

Clonezilla

You can use this method to clone a physical machine to another physical machine, or migrate a VMware ESXi VM to Proxmox...

Please note that Clonezilla cannot restore to a smaller disk; you must have a destination disk of the same size or larger.

If the source machine uses UEFI mode, the target machine must also be configured in UEFI mode.

Similarly, if the source machine is running in Legacy mode, the target machine must also be in Legacy mode.

This method works for both Windows and Linux, as long as Linux can properly see the disk.

Download Clonezilla :

[Clonezilla - Downloads](#)

Live release	Extra info	Other notes
alternative stable - 20251017-questing	checksums , checksums.gpg , changelog , known issue , release note	Ubuntu-based, ?
stable - 3.3.0-33	checksums , checksums.gpg , changelog , known issue , release note	Debian-based, ?
alternative testing - 20251111-questing 20251111-resolute	checksums , checksums.gpg , changelog , known issue checksums , checksums.gpg , changelog , known issue	Ubuntu-based, ?
testing - 3.3.1-2	checksums , checksums.gpg , changelog , known issue	Debian-based, ?

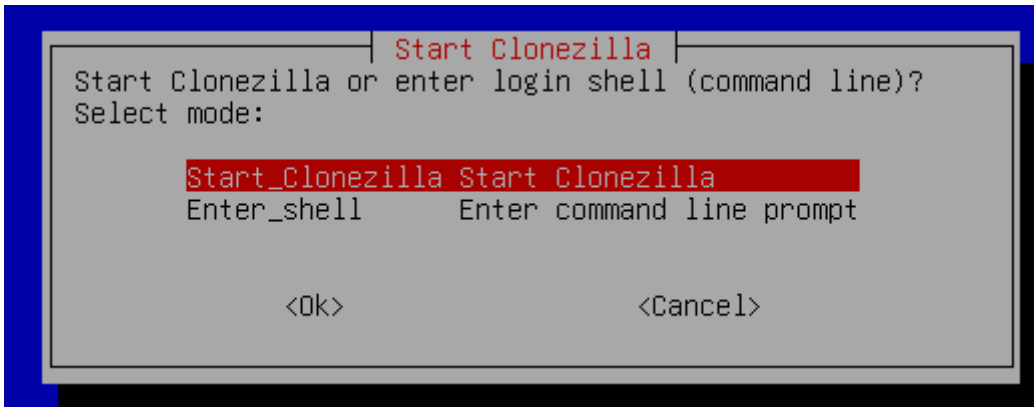
You need to choose which version of Clonezilla suits you best. You have a stable Debian version and a stable Ubuntu alternative version.

For an older machine, I recommend the stable Debian version. You won't have any problems.

But for a newer machine that requires a recent Linux kernel to ensure that the NVMe controller is recognized, use the stable Ubuntu alternative version.

On Asus 2025 you may encounter problems starting clonezilla, in this case you must use the Start with copy file to ram mode option on clonezilla.

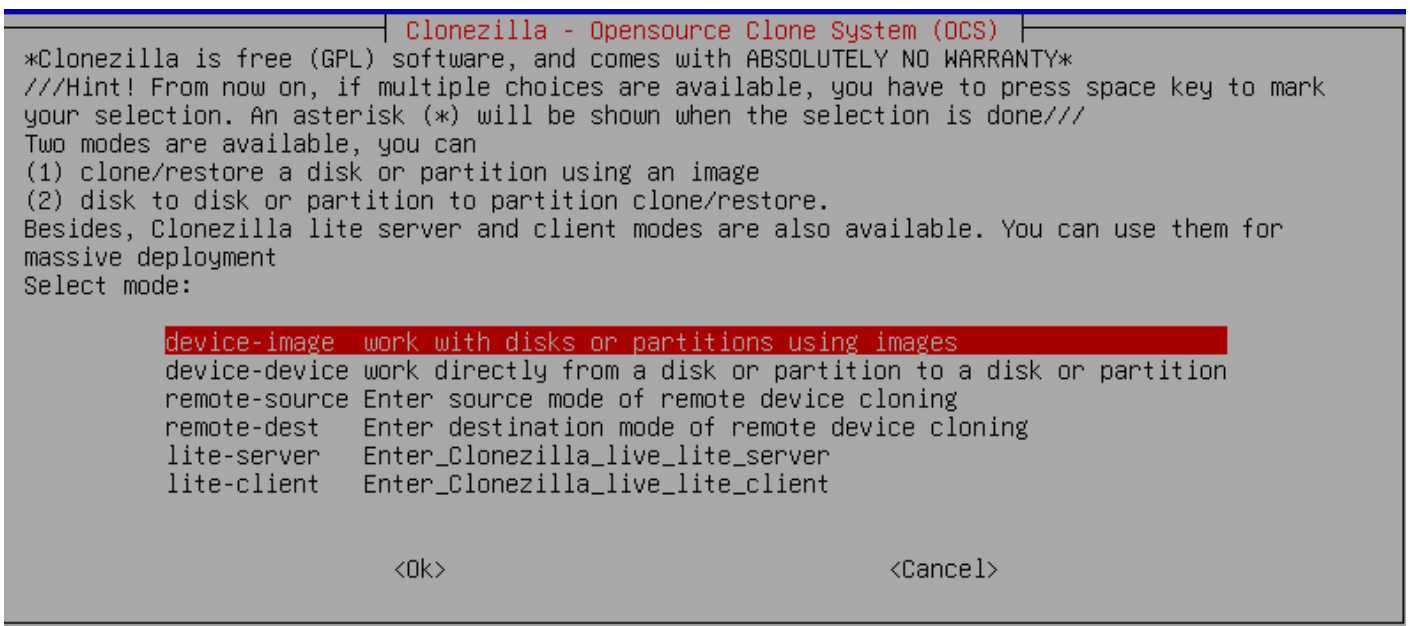
Clonezilla Configuration :



You can create an image if you need to act quickly with regard to the employee. For example, if they need to work on a project in the afternoon, you can create an image with an external hard drive at lunchtime and then restore their image when they are working. But be sure to warn them not to save any very important data during cloning, as the data content will obviously not be updated.

However, if the employee is flexible... You can use network cloning, provided that the local network is of good quality.

Cloning with an external hard drive :

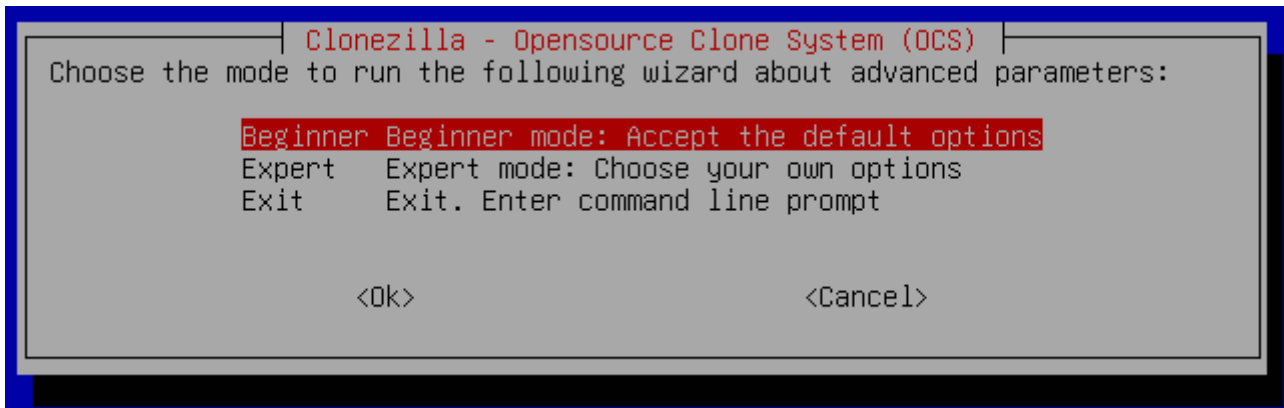


You need to determine whether you want to clone over the network or use an external hard drive to create an image.

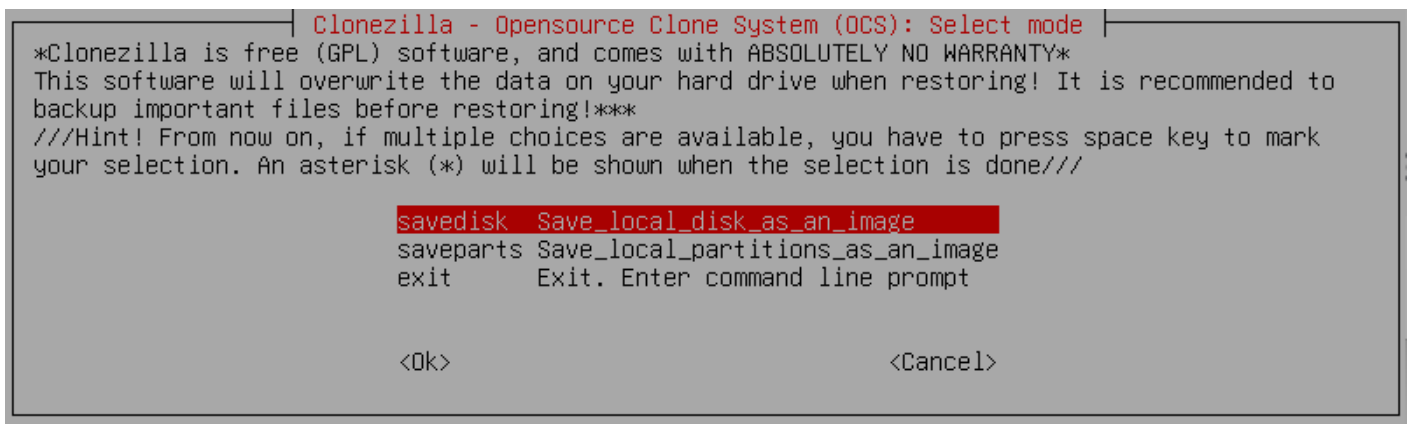
Don't forget to switch the RAID controller to AHCI so that the NVMe is detected.

Old machine :

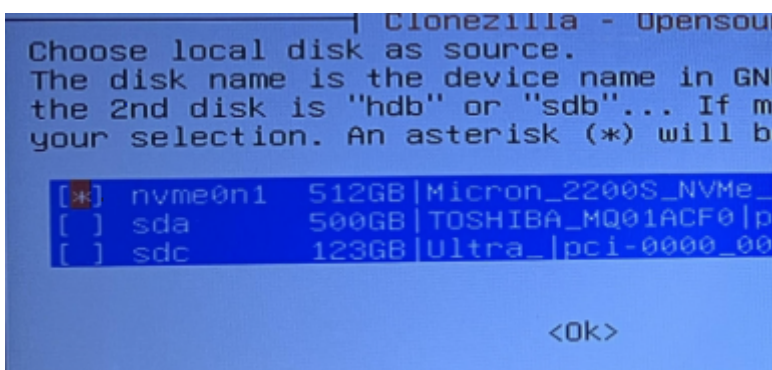
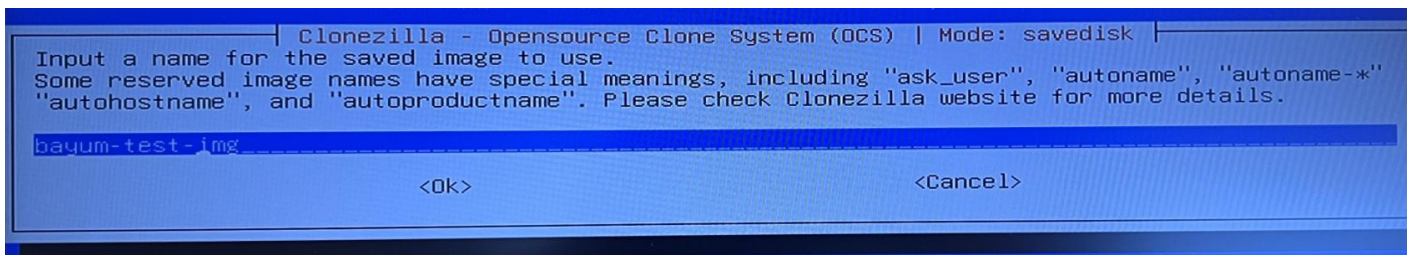
Make sure your external hard drive is formatted as exFAT or NTFS, but not FAT32. Also, ensure you have enough free space.



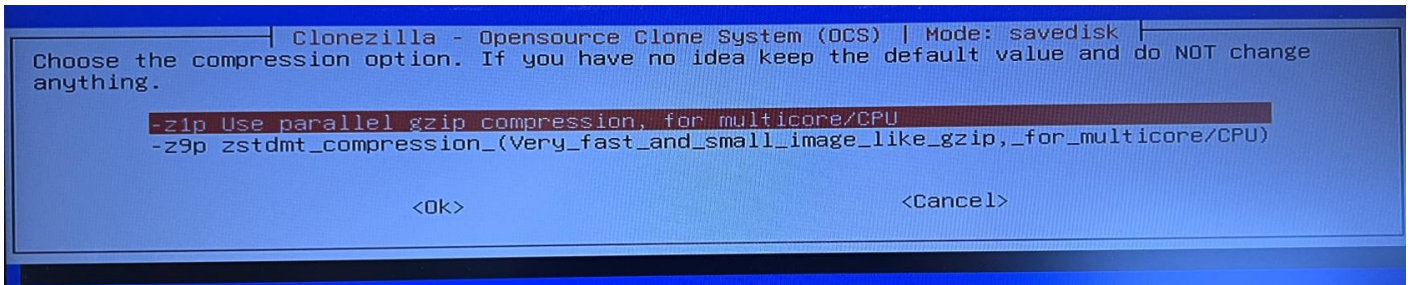
You can select beginner mode.



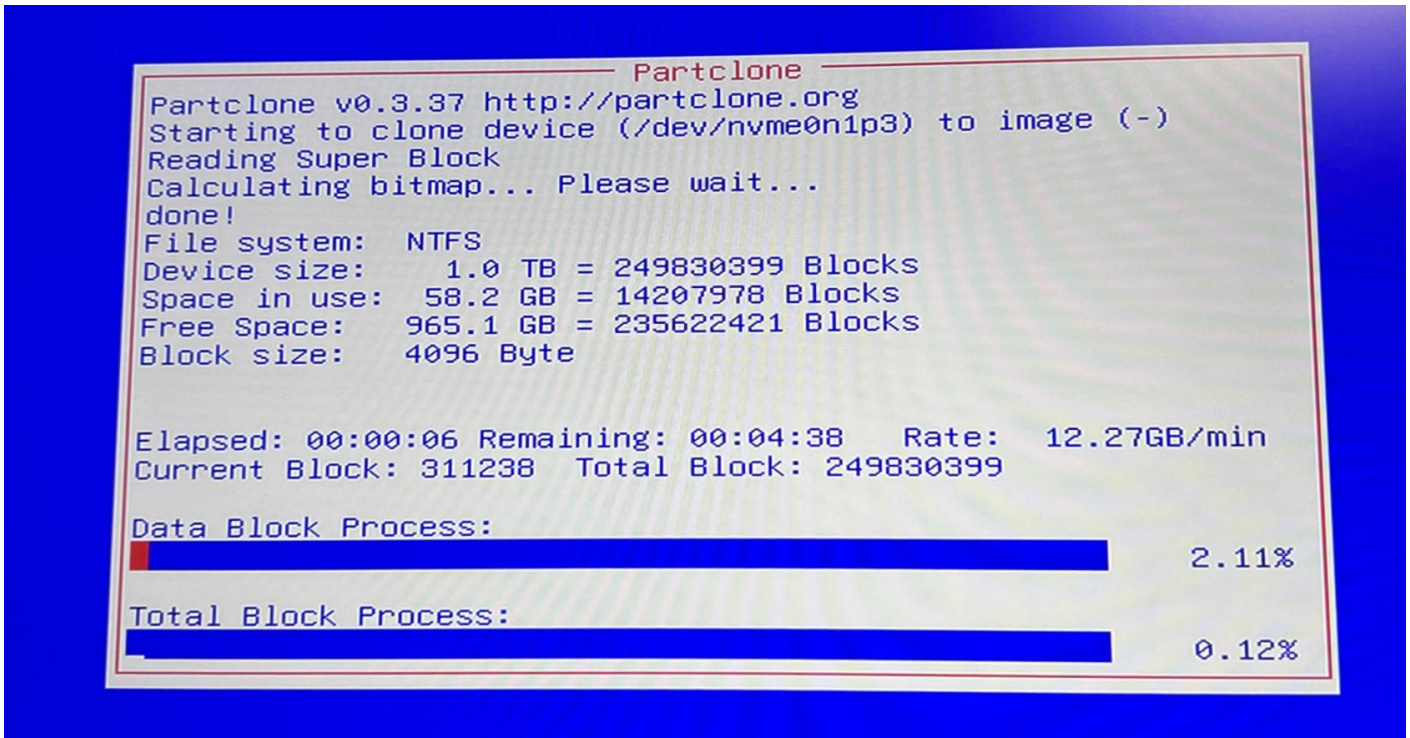
You can select save disk.



You can select the source disk (NVME).

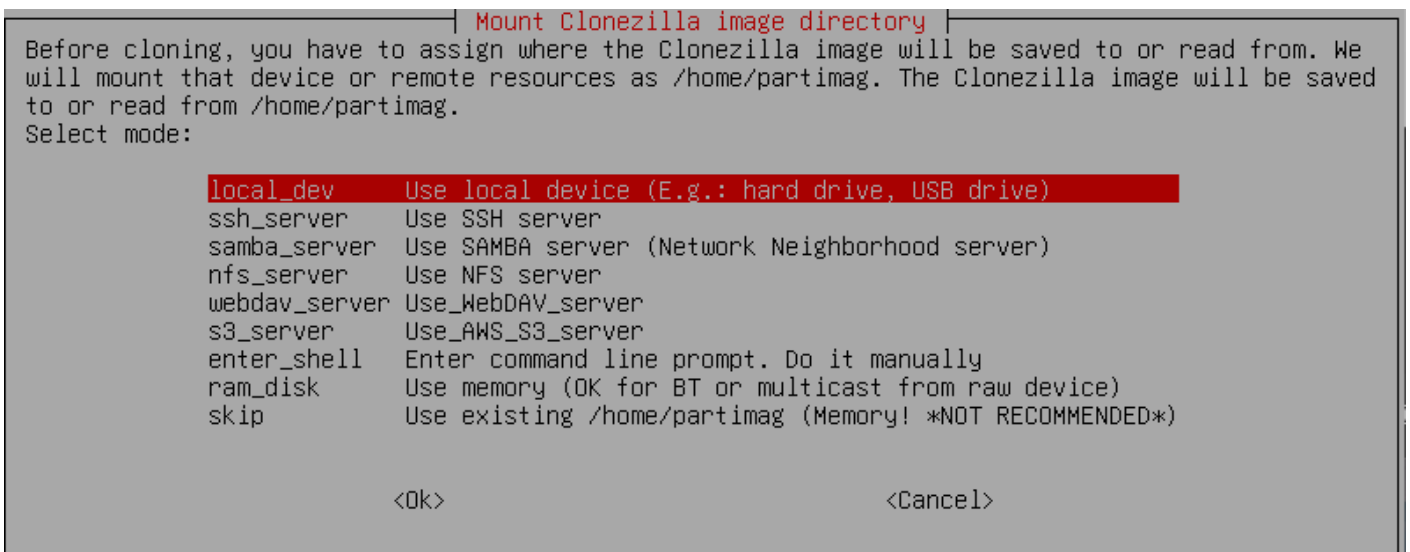


You can select use the parallel gzip compression for multicore.



Once the copying is complete, the computer should shut down, if you selected that option.

New Machine :



```
Every 3.0s: ocs-scan-disk                               debian: Tue Nov 18 11:43:41 2025
2025/11/18 11:43:41
You can insert storage device into this machine now if you want to use that, then wait for it to be
detected.
Scanning devices... Available disk(s) on this machine:
=====
NAME      TYPE  SIZE MODEL          FSTYPE SERIAL
nvme0n1   disk  476.9G Micron 2200S NVMe 512GB
sda       disk  465.8G TOSHIBA MQ04UBD200
sdb       disk  1.8T  TOSHIBA MQ04UBD200
sdc       disk  114.6G Ultra
Updates periodically. Press Ctrl-C to exit this window.
```

You need to make sure all your drives are there.

In my case, the SSD to be restore is the 1TB (953.9G) SAMSUNG NVMe,

and my hard drive that will contain the image of the old machine will be the 1.8TB Toshiba.

```
Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS): REPOSITORY
Choose if you want to check and repair the file system before mounting the image repository. This option is only for certain
file systems which are well supported by fsck on GNU/Linux, like ext2/3/4, reiserfs, xfs, jfs, vfat. Not for NTFS, HFS+...
//NOTE// This is for mounting local storage device as an image repository!

no-fsck Skip checking/repairing the file system before mounting
fsck    Interactively check and repair the file system before mounting
fsck-y  Auto (Caution!) check and repair file system before mounting

<Ok>                                     <Cancel>
```

```
sdb1 1.8T|exfat|Ventoy(In_External_USB_3.0)|pc
sdb2 32M|vfat|VTOYEFI(In_External_USB_3.0)|pci
sdc1 114.5G|exfat|Ventoy(In_Ultra)|pci-0000_00
```

```
Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS)
Choose the mode to run the following wizard about advanced parameters:

Beginner Beginner mode: Accept the default options
Expert   Expert mode: Choose your own options
Exit     Exit. Enter command line prompt

<Ok>                                     <Cancel>
```


In my case, the SSD to be cloned is the 512Go (476.9G) Micron NVMe,

Old machine :

Select Remote-Source

```
| Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) |
*Clonezilla is free (GPL) software, and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY*
//Hint! From now on, if multiple choices are available, you have to press space key to mark
your selection. An asterisk (*) will be shown when the selection is done//
Two modes are available, you can
(1) clone/restore a disk or partition using an image
(2) disk to disk or partition to partition clone/restore.
Besides, Clonezilla live server and client modes are also available. You can use them for
massive deployment
Select mode:

device-image work with disks or partitions using images
device-device work directly from a disk or partition to a disk or partition
remote-source Enter source mode of remote device cloning
remote-dest  Enter destination mode of remote device cloning
lite-server  Enter_Clonezilla_live_lite_server
lite-client  Enter_Clonezilla_live_lite_client

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

```
| Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) |
Choose the mode to run the following wizard about advanced parameters:

Beginner Beginner mode: Accept the default options
Expert   Expert mode: Choose your own options
Exit     Exit. Enter command line prompt

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

```
| Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) |
*Clonezilla is free (GPL) software, and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY*
This software will overwrite the data on your hard drive when cloning! It is recommended to
backup important files on the target disk before you cloning!***

disk_to_remote_disk local disk_to_remote_disk clone
part_to_remote_part local_partition_to_remote_partition_clone
exit                 Exit. Enter command line prompt

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

```
| Network Config |
Choose the mode to setup the network for this network card: eth0

dhcp      Use DHCP broadcast
static    Use static IP address
pppoe     Use_PPPE
enter_shell Enter_command_line_prompt._Do_it_manually

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

```
Clonezilla - Open
Choose local disk as source.
The disk name is the device name
the 2nd disk is "hdb" or "sdb"

nvme0n1 512GB | Micron_2200
sda      500GB | TOSHIBA_MQ
sdb      2000GB | External_

<Ok>
```

```
Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) | Mode: disk_to_remote_disk |
Set parameters. If you have no idea, keep the default values and do NOT change anything. Just
press Enter.:

-sfsck Skip checking/repairing source file system
-fsck  Interactively check and repair source file system before cloning
-fsck-y Auto (Caution!) check and repair source file system before cloning

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

```
Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) | Mode: disk_to_remote_disk |
Choose the mode to create the partition table on the target disk: ***ATTENTION*** (1) TO CREATE A
NEW PARTITION TABLE ON THE TARGET DISK. ALL THE DATA ON THE TARGET DEVICE WILL BE ERASED!!! (2)
Clonezilla will not clone a large disk (partition) to a smaller disk (partition). However, it
can clone a small disk (partition) to a larger disk (partition).
If you have no idea, keep the default values and do NOT change anything. Just press Enter.

-k0 Use the partition table from the source disk
-k1 Create partition table proportionally
exit Exit

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

It depends on whether you are using the same disk size, for example 512GB to 512GB, in which case you can use k0.

But if you want to automatically partition the free space on your SSD using Clonezilla, for example 512GB to 1TB, you must use K1.

```
Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) | Mode: disk_to_remote_disk |
Do you want to copy the log files to Clonezilla live USB drive if it exists in this machine?
If you have no idea, keep the default values and do NOT change anything. Just press Enter.

-plu Yes, copy log files to Clonezilla live USB drive if it exists
     No, do not copy log files to Clonezilla live USB drive even if it exists

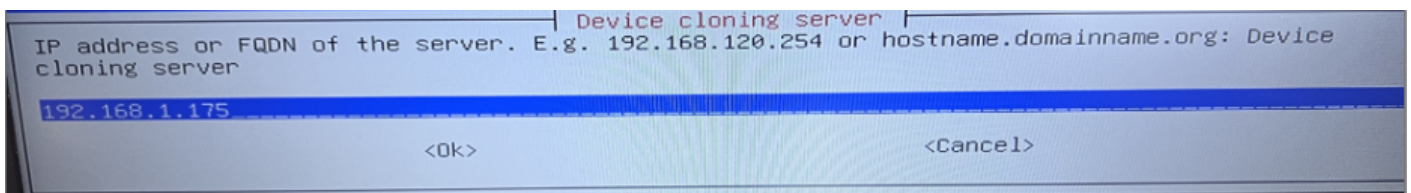
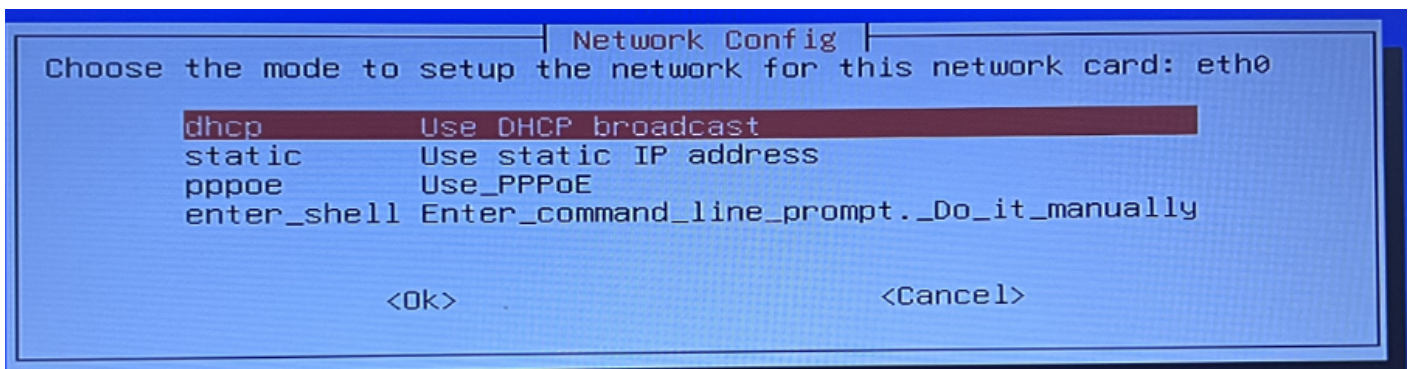
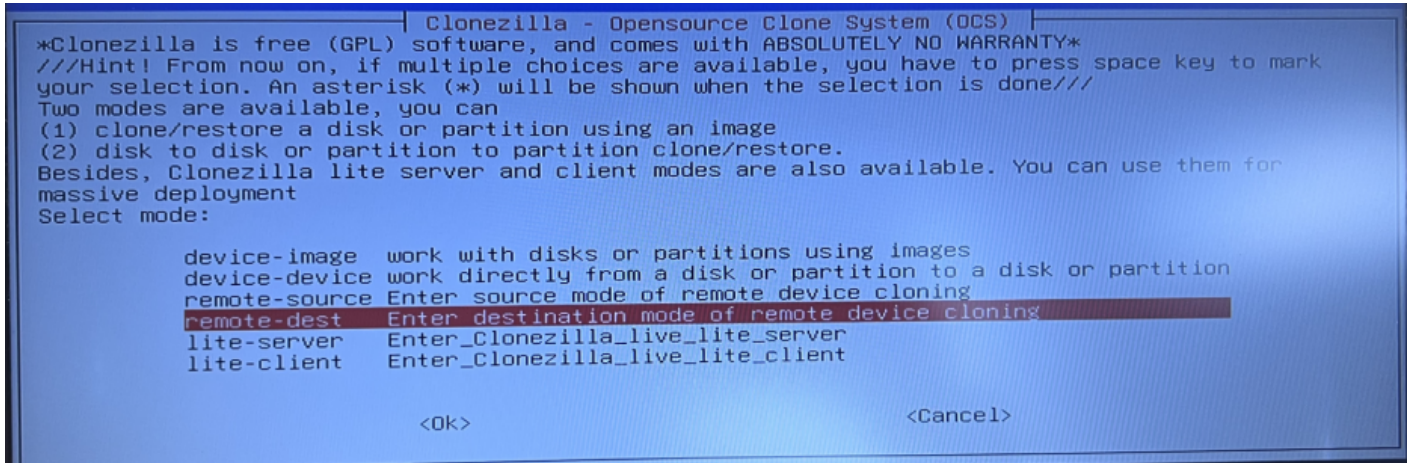
<Ok> <Cancel>
```

```
*****
Now you can boot the destination machine via Clonezilla live, then enter c.
"remote-dest" then follow the wizard, or you can run the following command
chine to start the remote cloning:
sudo su -
ocs-live-netcfg (Configure network first if necessary)
ocs-onthefly -s 192.168.1.175 -d [TARGET_DEV]
TARGET_DEV example: sda, sdb or...
For example, if you want to clone the disk to hda on the target machine, yo
t machine like:
ocs-onthefly -s 192.168.1.175 -d sdc
*****
Checking if udevd rules have to be restored...
*****
Waiting for the target machine to connect... _
```

Please note : The ip Address is 192.168.1.175

New machine :

Select Remote-Destination



IP Address from the old machine.

