MyRecover -> Uninstall MyRecover

Or

2. Open Windows Control Panel -> Right-click MyRecover and uninstall it.

1.4 Product Main Window

The main window of MyRecover includes Main Menu, Disk Partition/USB Removable Device, Refresh button, Start Scan button. The main menu includes Registration, Help, Check for Updates, About. The main window displays disk partition/USB removable device's disk letter, volume label, space usage. Click to select the disk partition/USB removable device you want to scan and click the "Start Scan" button to enter the scanning process. If you need to refresh the disk partition/USB removable device information, click the Refresh button.

2. Steps for Data Recovery

2.1 Local Data Recovery

MyRecover is a safe and efficient data recovery software designed to provide you with the best data recovery experience. Recover the data you want to get back in just a few simple steps.

Step 1: Select the partition/device where you want to recover files.

After launching the software, the home page will read the partition table and automatically update the disk partitions/USB removable devices on your computer. You can select the partition/device where you want to recover the files, and click the **"Start Scan"** button to enter the scanning process. If the partition/device you want to scan is not found, you can click **"Can't detect your hard drive"** at the bottom left corner of the homepage to jump to the webpage for detailed instructions.

NyRecover							🛨 Upg	grade	=	-	×
		1	Recover you	r dele	ted or lost data quickly & easily	¢					
				Sciett							
	4	C: 13.4 GB free of 100 GB			D: Work 218 GB free of 297 GB		E: I 56.5 GB free of 57.1 GB				
	4	F: 93.2 MB free of 104 MB			•: Total 4.99 GB		*: Total 8 GB				
		•: Total 10 GB	_		•. Total 12 GB						
	0 <u>Can'</u>	t detect your hard drive?									
									Start S	Scan	

Step 2: Browse and view the files you want to recover.

Once the scanning process starts, the real-time scanning progress will be displayed at the top of the interface. You can check the scanned files while scanning. The scanning process is divided into

Quick Scan and Deep Scan. Usually, Quick Scan takes very short time and our program will first list the deleted files and files scanned from Recycle Bin. After the quick scan is completed, the program will automatically perform a sector-by-sector deep scan, which lasts longer than the first scan. Please be patient during the scanning process and do not interrupt the scanning process if it is not necessary.

You can narrow down the files you want to recover by searching for file or folder names, as well as filtering for file size, modification date and file type.

MyRecover							懀 Upgrade	≡ -	• ×
← Back							Q		88
					(Туре 🗸	Date modified	✓ Size	~
✓ 🗆 🚐 C:	144864	□ Name ↑	Date modified	Туре	Size	Path			
> 🗌 📑 Deleted Files	142179	Deleted Files							
> 🗌 🗽 Recycle Bin	995	Other Missing Files							
> 🗌 🍋 Other Missing Files	1690	🗌 🥫 Recycle Bin							
									<
		Deep scan: searching for more lost files (26.83%) File(s) found : 17.6 GB (a) (u)						Recover	

Step 3: Preview and recover the files.

After you find the files you want to recover, click the checkbox on the left side of the file to check them, and then click the "Recover" button and select the location where you want to save the files (Do not save the recovered files to the hard disk or device where the data loss occurred.) After the recovery, you can view the recovered files locally.

MyRecover currently supports preview of 23 file formats, including: avi, mov, mkv, m4v, wav, m4a, docx, jpg, png, bmp, jpeg, tif, svg, gif, ico, mp4, mp3, txt, json, xlsx, pdf, ini, html.



2.2 Crashed PC Recovery

With MyRecover, you can also easily recover data from computers with crashed systems.

Step 1: Create a bootable disk.

To create a bootable disk, there are three ways available to create bootable disk based on Windows PE.

"USB Boot Device": To create a bootable USB Device.

"Export ISO File": Use this method to make bootable ISO file. You can use the iso file to boot virtual machine or use 3-rd party tool to burn it to CD/USB device.

"Burn to CD/DVD": To create a bootable CD/DVD.

Please choose one of them according to your need and click "Execute".

Tips:

- The ISO file created by MyRecovery is by default named "MyRecover_WinPE.iso". You can also rename it if necessary. With the ISO, you can either use it to boot Virtual machines or you can burn the it to CD, DVD, or USB device and make a bootable media.
- You can also click the button **"Add Drivers"** to manually add additional and necessary drivers into the bootable disk so that more devices will be available after you boot into WinPE.

Wait for the creation process to finish. Once it is finished, you will get a creation successful message.

Step 2: Boot from the bootable disk.

After making a bootable disk, you need to first insert the bootable disk into the computer you need to recover and booting from it.

To boot from from the bootable disk, you need to first enter BIOS/UEFI of the computer and change boot order under Boot Menu. And, you may also need to disable Secure Boot under BIOS/UEFI. For different brands of computers, the key to enter into BIOS might be different. You can check more details <u>here</u>.

Step 3: Data Recover

After you boot the PC from the bootable disk, you can easily start the scanning process and then recovering lost data under WinPE as the same steps of local data recovery in Windows as described in **2.1**.

3. Technical Support

Before seeking technical support, please first refer to our tutorials at:

https://www.ubackup.com/data-recovery/support.html

If further assistance is required, then please send an email to arsupport@aomeitech.com .

If you are interested in becoming our partners and selling our products, please send an email to partnership@aomeitech.com.

3.1 MyRecover Common FAQs

Q: Can't detect your hard drive?

A: MyRecover supports quick& deep scan and file recovery for NTFS, FAT and FAT32 file systems. Only deep recovery is supported for non-NTFS, FAT and FAT32 file systems. And, data recovery for USB removable devices with NTFS, FAT and FAT32 file systems, data recovery for the Recycle Bin, data scan and recovery for partitions without drive letter, dynamic volumes, Bitlocker-encrypted partitions are all supported. Currently, data recovery for unallocated space is not supported.

Q: Can I recovery partition from a damaged disk?

A: Partition Recovery can recover partition if the disk is detected by your computer. If your disk is damaged physically, the lost partition can't be recovered.

Q: What is the size of the supported hard drive by Partition Recovery? Can I recover lost partition from 4TB hard drive?

A: Partition Recovery does not have the practical size limit. You can recover partitions on a 4TB hard drive.

Q: Got a message "some hard disk drives may be locked by other programs". How to solve it?

A: Some programs may obstruct Partition Recovery detection. Please try to reboot your PC, and install the

software. Or try to reconnect the storage device. If the issue is still here, please contact our support team.

Q: What is the difference between quick scan and deep scan?

A: Generally, quick scan can scan and recover accidentally deleted files in a short period of time. After the quick scan is completed, the program will automatically perform a sector-by-sector deep scan, which is able to find more lost files, and this deep scan lasts for a longer period of time as compared to the first scan.

4. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BitLocker Drive Encryption	BitLocker Drive Encryption is a data protection feature that integrates with the operating system and addresses the threats of data theft or exposure from lost, stolen, or inappropriately decommissioned computers. BitLocker provides the most protection when used with a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) version 1.2 or later. The TPM is a hardware component installed in many newer computers by the computer manufacturers. It works with BitLocker to help protect user data and to ensure that a computer has not been tampered with while the system was offline.
Partition/Volume	Disk partitioning or disk slicing is the creation of one or more regions on secondary storage, so that each region can be managed separately. These regions are called partitions. The main difference between a storage volume and partition is the type of disk used. A volume is created on a dynamic disk a logical structure that can span multiple physical disks while a partition is created on a basic disk.
Basic/Dynamic disk	Basic disks are the storage types most often used with Windows. The term basic disk refers to a disk that contains partitions, such as primary partitions and logical drives, and these in turn are usually formatted with a file system to become a volume for file storage. Dynamic disks provide features that basic disks do not, such as the ability to create volumes that span multiple disks (spanned and striped volumes) and the ability to create fault-tolerant volumes (mirrored and RAID-5 volumes). Like basic disks, dynamic disks can use the MBR or GPT partition styles on systems that support both. All volumes on dynamic disks are known as dynamic volumes.
NTFS/FAT32	A file system provides a way of organizing a drive. It specifies how data is stored on the drive and what types of information can be attached to files—filenames, permissions, and other attributes. Windows supports three different file systems. NTFS is the most modern file system. Windows uses NTFS for its system drive and, by default, for most non-removable drives. FAT32 is an older file system that' s not as efficient as NTFS and doesn't support as big a feature set, but does offer greater compatibility with other operating systems. exFAT is a modern replacement for FAT32—and more devices and operating systems support it than NTFS—but it's not nearly as widespread as FAT32.